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Dies Quiz Moves West; Latvia—Russia's Next? Franco Frees Prisoners

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 2, 1939

Dies Turns Investigation to Middle West

CHICAGO (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, arrived today to hear what 15 or 20 witnesses know about Nazi, Communist, Fascist and espionage activities in the Middle West.

Mr. Dies announced he would take testimony behind closed doors. He brought several investigators with him.

Investigator Indicted After Dies Quiz

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fraser S. Gardner, Washington "political researcher," was indicted by the District Court grand jury today for perjury before the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities.

The indictment charged that Mr. Gardner told the Committee under oath that he had had no connection with William Dudley Pelley, or the Silver Shirt organization Mr. Pelley heads.

Soviet Consolidates Control of Baltic

Russia moved swiftly to consolidate its control in the Baltic—apparently having gained a free hand from Germany as on the prices of the Soviet-German Pact.

Latvia bowed to Russian requests that it send its Foreign Minister, William Munters, to Moscow. He went by air, accompanied by reports that Russia was seeking naval rights in the strategic Latvian harbor of Libau.

Lithuania may have to follow suit. Berlin reports said that Foreign Minister Urbsys had been summoned to Moscow.

Meanwhile, Russia celebrated the "alliance" with Estonia by an exchange of felicitations between Soviet and Estonian Foreign Ministers. Under the pact of Sept. 28, Estonia gave Russia naval rights on Estonian territory at the strategic entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Franco Grants Amnesty on Anniversary

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—A nation-wide celebration marked the third anniversary of the selection of Gen. Francisco Franco as El Caudillo (the chief), giving him absolute powers.

Cities were decorated with red and gold banners, parades were held, and sentences of a number of political prisoners were commuted.

MADRID (AP)—General Franco decreed general amnesty for all persons accused of crimes against the Republic between April 14, 1931, when King Alfonso was dethroned and the Republic established, and July 18, 1936, when the Civil War started.

President Gives Hull Birthday Luncheon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Co-operative relations prevailing between President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, were emphasized today when the Chief Executive gave the Secretary a birthday party across the official desk.

In all probability the talk between the two men had one optimistic strain amid a flood of graver preoccupations: the widely recognized likelihood of repeal of the arms embargo, which both are seeking.

Judge Quashes Charges Against 52 in Harlan

LONDON, Ky. (AP)—Judge H. Church Ford today dismissed federal charges against 52 Harlan County coal companies and individuals that they conspired to deprive miners of their rights under the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The dismissal followed similar action in the Kentucky State Court last week involving State indictments naming 500 men and women. It came after conferences between Attorney General Murphy and Gov. A. B. Chandler.

51,725 Refugees Return From Europe

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced today that 51,725 passengers had arrived in American and Canadian ports from Europe in the last five weeks. Of these, 9,089 were said to have arrived in New York during the week ended Sept. 22, 9,000 during the week ended Sept. 29, and 9,086 in the week ended Sept. 15.

Pan-American Housing Congress Opens

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The first Pan-American Housing Congress, dedicated to the promotion of low-cost housing in all American nations, was opened today by Vice-President Scastillo. All American nations were represented by resident diplomats or special delegates. The United States delegation was headed by Claude G. Bowers, Ambassador to Chile, and included three housing and farm aid experts from Washington.

Dr. Sprague Warns Business Against Boosting of Prices

Retail merchants from many parts of the United States attending the 11th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler today were warned by Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, of Harvard, former adviser to the Bank of England and the American Treasury, against hysterical boosting of prices or inventories because of the European war.

Dr. Sprague, now Professor of Banking and Finance at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, was definitely reassuring in his address regarding the adequacy of American supplies and equally vigorous in his warning against over-estimating the inflationary effects of war orders on American business.

"Do not presume," he said, "that this war will have the same economic and financial effects that developed during the World War 25 years ago. Do not assume that consumer demand for commodities in general will increase rapidly; that every advance in prices indicates inadequate supplies; or that the volume of sales will increase regardless of advancing prices.

"In other words, do not bite. Do not enlarge inventories either because producers and wholesalers are advancing prices, or because of a fear of inability to secure goods later."

Roosevelt Greeting

Dr. Sprague addressed the luncheon session of the Conference, at which a message of greeting was received from President Roosevelt, in which the President declared:

"The subject of distribution and its effect on all stages of our economy is one which cannot be overemphasized. Our distributive system presents complicated problems, and it is good to note the increased attention which they are receiving."

In his address, Dr. Sprague argued that the Governments of Great Britain, France and the United States more closely control business affairs than during the previous war and hence buying during the war will be more orderly, less rapid, and possibly less in volume. The possibility of higher taxes in the United States next year also reduces the prospective demand, he contended.

Dr. Sprague said:

Reason for Cautions

"My principal reason for venturing upon these unqualified cautions is that this war, unlike the last war, is not being conducted

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

The World At Your Fireside

A New Step in Daily Journalism

Page 4

The World Affairs Notebook, which regularly appears on Mohday, will be suspended during the period of publication of this new series.

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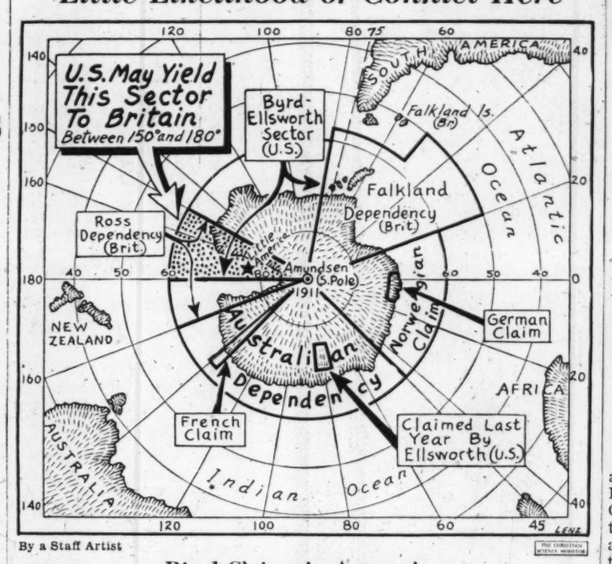
Little Likelihood of Conflict Here



By a Staff Artist

Rival Claims in Antarctic

Dotted, pie-shaped area of map is sector of vast Antarctic Continent between 150 and 180 degrees West Longitude, formerly claimed by both the United States and Great Britain, to which Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd says the United States will not press a claim during war and will negotiate thereafter.

Byrd to Shift Polar Hunt Away From Disputed Region

The United States Government will not employ its expedition to the Antarctic, under command of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, to establish claims for territory upon which there is disagreement with Great Britain, Admiral Byrd stated today at his Brimmer Street home in Boston.

This means that the Antarctic territory between the 150-180th meridians—which includes the base camp of Little America and part of Marie Byrd Land—will not be claimed outright by the United States, since claims to that territory are now disputed by Britain, Admiral Byrd explained.

Instead, the present expedition to the Antarctic will concentrate its explorations between the 75th and 150th meridians, he said leaving the title of the disputed zone to be settled when Great Britain is freed of the war.

"It is poor sportsmanship to take over anything England claims while she is engaged in a war," observed the Admiral in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor.

The present Government expedition to the Antarctic, the third for Admiral Byrd but not, he emphasizes, a third Byrd expedition, will maintain a base camp at Little America and establish a second base camp in the zone of the 80th meridian, Admiral Byrd stated.

The expedition will not confine itself strictly within the 75th and 150th meridians, as dispatches from Washington indicated. It will concentrate its activities within that area—now unclaimed by any nation—laying formal claim to the same for the United States. But it will continue to operate from Little America, which is west of the 150th meridan and in the zone upon which there is conflict with Great Britain.

After the European war is ended and Britain is presumably in a position to discuss this issue, the United States may seek to clear up the matter, the Admiral said. "But I don't think we'll have any difficulty," he added, "for Little America and the region westward to the 180th meridian is mostly 300 to 400 feet of ice on water."

In authorizing the expedition, Congress anticipated staking a claim for the United States based on discoveries by the second Byrd exploration in 1933-35 and on South Pole data obtained by Lincoln Ellsworth. This country never has made claim to any part of the area and at present does not recognize the claims of Britain, France, Japan, Germany and Norway.

U.S. Refuses to Recognize Reich-Soviet Polish Grab; Senate Debates Neutrality

Pittman declares arms embargo repeal is main object of the revised bill.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Before a breathless Senate today, Senator Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opened the long awaited debate on American neutrality by defending repeal of the arms embargo and assuring the Nation that "there is no cause for fear now that we will be drawn into the brutal and widening conflict."

Senator William E. Borah immediately followed Senator Pittman as the latter concluded with a powerful speech against the embargo repeal.

America Senator Pittman said, can not blind its eyes to the possibility that the European war may "some day be brought to the gateway of our own country."

To keep out of this war, he declared, drastic restrictions should be imposed. These restrictions should take the form of preventing American lives from being risked in the zones of conflict. The loss of such lives, he charged, carried America into the World War. To prevent such a recurrence, he said, the present bill had been drafted—a bill carrying restrictions "beyond those ever imposed by any Government in the world so far as I can ascertain."

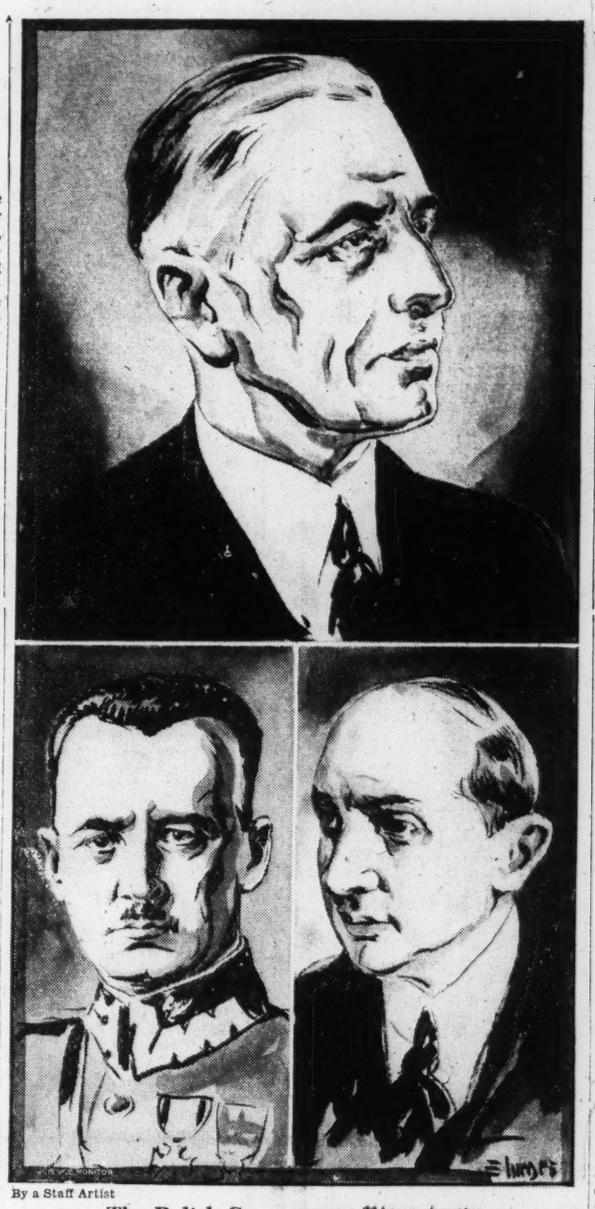
Reason for Proposed Repeal

The bill repeals the present embargo on shipment of arms abroad, Senator Pittman declared, because such an embargo is a "departure from international law," and because it is rendered meaningless in any event by the number of goods not placed under the embargo. Oil, gasoline, cotton, copper, scrap iron and many other vital articles are all being exported, he said, and he added:

"If an embargo is necessary to keep us out of war, then let us place an embargo on all of the instruments of war and on all of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Loophole in the new Neutrality Bill: Editorial Page.



By a Staff Artist

The Polish Government Rises Again

Top: President Raczkiewicz, who on Sept. 30 assumed leadership of Poland in a ceremony at the Polish Embassy in Paris, after Dr. Ignace Moscicki had resigned the post.

Lower left: Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, new Premier of Poland, Commander of the Polish Forces, and Minister of Military Affairs.

Lower right: August Zaleski, new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[The Polish Government rises again, details: Page 5]

Still exists as state, Hull declares — Puts America in line with allied objectives.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—By refusing today to recognize legally the conquest of Poland, officially describing that State as "the victim of force," the United States Government takes a step which may have great bearing on the biggest problem of the war—the ultimate peace-making—and is in accord with the diplomatic objectives of the Allied Powers.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, formally announcing that the United States still recognizes the Government of Poland, says "mere seizure of territory does not extinguish legal existence of the government." His statement was in these words:

More than 20 years ago the United States recognized, and has since maintained diplomatic relations with, the Polish Government.

Poland is now the victim of force used as an instrument of national policy. Its territory has been taken over and its Government has had to seek refuge abroad.

Mere seizure of territory, however, does not extinguish legal existence of the Government.

The United States therefore continues to regard the Government of Poland as in existence, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Poland, and continues to recognize Count Jerzy Potocki as its Ambassador in Washington.

For the present at least, Mr. Biddle will remain near the Government to which he has been accredited.

Today's announcement is the second step in the long-drawn diplomatic process of keeping alive the Central European republics which the United States was so instrumental in establishing. The first was a similar refusal to recognize the conquest of Czechoslovakia.

Just as, late in the last war, the establishment on foreign soil of Czechoslovak and Polish Governments was an essential prerequisite to their setting-up as independent states, so now the legal continuance of these governments abroad is an important stage in their hoped-for revival.

The Administration is lending fullest support to this objective. The Polish Ambassador remains in possession of his nation's Embassy here and will have frequent relations with the United States Government. The Czech Minister, Vladimir Hurban, has been able to keep his legation from being taken over by German Embassy authorities, who sought to obtain it.

When the time comes, the fact that the United States has established this diplomatic position may be of some importance. In his statement today, for what it is worth, Secretary Hull accused Germany and Soviet Russia of violation of the Pact of Paris, when he said that Poland was the victim of force "used as an instrument of national policy." That is the phrase made famous by the Briand-Kellogg undertaking.

This Changing World

The Senate Debate — Issue Seen in Terms of America's Best Interests in a Time of General War—Repealers and Anti-Repealers

By H. B. Elliston

Onlookers of the great debate on neutrality which opens today in the Senate will be as much concerned over its manner as over its matter. The debate occurs in the greatest country on earth in terms of material power. The milieu is the greater part of the outside world at war. Far-flung, therefore, will be the words uttered on Capitol Hill, far-flung, and loaded with dynamite.

The primary problem at issue is the proposal to repeal the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to belligerents. Other provisions of vastly more import, it is true, are in the new neutrality bill. But the anti-repealers, for some reason, call them "dressing," and they will therefore concentrate their fire on repeal. How will they attack it? There are two ways: by abusing the pro-repealers and impugning their motives or by discussing the embargo on its impersonal or national merits.

* * *

Argument by abuse already has some start in this discussion. Anti-repealers contend that the repealers are primarily motivated by a desire militarily to line up with the Allies. Slogans have taken the place of arguments. It is said that a vote for repeal is a vote for war, for involvement, for anything, in fact, but for America's best interests. On such a plane a debate would degenerate into a kind of Nero-like name-calling when the times urgently call for self-restraint and a sense of responsibility.

No doubt the impersonal approach is not a very attractive method to adopt in a national and world spotlight. Extravagance, alas! gets the headlines. But in these momentous times the impersonal approach is the statesmanlike approach. Think, for example, of the outcome of the issue in terms of slogans. If the embargo is repealed, then the anti-repealers' charges that the victory is one for war would go ringing around the world, let alone the country. And none can tell beforehand the subtle effect of this aura of victory. If, on the contrary, the embargo stands, then the repealers' charges that their opponents have won a victory for the Nazis would leave an equally unfortunate wake.

* * *

What a gain to debate it would be if the orators were to start out by conceding to their opponents the same regard for the common weal as themselves! Nobody questions Senator Borah's integrity. None has any doubt about Senator Hiram Johnson's. But their opponents are equally devoted to their country, the men who, like Senator Carter Glass, feel that the issue could be settled in 15 minutes on the side of repeal.

Accordingly let us start off with the assumption that both sides are pro-American. How are America's best interests to be served over the present issue? That's the only yardstick. Anti-repealers say that repeal would help to build up an arms industry, and that an arms industry is inimical to peace. It is true that an arms industry would be fostered by repeal. But when a great part of the world is at war it is necessary for neutrals to keep in a fit state of defense. A neutrality has to be armed in order to feel at all secure. And factories aren't going to be maintained as potential contributors to defense by lying idle. If America doesn't wish to load itself down with armaments, then the making of them for others serves to sustain defense economically, in that it sustains the capacity for production.

Then there is the anti-repeal argument that an arms industry engaged in producing for the belligerents makes for involvement. Surely that argument is answered in the remainder of the neutrality bill. For the bill is based upon the cash and carry principle—the greatest isolationist measure in American history since the Jefferson embargoes. In other words, the arms would be delivered to belligerents only in American waters, where the title would be transferred to those buyers who have the cash to buy them and the ships to carry them away.

Arms, anyway, are only a minor fraction of the trade with belligerents. And most of this trade constitutes contraband in the belligerents' eyes. Yet the anti-repealers have no objections to that trade, only to the trade in arms, though as Alice M. Morrissey concldues in her new book "The American Defense of Neutral Rights 1914-17": "It was the general trade, not simply the traffic in munitions which made the defense of neutrality by economic weapons impossible during the World War."

* * *

It is inevitable that one or other belligerent in the present conflict will be favored by the repeal of the embargo. No neutrality policy can insure an exact impartiality in the effects of that policy upon others. In this case the favored side will be the side with the money and the ships; specifically the Allies.

Doubtless many of those who favor repeal are glad that it so happens that the Allies are the dominant sea powers. It would be unnatural if they didn't, since the vast majority of Americans want the Allies to win.

The point is whether that feeling is inconsistent with an approach to the embargo based upon American interests. The repealers say no. As they see it, a denial of munitions but not other goods to the Allies would prolong the war, and therefore increase the risk of American involvement. They might be charged with legalistic as well as sentimental unneutrality if the export of arms were not in accordance with neutral practice. But it so happens that neutrals with less prepossession for the Allies than America entertains are exporting arms without their neutrality being impugned.

This is a debate in which the people will join. But on no issue is the public better prepared, or more sober in discussing it. Presently there will be a din of argument, but as Lecky once wrote, the "success of any opinion depends much less upon the force of arguments, or upon the ability of its advocates, than upon the predisposition of society to receive it." I think this will be the case in regard to the embargo. National polls say that Americans are predisposed to repeal. Probably they find in repeal a common denominator for the desire to remain noncombatant and yet to register sympathy with the Allies. Perhaps also they know instinctively that in the crazy pattern of this war any straight-cut denial of arms to belligerents could be obviated through neutral (Spain?) and "neutral" (Soviet Russia and Italy?) clearing houses, anyway.

Turkey Straddles War Fence But Leans to Allies' Side

By Harold G. Laycock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 2—Although it is increasingly clear that Turkey is determined to avoid a definite break with either side in the war as long as possible, little doubt is felt here that in the end full assistance would be given to the Allies.

Turkish public opinion is steadily cooling toward both Russia and Germany, and it is becoming daily warmer toward Britain and France. There is full approval for final signature of the Anglo-French-Turkish treaties which is expected to take place here almost immediately after the return from Moscow of the Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

The apparent essence of the latter's diplomacy in Moscow has been the endeavor to fit the jigsaw puzzle of Turkey's obligations to the democracies and Russian amity together.

Reports here are that original proposals advanced by the Soviet Premier and Foreign Minister, Vyacheslaff Molotoff were unacceptible. This would explain delay in Turko-Russian parleys while the Turkish Foreign Minister consulted his Government. In reply, the Turks launched a new movement toward Anglo-French agreements emphasizing Ankara's rejection of a rumored Russian demand for closure of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by suggesting the speeding up of plans for signatures of new pacts with the democracies and by prompt despatch to London of a military mission, headed by Gen. Kiazim Orbay.

The coincidence of the presence of both Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Germany Foreign Minister, and Mr. Saracoglu in Moscow last week at first disturbed uninformed Ankara. But the Turkish Capital now has become optimistic that Russian subtlety will be parried by London extending unlimited credit to Turkey through the Orbay mission.

Opinion here is now convinced that Mr. Saracoglu's conversations with the British and French ambassadors in Moscow paved the way for a full agreement with Mr Molotoff that the four powers are united against German adventures with Balkans, and that any new Turko-Russian agreement would on account of such a common determination not embarrass Turkey's western pacts.

It is also believed here that the British and French ambassadors reassured Mr. Saracoglu that Turkish neutrality would be recognized if Russia became involved in a war with the democracies.

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the diplomatic front only "informed speculation" illuminated the three major developments.

Italian Foreign Secretary Ciano returned to Rome after visiting Berlin: with him went rumors of a new German-Italian "peace offensive."

Turkish Foreign Secretary Saracoglu remained in Moscow: with him remained reports that the Turks were unsatisfied with Russian advances and that Turkey would increase its commitments to the Allies.

Latvian Foreign Minister Munters hastened to Moscow: with him sped reports of Russian demands for naval concessions on Latvia's Baltic coast, similar to those already granted by Estonia.

Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, in summarizing the first month of war, warned that although Hitler had decided when the war was to begin, it will not end until he cries "enough."

At Sea Britain warned all British merchantmen against a possible sudden change in German submarine warfare policy. German unofficial sources declared Germany might meet Britain's decisior to arm merchantmen by treating all British vessels as "warships."

Sinking of a British freighter and a Swedish steamer, together with seizure of another Swedish freighter, sent known shipping losses to 60 vessels, 246,392 tons, and 763 fatalities.

At the front British airmen made their first reconnaissance over Berlin and Potsdam. Otherwise, beyond a fight between five British reconnaissance planes and a larger number of German planes over the west front, in which the British lost four planes and the Germans two, there was little activity in the West. In the East German troops had begun entering Warsaw following capitulation of the capital.

Of Poland, but not in Poland, a new government was formed. Paris was the temporary seat as Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, former Governor of Pomorze, became the expatriate President and Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski the new Premier-War Minister.

In Slovakia rumors began to spread of a move for a new government more completely in sympathy with the Germans than the present one. Slovakian troops were reported temporarily in occupation of 3,600 square miles of Polish territory, some 3,000 more than was taken from Czechoslovakia by the Poles.

In Washington Secretary Hull announced the United States refusal to recognize disappearance of Poland. The Senate started debate on neutrality, with Senator Key Pittman urging arms embargo repeal, saying the present law favors Germany.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6 and 7.

Welles Reports Agreement By Americas on Neutrality

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Oct. 2—A day of remarkable progress toward the final texts crystalizing the Americas' position in an increasingly troubled world, brings the Panama consultations within sight of their goal.

Two most vital economic needs—readjustment of inter-American trade to cushion war shocks and assurance of adequate shipping—are cared for in two most comprehensive drafts. The original 27 economic projects have been merged, or rewritten, into a dozen.

Ten of the final texts deal with limited or specific recommendations for action by governments, details of which are withheld pending formal approval by the full membership of the foreign ministers or their representatives.

Advisory Board Is Proposed

It is understood that several proposals for some form of an inter-American economic clearing house resulted in a decision to appoint a body of experts, probably 21, as an advisory body.

With many controversial economic questions resolved or postponed, interest turns to the final drafts on neutrality and the marine security zone. Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, reports complete and eminently satisfactory agreement, with other members of the Drafting Committee on a comprehensive and detailed neutrality text. This achievement aided by Mr. Welles' colleagues Podesta Costa of Argentina and Ostria Gurierrez of Bolivia, clears one of the thorniest paths in Panama.

Important questions of detail clashed in the original propositions, for instance, United States banning of belligerent submarines from all American ports while Argentina was willing to permit entry under strict regulation.

Argentine Draft Reconciled

A compromise on this and other points is not yet known beyond the fact of agreement. At any rate the thoroughgoing Argentine draft is reconciled with the others.

Agreement is near on bounds for the security zone at sea. Argentinian and Chilean delegations arrived late in Panama so are taking time to consult their governments at home on each matured decision.

The Chilean Navy is reported ready to patrol the zone 300 miles wide but the Judicial Department in Santiago advised caution before commitment.

Latin Americans are looking far ahead to assure that they do not bound too far in the event the war spreads into the Western Hemisphere. Their sympathies are with the United States and even Canada, but small nations thread a hazardous path in the world of today and are watching their step.

Chilean Organ Backs Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The American democratic nations are faced with their "supreme dilemma," according to the Government organ La Nacion, which printed an editorial entitled "With the Democracies or Aggression?" The newspaper said there was only one answer: With the Democracies.

The editorial call to neighboring nations to line up with the cause of England and France took the diplomatic and political world by surprise. La Nacion, like other leading dailies, hitherto has conformed to the Aguirre Governments' ruling on neutrality. It is now debated whether the editorial indicates a change of opinion within the Cabinet.

La Nacion declared that the democracies had assumed their historical role. They were the only certain guarantee for humanity, it said, and their defeat would mean the eclipse of an historic cycle of culture.

"The world," it said, "should defend the democracies, even though it may be necessary to assume extreme sacrifices and penury. France and England understand this; so do all other democracies in this world, even though not in a state of war."

La Nacion energetically condemned Russo-German complicity in the destruction of Poland: "While mystifying the world in preaching their opposing doctrines they were plotting in the shade to destroy a comparatively weak nation. Let America reflect over this lesson provided by the totalitarian governments."

The newspaper added its conviction that the democracies would triumph, although admitting that the first news might be disheartening.

Medical Bill Called Threat to Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Threats to medical liberty are inherent in the extensive Wagner medical bill pending in Congress, Morris Bealle, of Washington, editor of Plain Talk magazine, told the American Medical Liberty League here at its recent annual convention.

This organization has opposed what it terms State medicine for many years, and it gave particular attention this year to the proposed Wagner "National Health Act of 1939" as one of the chief threats to achievement of the goal of freedom for which it is working, said Mrs. Ida Hill, Secretary.

Appointment of a publicity committee to give support to local communities opposing illegal vaccination requirements and working in other ways to protect individual rights in health matters was announced.

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In the Laboratories of TVA

Ceramic Laboratory at Norris, Tenn.
Government research extended to pottery-making

TVA Machines Improve Hill and Vale Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—From out of the test tubes of the Tennessee Valley Authority have come inventions that now are helping private industry and agriculture.

The quiet research of TVA specialists is always overshadowed nationally by the way news developments on electric power and flood control are dramatized. But equally important is the program of research into almost every phase of social economics in Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia.

For instance, after experiments which were considered "most successful," a new process quick-freezing plant in Cleveland, Tenn., has been leased to private business.

New Freezing Process

A market survey showed a demand for frozen fruit, but the usual cold packing method of freezing in barrels would not do for the Tennessee Valley because many growing areas were too far from cold storage plants. Berries are best frozen within a few hours after picked. So this new process of quick freezing of fruits and vegetables was developed by TVA in co-operation with the University of Tennessee College of Engineering.

Another experiment, equally successful, never made glaring headlines, but it meant more dollars to farmers. A low-cost community refrigerator was developed by TVA and the University of Tennessee. It could be installed at a central point and used by about 15 families. "Their most popular use is in connection with meat clubs for storing fresh meat for use by the members, with resulting savings in cash outgo," says Dr. John P. Ferris, director of TVA's department of agricultural industries. "It is common for a member family to gain about $35 a year on its $50 share in the total investment."

Research solved another problem. TVA sought co-operation of farmers in a soil and water conservation program and encouraged the planting of Fall grain and hay crops. A handicap was the lack of low-cost machine for planting small grain in hard hillside sod. So TVA experts designed and developed one, inexpensive to manufacture, and now private industry is producing it.

Hay grows well in the valley, but frequent rains during the season, and after harvesting, have injured the quality when the hay is cured in the field. So TVA in co-operation with state agricultural colleges developed an electric hay-drier which can be marketed by private industry for less than $400. On large farms the increase in price obtainable for a better quality of hay pays for the cost of the machine.

Other Experiments

Another successful experiment completed and also turned over to private industry is a seed harvesting attachment to an ordinary mowing machine. Tests recovered about $12 worth of seed an acre, or enough to re-seed the next year's crop. The machine is now in commercial production by a private manufacturer, who last reported orders for more than 1,000.

A low-cost feed grinder, using a small electric motor and an automatic feeding device, to encourage home consumption and planting of small grains for both livestock feeding and table use, was developed. That, too, went to a private manufacturer for production.

An experimental station at the University of Tennessee developed improvements to cottonseed oil extraction methods. TVA is co-operating in this work and a pressure cooking method has been developed which increases extraction by 10 pounds of oil a ton of seed. TVA engineers estimate that if all oil extracting mills adopted this new process there would be a potential added value to the Nation's cotton crop of $3,000,000 a year.

The same experimenters developed a continously operating humidifier to overcome dryness in cottonseed after prolonged storage. That is the first controlled method of humidifying dry cottonseed.

Experiments were conducted with processes for dehydrating vegetables such as sweet potatoes, in order to reduce farmers' losses through spoilage. A dehydrating machine was developed that produces either slices or a new product—sweet potato flour, which keeps indefinitely.

Phosphate Production

Two processing methods to manufacture cheap plant foods have been developed by TVA, both of which are now being used commercially by private industry. TVA phosphates have been sent to State experiment stations in 38 States and to Puerto Rico. More than 66,000 tons have been released for test-demonstration use on 920,000 acres.

The conservation engineering department headed by Neil Bass believes that through proper use of these superphosphates the Valley farmlands can be restored to a condition similar to the phosphate-rich bluegrass section of Kentucky.

Even methods for mining and refining clays and for making porcelain electrically, have been developed and turned over to private industry.

Wallace Urges War Restraint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 — The American people should use the utmost restraint in dealing with situations arising from the war abroad if they would retain "all that is precious in American life," in the opinion of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Speaking at ceremonies honoring the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights at the New York World's Fair yesterday, Mr. Wallace declared that while the Nation may be called upon to deal with internal enemies, it must avoid persecuting innocent persons. Meanwhile he held, the Nation may be facing its most difficult period in history.

"We shall have to be on the lookout for unusual economic and emotional pitfalls," he said. "We shall most certainly discover that peace is active, not passive; that peace requires sacrifices many will prefer to dodge; that peace requires a degree of self-control much easier to talk about than to achieve.

Warning that threats to the principles of the Bill of Rights arise in moments of danger, Mr. Wallace stressed that "the timid and fearful begin to see things under the bed."

"There is a temptation to respond to every fear by sweeping prohibitions," he continued. "Ideas which in normal times seem merely foolish or unwise in moments of crisis seem to many people dangerous.

"On the other hand, there is a point beyond which even a Democracy cannot permit certain individual freedoms to have unrestricted sway if Government and the Nation itself are to be preserved. Before we can summon force and coercion to silence our fears of serious injury, let us be absolutely sure there is not time enough for full discussion. Before the lights go out, give reason its chance, and the lights may not have to go out at all."

Secretary Wallace also paid a visit to the Fair Saturday, at which time he visited the pavilion of all Latin-American participants.

Declaring that it has become especially important for America to show its sympathy and understanding for its Latin neighbors, Mr. Wallace said the only bright thing he saw about the war was the splendid way in which it was bringing this hemisphere together.

The good-will tour of the Secretary, who is Chairman of the United States Government World's Fair Commission, was particularly welcome to Fair officials at this time, since they are making strenuous efforts to ensure even greater Latin-American participation next year.

The all-week-long 50 cents admission price became effective today and will prevail until the Fair closes its first season on Oct. 31. Previously the week-day admission price had been 75 cents, with the 50-cent ticket effective only on Saturday and Sunday.

Safety Drive Is On In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina has definitely declared war on traffic accidents on highways throughout the State, and is using each mishap as a lesson to determine what were the contributing factors that caused them.

By requiring all motorists to report all accidents directly to the Traffic-Engineering Division of the State Highway Department, data on many types of wrecks is being collected, and evidence accumulated that eventually will be used in evolving some safety measure or personal change in driving that experience has shown will tend to reduce or stop accidents at certain points and under given conditions.

Since June, 1937, when the South Carolina Legislature made it compulsory for operators of motor vehicles involved in accidents resulting in personal injury or property damage to an apparent extent of $50 to file reports of the mishap with the State Highway Department, South Carolina has ranked high among the States in accident reporting, particularly in number and accuracy of detail.

Army Recruiting Progress Reported

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of War Henry W. Woodring reported Oct. 2 "excellent progress" for the Army's unprecedented peace-time drive for more than 40,000 recruits within six weeks.

"September totals already have reached the goal originally set," Secretary Woodring said.

Other War Department officials expressed confidence that the accelerated expansion directed by President Roosevelt in proclaiming a limited national emergency could be carried out without following the Navy and Marine Corps example of relaxing various standards.

The progress statement was coupled with the disclosure that the Army intends to reinforce further anti-aircraft and coast defense personnel.

Of the 17,000 added men Mr. Roosevelt ordered "as rapidly as possible," 3,930 were assigned to the coast Artillery, compared with 3,434 for the Field Artillery and smaller allotments for the other branches. The Coast Artillery includes the anti-aircraft defenses.

Largely to provide crews for more than 300 new mobile three-inch anti-aircraft guns and to reinforce Panama Canal defenses, a major share of an earlier increase likewise went to this branch.

The recruiting campaign's objective is 114,495 new enlistments before next June 30, aside from replacements for men who fail to re-enlist.

Turkish Art Treasures Removed to Anatolia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—The priceless art treasurer of old Byzantium are crossing the Bosphorus into Anatolia. Whole museums and libraries are being ferried to safety, and here now only the Military Museum remains open.

Three Ship Lines Announce Cuts In Their Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—As the Gripsholm, of the Swedish-American line, and the Vulcania, of the Italian line, arrived here from European ports, and the Zaandam, of the Holland-America line, left here for Rotterdam today, the three lines announced that their trans-Atlantic service would be reduced or altered as a result of the war.

The Gripsholm brought 1,188 passengers from Gothernburg and other Scandinavian ports and the Vulcania 1,359 from Italian ports. Most of the passengers were Americans fleeing the war zones.

The Zaandam is scheduled to leave here late this afternoon for Rotterdam.

The Italian line announced that after completion of their next voyage from Genoa to New York and return—some time late in October—the Rex and the Conte Di Savoia will be withdrawn from service. Regular passenger service to Portugal, Italy and southern Europe will be maintained by the Vulcania and possibly the Roma, line officials said.

Cruise Canceled

The Swedish-American line said the scheduled cruise of the Kungsholm to Havana and Miami from New York beginning on Oct. 11 had been canceled.

The Nieuw Amsterdam will not steam from New York today as scheduled, officials of the Holland-America line announced, and her passengers would be transferred to the Zaandam. Observers held the vessel was going to be held in port here for an indefinite period, due to increased German U-boat attacks on neutral shipping, the internment of vessels by British navy for contraband search and the sharp falling off of passenger travel in Europe.

Simultaneously the Spanish line, known officially as the Compania Trans-Atlantica, announced it would resume passenger and freight service between the United States and Spain on Nov. 10. Operations were suspended by this line in June, 1936, soon after the outbreak of the Spanish civil war.

Brought Refugees

The Mormacwren, of the American Scantic line, a freight steamship, made port yesterday from Copenhagen and Bergen with 201 passengers, 160 of them Americans. The Mormacwren has accommodations for only 12 passengers, with the result that her cargo holds, which have not had time to get dirty since launching of the vessel last July, were converted into crowded living quarters for 175 men and women. Passengers slept and ate in the holds.

The International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association have agreed to extend their present agreement, which would have expired on Saturday, for three months pending "clarification" of the international situation.

"The extension," Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Association, said, "guarantees peace in the industry and gives both sides a chance to get their feet on the ground so they can see where the industry will stand."

When the Nieuw Amsterdam made port on Friday night she brought 1,197 passengers, including 600 American citizens. The vessel was delayed many days by a British contraband examination and crew trouble in her home port of Rotterdam.

Canadian Uniforms Of Informal Type Chosen for Force

OTTAWA, Oct. 2 (CP)—Loose uniforms that somewhat resemble skiing costumes will be the new khaki garb of the Canadian Active Service Force. There will be no buttons to shine and no puttees to roll.

The new uniform, to be issued as soon as factories can turn them out, consists of a roomy, wide-sleeved blouse, something half way between the old-fashioned tunic and a civilian windbreaker, and loose trousers with a high waist and plenty of room around the hips.

At the ankles, the trousers have cloth tabs so they may be buttoned tight. On active duty the trousers will be buttoned and enclosed beneath canvas gaiters abouts six inches high. Off duty the trousers will look like ordinary slacks. Headgear is a wedge-shaped cap.

Cardinal Mundelein

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, who passed on today, was mentioned as a papal candidate on the passing of Pope Pius XI this year.

He was a close friend of President Roosevelt, whom he visited in the White House on several occasions.

Under Cardinal Mundelein's tenure, the first Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church ever brought to the United States was held in Chicago in 1926. In 1938, he declared in a statement read over a nationwide radio network that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin "has the right to express his personal views on current events, but he is not authorized to speak for the (Roman) Catholic Church, nor does he represent the doctrine or sentiments of the Church."

George Mundelein was born July 2, 1872, in the Bowery District of New York City. He was only 17 when he was graduated from Manhattan College. He later pursued his studies at St. Vincent's Seminary at Beatty, Pa., and in Rome, where he was ordained. He was elevated to the Cardinalate on March 24, 1924.

New Deal Has Vital Interest In Reopened Supreme Court

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!"

With that traditional warning by the Court Crier eight members of the Supreme Court took their seats in solemn robes today for their new session after passing, without celebration, the 150th anniversary of the Court's establishment by the Judiciary Act of 1789.

Matters of high moment to the New Deal will be offered to the Court during the coming term, with emphasis on industrial issues, including probably a decision on the validity of the Wage-Hour Act, the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, the Robinson-Patman Fair Trade Practices Act, probably new definitions of the power of the National Labor Relations Board, and also re-interpretations of the Anti-Trust Laws.

The one vacant seat today was that of Mr. Justice Butler who may be absent for a considerable part of the forthcoming term. On the other hand, the Chief Justice, who was absent from the Court for several weeks last spring, is now fully recovered.

After today's session, the Chief Justice and several associate justices paid their traditional call on the President in the White House. It is the first call the justices have made on opening day since 1935, because of Mr. Roosevelt's absences from Washington in the intervening years. Urbane relations between the President and most of the justices have regularly prevailed, although now he has the new situation of greeting four of his own appointees, a probable majority of those actually making the visit.

Only Brief Opening Session

Today's meeting was only perfunctory, and set the wheels moving for the coming term for which it already has some 450 cases waiting. This is a smaller number than in most years, for the Court is well abreast with its work, and most of the big New Deal issues have been settled. The Chief Justice in the past week has been presiding at the annual conference of Senior Circuit Court Justices and shortly will make public the report which tells the state of the docket, together with recommendations for the management of the federal judiciary.

One hundred and forty-nine years ago the Supreme Court held its first meeting for a 10-day term in the Royal Exchange Building in New York, with only three of the five Justices present, and called the meeting off shortly thereafter because there were no cases. There was a similar absence of cases at the second term.

Although this absence of litigation bespoke at once a happier era and a distrust for the new Court, the Justices had no sinecure. In those days they had the arduous task of presiding over the District and Circuit courts—of "Riding Circuit." This was an automatic check on the service of justices, and in recent years, when the retirement bill came out, it was humorously proposed that the High Court members should ride horseback once more from court to court, and those unable to face the ordeal should drop out.

Just as Hard Working Now

Today's labor is just as arduous, though in a different way, though no horseback is involved. Many of the Justices have taken knotty points of law with them to study on their vacations. The High Court is at work even when it is not in session.

Today's reconstructed Court contains four Roosevelt appointees—Associate Justices Black, Reed, Frankfurter and Douglas, all generally agreeing with New Deal philosophy.

One important case—United States versus American Medical Association—has been brought to the Court but it is unknown whether the Justices will agree to take jurisdiction. This involves the applicability of the Antitrust Jaw to the campaign of the Medical Society against "socialized medicine" in the District of Columbia.

In Washington, the District Court dismissed the case, deciding that the practice of medicine is not "trade" in the meaning of the Sherman Antitrust Act, while it held that part of the Government's indictment was too vague and indefinite.

The question now is, whether the High Court will grant the Government's petition for certiorari, which means whether it will hear the case reargued. If it refuses to grant the writ, the lower court's decision automatically stands.

Three Universities Cited As Valuing Men Above Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—American universities may learn much from the histories of Johns Hopkins, Clark, and Chicago universities, as well as of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Michigan universities and other pioneers in graduate work, according to a report of the survey by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching today. It finds that the chief factor in the successes of these institutions was in that they "had the wisdom to place the human element in the educational process—the student and and the faculty—ahead of buildings, enrollments, administration, and organization."

Moreover, the survey report declares that another contributing cause to the success of these institutions was that the men who headed them "were themselves vigorous personalities who insisted upon the highest possible quality of intellect and character in the institutions they directed."

John Hopkins, Clark, and Chicago universities early adopted studies of man in his relation to society and were thus a step ahead of their contemporary institutes, the report recalls.

"Especially with respect to what all three universities called 'research,' there seems to have been a much more specific sense of responsibility for human welfare and the needs of society than came to be associated with university research activities at a later period," it continues.

"That universities are made possible by men rather than buildings was a priciple insisted upon in all three of these pioneering institutions in their early days. At Johns Hopkins the donor's sole condition—that the capital gift must not be used for construction of plant—helped to place the emphasis immediately upon human beings in the educational enterprise. Teachers and students were put ahead of everything else at Baltimore.

"At Clark University emphasis upon selection of faculty and students was equally marked. Even G. Stanley Hall's severest critics paid tribute to his skill in selecting the high type of faculty those behind the new university considered indispensable. They acted on the expressed principle that 'it is men and nothing but men that make education.'"

Concern for careful selection of faculty and students was accompanied in all three institutions, the report adds, by an insistence upon "conditions of teaching and learning that encouraged independent investigation, intimate and informal teacher-student relationship, and a minimum of administrative machinery."

Beauty Road Takes $200,000,000 Toll

CHICAGO (AP)—Milady's beauty is costing her more than $200,000,000 this year, Miss Frances Martell, Secretary of the American Cosmeticians National Association, reported Oct. 2.

It's costing her $113,000,000 just to keep her hair waved. She's paying about $73,000,000 for "permanents" and $40,000,000 for finger and marcel waves, Miss Martell estimated as she arrived here for the association's convention.

Some 39,000,000 women who beat a path to 78,624 beauty shops in the United States, she said. also are spending during 1939: $25.000,000 for hair cuts; $20,000,000 for facial treatments; $17,000,000 for hair tinting and dyeing; $15,000,000 for manicures; $13,000,000 for cosmetics; $4,000,000 for scalp treatments, and $2,000,000 for shampoos.

The beauty industry will do more than $200,000,000 worth of business this year and ranks as sixth industry in the United States, she said. New York leads with $39,000,000 worth of business; California is second with $16,000,000, and Illinois third with $15,000,000.

Moore Elected Head Of Canadian Unions

LONDON Ontario (CP)—Tom Moore of Ottawa President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada from 1918-1935, was re-elected to the post Sept. 29 in the elections at the fifty-fifth annual convention of the body.

Mr. Moore was chosen in a straight contest with John W. Buckley of Toronto by a vote of 212 to 107. He succeeds P. M. Draper of Ottawa, who retired this year after holding the presidency since 1935.

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Behind the Headlines

Isolation or insulation, one implies aloofness, while other means protection—Neutral nations and individuals may keep themselves insulated from the hatreds and vices that always attach themselves to war—Isolation described as indifference plus fear.

"Are you an isolationist?" asked a friend of mine when we were discussing the current congressional debate on neutrality legislation.

"No, but I'm an insulationist," I replied.

"What do you mean by that?" he asked.

Whereupon I explained that, while I believe it is impossible for any Nation to live to itself alone, I also believe it is important for individuals and Nations, especially in these times, to keep themselves insulated against the hatreds and the vices that always attach themselves to war.

Belligerents can't be isolationists under my definition.

A Great Difference

The two words, isolation and insulation, are sometimes used to mean the same thing, they are both derived from the Latin word meaning "island." If you isolate yourself from something, you make yourself an island. If you insulate yourself against something, you also make yourself an island. But there is an important, though subtle, distinction.

Isolation implies mere aloofness, but insulation implies protection. There is a lot of difference.

Difficulties of Isolation

Possibly the most important result of the Congressional debate on American foreign policy now in progress will be the service it renders in pointing out the difficulties of trying to be isolated in the modern world.

Nobody doubts the sincerity of the isolationist spokesmen in the Senate, and most Americans would like, if possible, to isolate themselves from the war in Europe, but the only way to be really isolationist is to withdraw entirely within one's shell, and have no dealings of any description with any belligerent, and probably very few with neutrals.

The war has already progressed to a point where it is not only unisolationist, but actually unneutral, to ship a can of peaches from San Francisco to Sydney, since Australia is a belligerent.

Alertness vs. Indifference

No intelligent person can be indifferent to what is going on in the world today, and isolation is merely indifference plus fear. Insulation, on the other hand, implies not indifference, but alertness. Isolation seeks merely to avoid, but insulation seeks also to protect. The former is based on selfishness and fear, the latter on lovingkindness.

Insulation is isolation lifted to the mental plane, and imbued with universal love.

A hospital has an isolation ward because it fears the spread of contagious disease among its patients. But a copper wire manufacturer puts insulation on his product because he desires to protect anyone who might come in contact with it against the shock of an electric current.

The distinction between isolation and insulation appears subtle, so long as the terms are used in a strictly material sense, but the difference becomes readily apparent when thought is lifted to a higher plane and attention is directed to ideas, rather than mere things.

A Shield and Tower

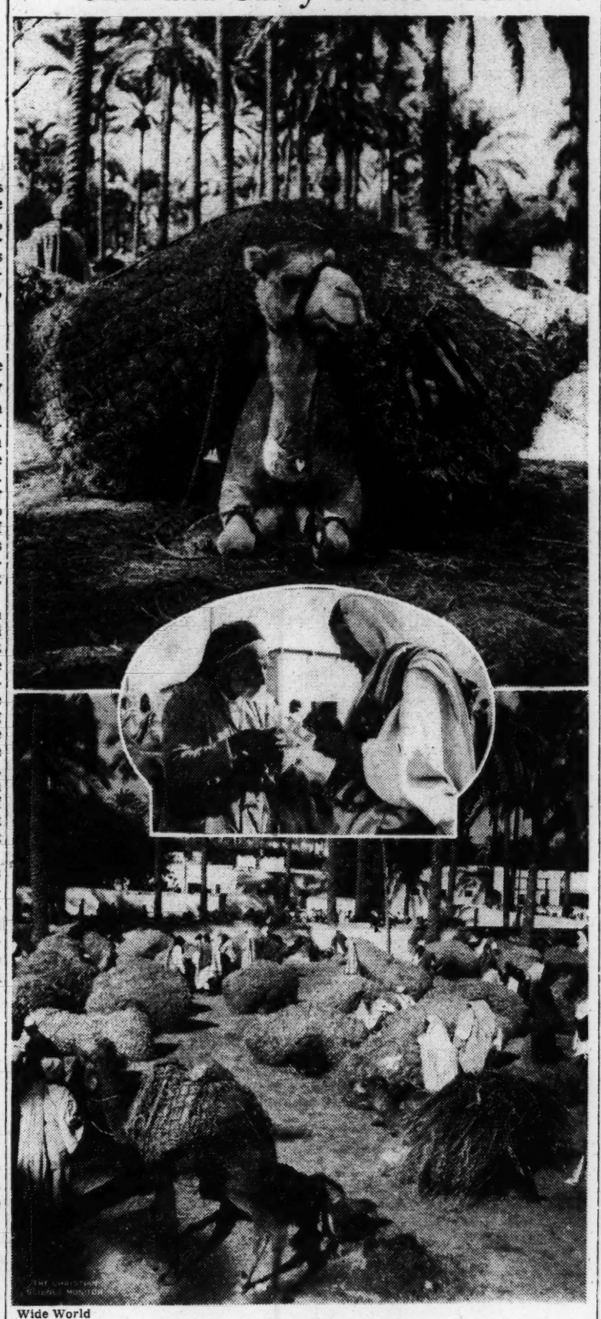
I knew an American in the World War who was certainly not an isolationist, but he was an insulationist. He was not an isolationist, for he joined up with the Allied forces before the United States entered the war. Yet he was an insulationist, for he never allowed his thought to be touched by impulses of hatred. He freely threw in his lot with the Allied cause because he felt it to be right, but he never cursed the enemy.

I remember his indignation when a noncombatant indulged in a long hymn of hate against the German people, he, in the front lines, was never half so bitter against the enemy as the noncombatant, who was enjoying a certain measure of wartime prosperity at a safe distance from the fighting. This, after all, was not an unusual phenomenon during the World War. Some of the best insulationists, but not isolationists, were in the front line trenches.

There were remarkable cases of insulation in the last war—insulation against terror and injury, as well as against hatred and vice. There will be remarkable cases in this war. Because the same power that shielded men then is shielding them today. It is "our shield and tower."

Rex Miller

Cash and Carry on the Desert



Wide World

Nomads' Bargaining Place

Upper: Camel with his load resting; and hobbled, to prevent runaway. Center: Couple of Arabs of North Africa coming to terms and passing money in trade. Lower: Suc el Guma Market in Tripoli, where camels are bought and sold, along with merchandise of the oases.

War Gets Only Partial Credit for Business Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though the business spurt that has hit this part of the country in the past few weeks may be "artificial" insofar as it is inspired by anticipation of a war boom, many experts are pointing out that things were going along unusually well before the war crisis and that a further fall pick-up of large proportions was expected anyway. But whether the sudden upswing was only a quickening of a normal rise, or inspired wholly by the European situation, there is no mistaking the extent of the improvement.

For the first time in nearly a decade there are "Help Wanted" signs hanging outside plants down in the Calumet steel region, the second largest in the country. These and the new streams of workers pouring through the mill gates tell graphically the story which is related statistically in the report that the Chicago district steel mills will operate this week at about 82 per cent of theoretical capacity, the highest since 1937, when operations rose to around the 1929 boom rate. That is 29 points higher than a month ago. Some individual plants are running at as high as 85 per cent, as the new orders for steel pour in. Mills that have been cold for seven years are firing up.

Employment Gains

There are now more than 60,000 workers employed in this steel area, some 7,500 more than a month ago. And they are being hired at a rate which if continued will bring the total up another 3,000 in the next 30 days or so.

All this means a cut in the relief burden. Not every man hired is taken off the WPA or relief lists, but while just before the last election there were 10,000 on WPA, there are now but a few more than 3,000. The change is seen in the increased activity in the stores and on the streets of the steel area. Folks, in spite of the war, are happier than in many months. Steel mills work nights, of course, and homes that have been dark are now lighted at night as brawny workers prepare to go off on the night shift.

The employment office in Gary reports that State unemployment checks were sent to 1,000 last week, while a month ago there were 2,200.

Carloadings at Peak

Meanwhile railroad freight carloadings hit a two-year peak. The roads expanded purchases and planned more buying. They ordered 5,500 new freight cars and made plans to add nearly 10,000 more. It is again pointed out in connection with this activity, though, that much of this expansion was planned before the present war crisis, and that railroad equipment, along with its business volume, will have to be stepped up considerably to reach only a normal level, to say nothing of a boom level.

Automobile production is steadily increasing, and in Detroit and at other spots in Michigan a busy picture similar to that in the Chicago steel region may be seen. Last week production went up to 53,950 cars and trucks from 41,245 the preceding week, more than double the total of 20,390 units a year ago. A step-up in Ford production will, it is expected, send the total for the industry up still further in spite of a slow down in other quarters as a result of labor troubles.

Sales of new passenger cars will show a jump of 37 per cent over this month last year, R. L. Polk & Co. predicts.

The automobile improvement is less spectacular than in steel, and has covered a longer period. The war crisis is seen to be less of an immediate factor here.

Lake Shipping Gains

The general heavy industry pick-up has brought along with it a real boom in Great Lakes shipping. Some 40 additional freighters have been put in service in the past month to help carry ore from the Lake Superior region down to feed the Chicago, Ohio, and Pennsylvania steel mills. The increase comes at a time when ship operators usually are making plans to put the big block-long carriers up for the winter. Fourteen of the 21 companies on the lakes are operating full fleets. While but 206 ships were in commission late in July, there are now more than 267.

Looking out over the lake from a skyscraper on Chicago's lake front, one sees what is unusual for this time of year, little specks of black out against the blue-green water, with plumes of smoke rolling out behind. These freighters appear in an intermittent line over a 50-mile sweep of water. Down below on the filled-in frontage between the lake and busy Michigan Avenue is a huge freight yard crowded with cars being shunted about for loading and unloading, and over beyond are rapidly growing piles of coal.

Green Backs Roosevelt Plan If It Keeps U. S. Out of War

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2 (AP)—William Green declared today the American Federation of Labor was willing to support President Roosevelt's plan for repeal of the arms embargo if such action would not involve the United States in war.

The Federation opened its fifty-ninth convention amid forecasts of stormy debates on such issues as labor peace, threatened suspension of two of its oldest unions, and a proposal that the United States offer to bring about peace in war-torn Europe.

The Executive Council in its annual report issued on the eve of the convention made the whole topic of war and neutrality a definite subject for convention action by advocating the role of an international peacemaker for this nation.

The report called on the convention to declare itself "emphatically and decisively" against "autocracy in government, let it be Nazi, Fascist or Communist."

The Administration was urged to follow a "judicious policy" on neutrality to avoid involvement in war.

"We favor our nation offering our meditation services for peace," the report added, "and hope that the warring countries may be prevailed upon to accept them. But with that we refuse to go farther."

The Council recommended that the Brewery Workers Union be suspended from membership because "it challenged the authority of the American Federation of Labor itself by seeking an injunction to restrain it from exercising its legal and moral rights to settle jurisdiction controversies."

Also facing suspension is the International Typographical Union for non-payment of a special assessment levied in 1937 to finance a so-called "war chest" in the early struggle against the Congress of Industrial Organizations. President Claude M. Baker of Indianapolis declined comment on probable rejection of the claim of the I. T. U. delegates to convention seats.

Suspension of both unions, among the oldest affiliates of the A. F. of L., would remove a total of 122,000 members from the Federation rolls 80,000 in the typesetters and 40,000 in the brewery workers.

The Council asked the convention to continue the special assessment recommending a more "vigorous and active campaign" in the next year to organize the unorganized.

Present paid-up membership was listed at 4,006,354. A year ago the total reported was 3,623,087.

The Council noted what it called an "improvement" in the operations of the National Labor Relations Board since the A. F. of L. started its drive to amend the Wagner Act.

The Council devoted a long chapter to AFL-CIO negotiations, contending that its committee was still ready to resume negotiations.

W. C. T. U. Re-Elects Major Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2—All major officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union were re-elected at the meeting of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the organization here today. They are: Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., President; Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, of New York City, Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Evanston, Ill., Treasurer, and Mrs. Nellie G. Berger of Springfield, Mo., Recording Treasurer.

Speakers at the convention had linked war with the evils of alcohol as the meeting ended its sixth day here with a plea by Clinton N. Howard of Washington, Superintendent of the International Reform Federation, declaring for "universal disarmament by international agreement," which he saw as the means of destroying the machinery of war.

"If the nations can co-operate to make war, they can co-operate to end war," Mr. Howard declared in an address before more than 2,000 delegates to the convention and their friends at the observance of "Peace Sunday." "If they can unite their armies to win war, they can unite their interests to prevent war. Human hate must give away to harmony; battleship must surrender to fellowship; bloodshed must give place to brotherhood.

"The Christ plan for peace is a cure without a crush, a remedy without a relapse, a peace without a putsch, a treaty without a trench, security without a sword, a remedy that will cure the disease. The Christ cure is to disarm the world. Any peace that leaves the nations in possession of their arms, that continues competitive armament after this war is over, with multiplication of its scientific methods of mass murder will end in chaos for civilization."

Mr. Howard took issue with persons who declare that the European War "is not our war."

"It is our war now," he declared. "With the exception of munitions of war to Japan, it has stopped our export trade around the world, prohibited American travel over three fourths of the globe, except in South America, and made the Atlantic Ocean an impassable corridor to Europe.

No Security in Isolation

Mr. Howard saw "no security in isolation," and went strongly on record for "absolute government operation of munition plants so as to prevent private exportation for profit to any nation engaged in war."

"It is our war now, it may decide the next Presidential election and overcome the precedent of no third term since the time of Washington. American war means an American dictatorship no matter who is elected or which party wins."

Bishop G. Broamley Oxnam, of the Boston area of the Methodist Church, urged delegates to keep foremost in thought that "a human being is of infinite worth." The day of isolation is past, he declared, adding that all parts of the world were interdependent.

"I do not mean that we are to throw 1,000,000 Americans into France," he said. "The surest way to attack dictatorship abroad is to demonstrate the effectiveness of our democracy at home. Our task is to preserve our political liberty and to use it to win economic justice.

Value of Organizations

"Men facing their fate with the world must decide once and for all what is the supreme value for which institutions are organized. Churchmen will do well to see that they do not put their property and institutional interest first and thereby become allies of reactionary forces that, under the guise of a patriotism, would block major moves leading to life abundant.

"Sacrifice may be necessary. Fundamental adjustments of a political and economic nature are before us. It is for us to determine whether change will be peaceful or warlike."

Delegates were urged by speakers to obtain signatures to the Temperance Union petition already signed by hundreds of thousands, asking the nations of the world to settle international difficulties "in a Christian spirit" by international conference.

The service was conducted by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., National President of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Pearl Kendall Hess of Orange, Calif., head of the Health and Medical Temperance Department of the Union, urged delegates to be particularly alert against claims of the therapeutic value of alcohol and to intensify their fight against marijuana addiction, which she characterized as "an ever present threat in every state in the Union."

Mrs. Hess, a veteran in the national fight against narcotics, assailed proposals for narcotics clinics.

"Dope propagandists are assailing the Harrison Act in the same manner the prohibition law was attacked before the repeal amendment," she declared. "Moral support is supplied by a noisome minority of doctors seeking to establish clinics."

Mrs. Hess assailed "high-powered advertising of the nostrum industry," and recalled that as early as 1876 official action was taken against the therapeutic use of alcoholic liquor.

Mrs. W. Harold Sloan of Fredonia, N. Y., told delegates that temperance lessons in the past had, perhaps, dwelt too strongly on the horrors of drunkenness.

Accepted as Custom

"The child of today is taking drinking for granted as an accepted social custom," she said. "The task of the church and school is to offset this tendency. By making righteousness and morality attractive, and by making abstention a vital part of religious training, youth can be challenged to the pursuit of noble living."

Adoption of temperance training to modern times through institutes in tourist camps, and the cooperation of civic clubs and outings that attract families was urged by Mrs. Kate Wilder of Fargo, N. D., in a report on institutions.

Barss Warns Youth

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Donald Barss of the Ohio Youth's Temperance Council has assailed what he termed the "drive of the liquor forces to secure present and future customers from the ranks of youth."

Addressing a Young People's Night audience at the sixty-fifth annual national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mr. Barss declared:

"The best argument we have to turn youth from alcoholic drinks is that alcohol definitely spells defeat in all sports, scholarship, health, and chances to retain good jobs."

Descending on Forest Fires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Oregon

A vast amount of the economic value of the Pacific Northwest is vested in the virgin timber that blankets the hills, mountains, and valleys of this territory. Recognition of the value of this natural resource has led man to do everything to protect it from destruction, particularly from fire.

Airplanes have aided in forest patrols for many years, but their activity has been limited, largely, to patroling huge forested areas during summer months scouting for fires. In many instances planes have been used to survey fires and by way of shortwave radio direct the ground task of fighting the fires. Now the airplane has been drafted for active duty.

* * *

On the Spot

On the theory that three or four men, placed within reach of a fire shortly after its discovery, can do more than a large crew a few hours later in stemming the fire's advance, officials turned to the airplane. Through the plan of Capt. Harold C. King, Chief Pilot of the Oregon Forest Service, delivering fully equipped men to the scene of a fire from the air is now being developed.

Working in collaboration with a manufacturer of parachutes, Capt. King assisted in the development of a special type of parachute. This chute is so designed to enable jumpers to maneuver themselves in the air, taking advantage of air currents, thus permitting a jumper to land much closer to his intended landing spot than is the case when he must merely drift down to earth.

This feature is of the utmost importance in the work for which the parachutes are designed since it will permit men to land in much smaller areas than are generally selected. Parachute jumping, as regularly done, over a heavily forested area would be out of the question, except in cases of emergency.

To test the effectiveness of the new chutes, Captain King and two other forest service pilots demonstrated them over Portland's Swan Island Airport recently. Under the direction of an official of the manufacturing company three jumps were made from more than 2,000 feet and in each instance the jumpers landed within 200 feet of the yellow target painted on the airport ground. One of the pilots maneuvered his parachute to land less than 100 feet from the target.

* * *

Equipment Too

Forested areas are dotted with open spots of two or three hundred yards across and with chutes of this type men could be dropped within a comparatively short distance of the fire to do the preparatory control work in advance of the complete crew.

In addition to the jumps by the pilots several tests were made dropping packages of food and equipment with smaller parachutes. It was demonstrated that it was entirely possible to drop complete fire fighting equipment within a limited area to men after they had reached the scene of the blaze, eliminating the necessity of slowing up travel by packing much heavy equipment.

The problem is still in the experimental stage and forestry officials are investigating further with a view of using the plan next summer. Should it be developed to the practical stage the outcome will be the saving of millions of dollars annually in Northwest forests.

Labor Advances Peace on Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Labor peace on San Francisco's waterfront, site of severe industrial conflicts of the past, became more likely when two more unions approved yesterday the continuance of present working agreements pending further negotiations. Five have now indorsed this plan, but three others have rejected it. The old agreements expired at midnight Saturday.

Indefinite extension of the previous contract with provision for 60-day notice of intention to terminate, was agreed upon by the Marine Cooks and Stewards and the Radio Operators. The Longshoremen, the Masters, Mates and Pilots, and the Marine Engineers initialed similar extensions last week, the Engineers, however, agreeing to a five-month extension.

Like terms were offered the Sailors' Union, the Marine Firemen's Association, and the Dock Checkers Union, but were rejected. Representatives of these unions asked settlement of differences within seven days. Waterfront leaders, however, appeared not greatly concerned over possibility of an immediate tieup.

'Germanic Faith' Paper Suspends

BERLIN (AP) — Dr. Mathilde Ludendorff announced Oct. 1 the suspension of the magazine "At the Holy Source of German Strength," in which she and her late husband, Field Marshal Erich von Ludendorff, championed the neo-pagan "Germanic faith."

Dr. Ludendorff gave as her reason "the battle of our people makes necessary official decisions which we must obey."

The magazine was founded by her late husband and bitterly assailed the Roman Catholic Church, Jews, and Free Masonry.

Two-Time Thanksgiving Forecasts An Extension of Turkey-Eating Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Instead of curtailing the number of Thanksgiving and holiday turkeys consumed it is more than possible President Roosevelt's decision to set Thanksgiving Day one week earlier this year will start the traditional turkey-eating season earlier, thereby putting more steaming turkey legs on the tables of the United States.

This is the opinion expressed in turkey-quarters, and by Dr. V. S. Asmundsen, head of the division of poultry husbandry at the University of California's College of Agriculture at Davis, Calif.

Another farm expert, Ralph H. Taylor, Secretary of the Agricultural Council of California, declares that California's turkey crop in 1938 was more valuable than that of any other State and indicates conditions point to California's "clinching the title" again for 1939.

As "No. 1 Turkey State of the Nation" for 1938 Mr. Taylor points out California produced 2,625,000 turkeys valued at $8,348,000 or "a total greater than that returned to growers from many important tree and vegetable crops."

For the United States, Mr. Taylor's figures show the average price paid for turkey in 1938 was $2.66 while in California the birds brought an average of $2.98.

Government and trade reports indicate a supply of close to 32,000,000 turkeys in the new crop. That is 6,000,000 more birds than ever before. With the record carryover of storage supplies, there will be close to four pounds of turkey for every person in the country.

Lobbies Often Aid Public It Is Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Some lobbyists are more representative of the people than duly-elected legislators themselves, in the view of Dr. Dean McHenry, Assistant Professor of Political Science on the local campus of the University of California, and specialist in state governments.

"Large blocks of the population may find their interests best served by group advocates," Dr. McHenry says. "Do you pay property taxes? Do you belong to a labor organization? Do you have children in school? Are you a farmer or a fisherman? If your answer is yes to any of these or a host of similar questions, then you have a lobbyist representation at the State Capital, whether you know it or not."

While believing that legitimate groups should have the right to be represented by advocates at the Legislature, Dr. McHenry holds no brief for lobbyists who use corrupt methods to influence legislation.

Virginia Forestry Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—If the forest industries and industries dependent on forestry in Virginia are to be perpetuated the forest lands in private ownership in Virginia must be kept productive, according to Fred C. Pederson, Virginia State Forester.

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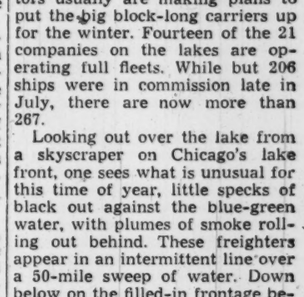

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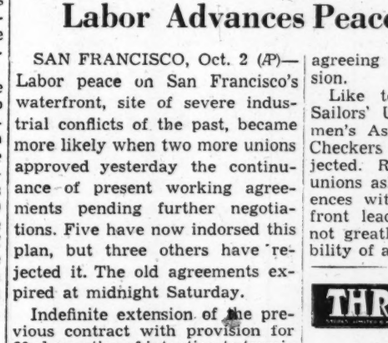

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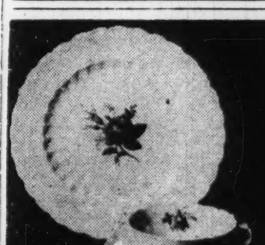

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

War Issues: Focal Center of News Today

Fireside Series Key Is Informality

Current events given with the informality of fireside chats is the aim of this new Monitor series. It presents the biggest major countries and situations of the day, brought up to last-minute timeliness by cable, telephone and radio.

The setting is a cheery, wood-panelled library with a warm fire crackling in the fireplace. Around it, comfortably settled in deep easy chairs and lounges, are a group taking part in the course.

Leader of this discussion period is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"We start this course today in the midst of a world situation unequalled since 1914. We find Europe locked in the embraces of another bitter conflict. Again England and France are fighting a militarily strong and aggressive Germany. This time a war-recreated Poland has taken the sweeping attack which Belgium and France felt last time. The dangers of the war spreading to the world are considered as great.

"Problems of empire, of economic desires, mark the conflict. But above it all has risen an issue so much greater that it dwarfs other considerations. This is the issue of Democracy versus Dictatorship. Growing for years, it has now been taken to the scales of war for a decision.

"In this course we will discuss many of the issues which contribute to this crisis. For today a general discussion seems the best way to approach this war which is likely to dominate the news for many months to come. That calls for concentrating primarily on the major issue—Democracy versus Totalitarianism.

"Perhaps the best way to handle this discussion is by the question and answer method. So let's have your questions."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, why should England and France try to prevent Germany having the kind of government it wants? It's none of their business, is it?"

Answer: "You're right. And if it were only a question of Germany's internal government, Britain and France wouldn't care. They have shown this clearly in their backing down time after time to let the Hitler government take what it claimed was necessary to correct Versailles 'injustices.' They sought to let Hitler have every facility possible to establish contentment in Germany and therefore peace in Europe. But this failed."

Question: "Why did it fail? Didn't Britain and France give Germany enough?"

Answer: "You've got the key to that in the word 'enough.' Unfortunately a dictatorial government has to be based on force. Now force has an insatiable appetite. No matter how much it gets, it demands more. So what was originally an application of force to obtain power internally, grew into the application of threats based on force to obtain power externally. Soon it was a question of how much 'enough' would ever be.

"Britain and France finally saw Hitlerism as a field of white hot lava, flowing ever outward from an apparently inexhaustible source, endangering everything before it."

Question: "When did the Allies begin to realize the dangers of this?"

Answer: "At first each Hitler seizure was considered the last. Thus the remilitarization of Germany, the occupation of the Rhineland, and even the seizure of Austria were accepted. But doubts began to creep in when the ruthlessness of the Austrian coup was realized. They increased with the Sudetenland and Munich deal. The seizure of Prague completed them.

"Finally came the attack on Poland, the trigger which released the Allies' tardy realization that Hitler did not want merely original German land or German people but that he wanted European and eventually world domination! They knew that there would be no end to Nazi appetite. If Democracy was to survive they knew they had to stop Hitler. So they declared war."

Question: "Why such an ardent defense of Democracy? It hasn't done so well in most of the countries which practice it, has it? They have as many problems as the dictatorships, it seems."

Answer: "Of course Democracy as practiced in various countries is an imperfect political system. But weigh Democracy with its freedom of speech, of individual action, of decision—against the regimented thinking, action, and decision of dictatorships. Then consider under which type of government you'd like to live.

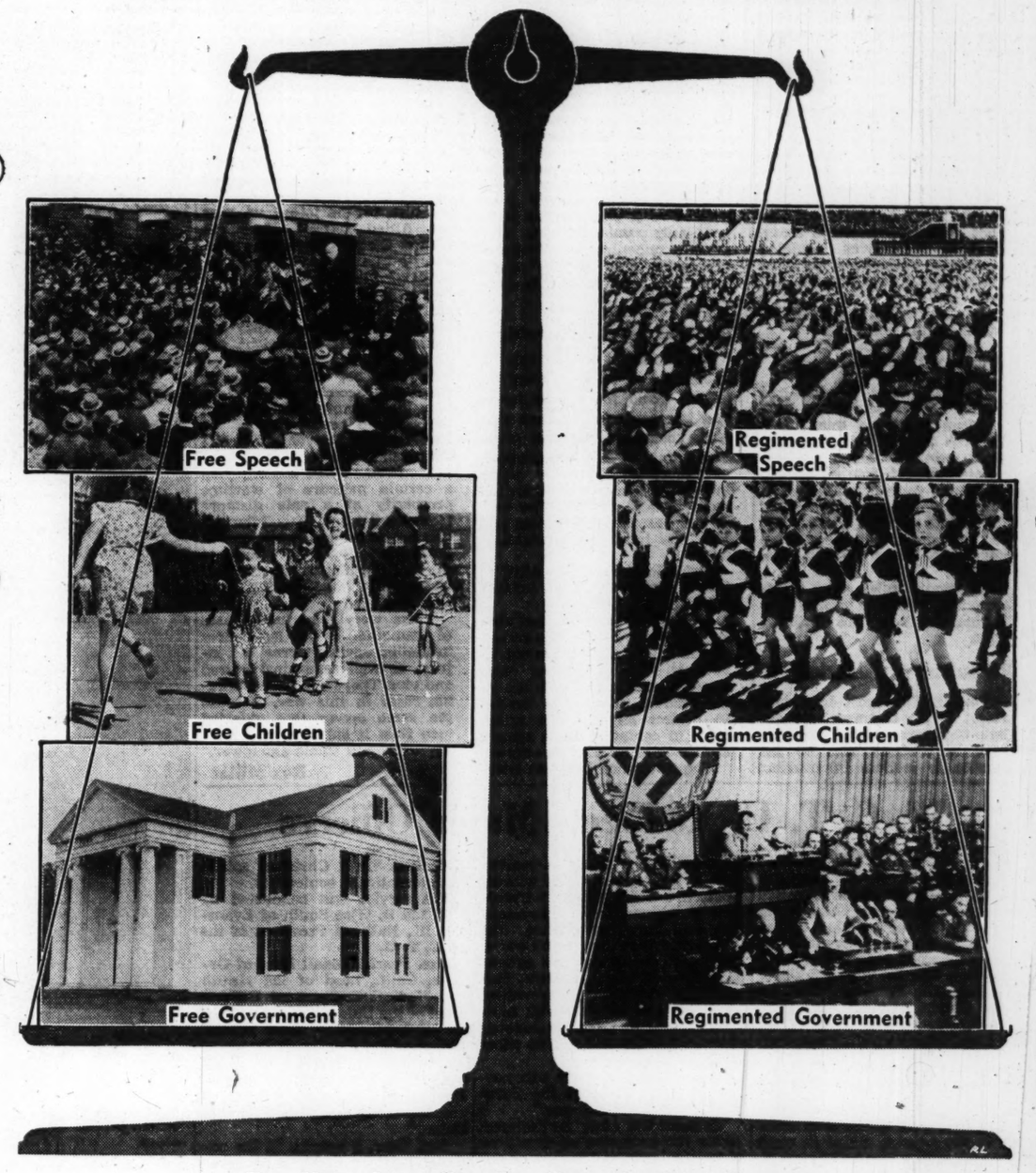
"Place Egypt of the Pharaoh beside Switzerland today and you'll find no comparison. Egypt degraded common men. Switzerland exalts them. A comparison between Persia of Darius and modern Denmark shows two utterly different worlds. In Persia the people who worked were oppressed, crushed slaves. Today in Denmark the people who work are masters of their country.

"After all, this effort to liberate men's lives, called Democracy, is relatively new and thus unperfected. If you should measure the history of mankind by a clock dial and divide it into twelve equal hours you would find Democracy existing only during the last fifteen minutes!

Question: "What about the question of the balance of power in the new war? And isn't racialism a dominant factor despite the Democracy-versus-Dictatorship issue? I think you ought to tell us about the present European democracies."

Answer: "That's a large order. However, Argus, the Monitor's keen interpreter of European affairs has provided just the answer to your question on balance of power and racialism in his article on page three. Tomorrow we'll take up European democracies.

On the Scales of War Rests the New Decision



Two Major Issues Rise Far Above the Other Causes

It is this spotlighted point of the present European conflict which brings the issue so close to the United States. As the leading Western democracy, the United States would find itself almost alone against hostile world systems if England and France should fail to stop Hitlerism. Thus even though 3,000 miles of ocean separate America from Europe, the sharp tilting of these scales toward dictatorship will be bound to have a profound effect on the United States.

Balance of Power: Key to Europe's War

By Argus

What is all the trouble in Europe about? Is it a struggle between Democracy and Fascism, between the British and German empires—or is it the fulfillment of a pledge to protect Poland or a fight for the sanctity of treaties?

In some measure it is obviously all of these. To give a positive categorical answer to such complex questions is impossible. But there is one element underlying this great struggle which cannot be ignored. We shall endeavor to show what that element is and how it has contributed to bring European affairs to the point of combustion.

You will remember how in his Danzig speech of Sept. 19, Herr Hitler repeatedly spoke of the great "injustices" of Versailles which had compelled Germany, "a great power, to look on while a far inferior people of a far inferior state maltreated these Germans." In these words the German leader points to one of the ever-present causes of trouble in Europe—the conflict of races.

All manner of races have poured into North America, but the great continental plains of the interior have allowed British, Germans, Italians and the rest to mingle freely under a single federated government. It has been possible to subordinate race differences and accentuate the points of agreement.

Europe's Uneasy Equilibrium

But Europe, chopped up into innumerable compartments by its irregular pattern of mountain ranges, has almost inevitably split up into numerous small distinct nations, the more powerful of them constantly seeking to lord it over their weaker neighbors. Since the flood gates from the east opened upon the Roman empire in the fourth century and broke it up, the story of Europe has been that of the big nations swallowing up the smaller and then struggling among themselves for supremacy, or else effecting a sort of uneasy equilibrium by dividing into two groups equally balanced in economic and military power.

One of the causes of the war of 1914 was that someone had tilted this balance. At that time there were in the scales on one side the Teuton race of Germany, enjoying immense access of strength through the founding of the empire under Bismarck in 1871, and Austria-Hungary; on the other side were Britain, France and Russia.

When the scales are nicely balanced, a slight up-tilt will spoil the equilibrium. The tilt in 1914 came in the Balkans, the gateway to the East, home of a sturdy mixture of races that Britain had kept under Turkey's wing to discourage Germany and Russia, both of whom coveted the peninsula.

But Turkey, the so-called "sick man of Europe," proved an ineffective overlord and in 1913 was unceremoniously pushed out by a coalition of its subject races.

Race Struggle Set Up

The race struggle in Europe set up by that act has continued ever since and today can be seen in Europe in its most dangerous form.

Within a few months of Turkey's exit came the first thrust by the covetous powers into the Balkans. Germany, using Austria as cat's-paw, made a bid for Serbia. Slavic Russia said it could not afford to have the Slavic Serbs attacked, and prepared for a struggle. Britain and France saw the balance in danger and joined Russia. When Russia collapsed and turned Red, Britain and France found in America a means to "redress the balance."

Then arose the question, which still has to be settled today. Must the race struggle be allowed to continue indefinitely, or can some means be devised to bring it to an end? President Wilson saw perhaps more clearly than any other statesman at Versailles that it must be one alternative or the other. He went to Versailles with a self-determination program, giving autonomy to small nations, particularly those under the disintegrating Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires, and guaranteeing their security by a League of Nations pledged to stop an aggressor. It was this Versailles treaty that Herr Hitler has so scathingly denounced.

Why was he so anxious that the free struggle of races in Europe should be resumed? Evidently because it would now be resumed under extraordinarily favorable terms for Germany. Most of those small nations in south-central Europe and the Baltic that had been granted independence under the sponsorship of the League would lie helplessly at Germany's mercy once the Versailles treaty and the League authority were scrapped.

League Support Fails

Fortunately for Herr Hitler, the League, while at first supported by a majority in all the democratic countries, did not commend itself to the more influential political circles. America refused to adhere, Britain and France refused to honor its engagements in major political issues. Germany, therefore, without too much risk swallowed up in turn the nearest weaker states—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Memel and Poland—with a speed and determination that the allies were in no position to match. Its moves have made it clear to the world that the only prospect of stability on the old lines would have been to restore the Austrian empire as protector of the small nations. Otherwise the only alternatives would be League or other international control or an invitation to an ambitious Germany to take the small independent states that fell into its lap.

Since the League won no adequate support from the great powers, the conflict of races seems destined to continue until those who believe in an international guarantee become strong enough to impose their will on the nations.

Agitators to stress racial differences there will always be so long as no restraint is placed upon them. That those differences, under proper conditions, can be minimized and the elements of unity brought out has been demonstrated by America's federal system.

Democracy's Roots Reach to Greece and Rome

The roots of today's democratic philosophy lie buried under two and one-half millenniums. In that ancient world of Greek city states of 2,400 years ago a partial self-government was practiced which has inspired the world ever since. Today it is well nigh impossible to adequately appreciate its significance. And for that achievement the Greeks deserve everlasting gratitude and esteem.

But ancient Greek democracy (or should we say Athenian democracy?—for the institutions of liberty bloomed more fully there than anywhere else in ancient Greece) had its shortcomings, viewed from today's perspective.

To begin with, those Greek city democracies were exceedingly small. Most of the people did not vote. Prominent men were continually being banished or ostracized. There was not a single city in which a majority of the inhabitants were not slaves. The number of self-governing people in any Greek community never exceeded a few thousand.

How inconsistent! we are tempted to say. We may even smile a bit at such amateurishness. But, remember, those Greek democracies created the highest type of citizens the world had known. They lit the lamp which America, Britain, France, Switzerland, are keeping burning today.

Democracy then is the glory of ancient Greece—but it is hardly the grandeur of old Rome. True, Rome made short attempts at democratic government; but it did not improve on the Greek original. While nowhere in the ancient Orient was there ever a glimmer of democracy.

During the Middle Ages for short periods a number of mercantile cities practiced a sort of self-government. Yet it is still true to say that from the beginning of history down to 1800 there was no case of general self-government on a large scale anywhere in the Old World. And only in Greece, Rome, and a few business centers was even a restricted democracy practiced.

Practically all the philosophy, all the religion, all governmental theory of those centuries were based on the belief that the masses of men were both incapable and unworthy of self-government. They were not meant to be equal. They were designed to serve the elite. The priest taught that; the professor taught that; the politician taught that. The whole of society for millenniums rested on that teaching. Any other belief was frequently treated as heresy and treason.

To Greece then must go the everlasting honor of laying the foundations of democratic government. If the structure it reared in self-government had its rough corners, it is hardly politic for the 20th century to point them out. There are too many rough edges on our own democracies that need smoothing. Democracy, one can say, perhaps, is really a political temple for mankind, the foundation stones of which were laid by the Greeks, while the centuries are ever building and remodelling the superstructure.

War's Ingredients

The following is a partial list of issues involved in varying degrees in the present war in Europe. They are offered as racks on which firesiders can hang impromptu debates as they watch tonight's fireside embers burn on in mellow glow.

1. Democracy versus Dictatorship.
2. European hegemony versus Balance of Power.
3. Right versus Might.
4. Reason versus Force.
5. Ideas versus Guns.
6. The State versus the Individual.
7. Imperial ambitions.
8. Colonial aspirations.
9. Access to raw materials.
10. Living space.
11. Racialism.
12. Autarchy.
13. Pride and prestige.
14. Population density.
15. Freedom of speech, press, religion.
16. Collective security.
17. Encirclement.
18. International co-operation.
19. Aggression.
20. Justice or justification.

Read On—

Readers of this course will find the following list of books and magazine articles, useful as sources of detailed information on this current topic.

Magazines

Why Freedom Will Survive—by Charles E. Gratke in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section, Sept. 16, 1939.
War, holds the Monitor's Foreign Editor, need not defeat the purpose for which it is being waged. Concepts of liberty, freedom, humanity pictured as mental and indestructible rather than material.

For the Right—Leading article in The Economist, Sept. 16, 1939.
In this British liberal weekly the war is plainly pictured as not a fight to make the world safe for democracy, but rather to safeguard democracy in Western Europe and overseas where it has taken root.

The Fundamental Issue—by Harold Callender in The New York Times Magazine, Sept. 24, 1939.
The British war aim is to end Hitlerism, says this Times correspondent, quoting Mr. Chamberlain. To the Nazis, however, it is British power politics aiming at German encirclement.

Hitler Could Not Stop—by Hermann Rauschning in Foreign Affairs, October, 1939.
Hitler's policy pictured by the author of "The Revolution of Nihilism" as one of permanent conspiracy, of world revolution.

Over Here—by Raymond Gram Swing in Survey Graphic's special number, "Calling America," February, 1939.
This popular radio commentator, writing before the actual outbreak of war, declares that the future of the free human mind and spirit is at stake in the European conflict.

The Road Toward War—by Carlyle W. Morgan in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, July 15, 1939.
The basic values of civilization seen as being undermined by events in Europe.

Books

Peace With the Dictators?—by Norman Angell, Harper & Brothers, 1938.
Chapter five, "Can We Give the Totalitarians What They Want?" is particularly good statement of political chasm separating the totalitarians from the democracies. To satisfy the former's supreme grievance, says the author of "The Great Illusion," would be to create equally severe grievances elsewhere.

The Revolution of Nihilism—by Hermann Rauschning, Alliance Book Corporation, 1939.
Subtitled "Warning to the West," this book is a former Nazi official's warning to the world that Hitlerism is a destructive revolutionary movement threatening civilization. The last two chapters, "The March to Revolution" and "Toward Maximum Power and Dominion," are particularly pertinent to today's topic.

Step by Step—by Winston Churchill, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1939.
Britain's brilliant elder statesman traces step by step, from Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland to the consummation of the Anglo-Turkish Alliance this summer, the Nazi dynamism that has disrupted Europe's balance of power. Thinking far ahead of his colleagues in the World War, he is the new First Lord of the Admiralty, which gives new weight to this book.

Let the Record Speak—by Dorothy Thompson, Houghton Mifflin, 1939.
In this record of her columns for the past three years Miss Thompson reveals the startling number of her prophecies on European events that came to pass. Long before responsible British and French statesmen recognized Hitlerism for what it was—world revolution—this political prophetess discerned its dangerous significance.

Stiffer German U-Boat Action Seen; British Ship Sunk in South Atlantic

By the Associated Press

Germany struck three times at British and neutral shipping today, sinking the British freighter Clement and the Swedish steamer Gun and capturing the Swedish freighter Algeria, bound for Genoa with a cargo of wood pulp and iron.

The sinkings sent the known shipping loss to 60 vessels, with a total tonnage of 246,392, exclusive of millions of dollars worth of cargo.

At least 763 fatalities have been reported.

Destruction of the Clement by an "armed raider" near Bahia, Brazil, raised British losses to 32.

[Reports reaching Rio de Janeiro from Macei said 11 survivors of the Clement landed there in a lifeboat and related that 12 others were rescued by the Brazilian steamship Itatinga. The Clement was said to carry a crew of 49.]

The Clement, a 5,051-ton vessel, was bound for Brazilian ports with a load of kerosene and general cargo from New York and Philadelphia. The fate of its crew of 49 remained in doubt.

The Gun, 1,198 tons, was torpedoed off Hanstholm, Jutland. Its crew of 18 escaped.

The Algeria was seized by Nazi warships in the Baltic and taken to Kiel.

It was the fifth Scandinavian ship to be captured by Germany. Twelve Scandinavian vessels have been sent to the bottom along with five other ships of neutral nations.

Two More Neutral Ships

Neutral shipping continued to lose over the week end with the sinking of The Netherlands mine sweeper Jan Van Gelder which struck a mine off the northern coast of The Netherlands, the torpedoing of the Danish steamer Vendia in the North Sea, and the sinking from an undetermined cause of the Finnish schooner Baltic—bringing the toll of neutral shipping to 17.

One naval officer and five seamen were killed on the 525-ton Jan Der Gelder when it struck a floating mine near the island of Terschelling off the northern coast of The Netherlands. The 1,150-ton Vendia was reported shelled and then torpedod with loss of 11 men.

Boat Stoppd Promptly

V. Steen-Christenson, director of the company which owned the Danish steamer Vendia, issued this report of the sinking:

"The captain stopped promptly for the German U-boat responding to its order with flags and signals of acquiescence. Nevertheless a torpedo was launched. The captain expressed the opinion the 11 seamen were not drowned but were killed by an explosion. The weather was fine and clear and the reason for the torpedoing is still unclear."

At the same time German seizure of neutral ships in the North Sea increased with reports that at least seven merchant craft had been confiscated by Germany over the week end.

The captures follow a German High Command comminqué early Sept. 30 stating that 45 vessels had been searched for contraband in the Kattegat and Skaggerrak—between Denmark and Norway—and a "number of them were captured."

German warships seized three Danish freighters in the Kattegat Sept. 30 and took them to a German port, it was reported. A lightship at Laeso Island listed the ships as 840-ton Rota, the 942-ton Diana, and the 656-ton Lyneas.

Finnish Steamer Seized

Finnish reports told of German warships seizing the 4,000-ton Finnish steamer Orient, carrying wood pulp to South America. The reports stated the steamer was taken to the German port of Cuxhaven. The 2,141-ton Finnish steamer Satakunta was also seized and taken to Hamburg.

Swedish maritime authorities, blaming widespread espionage for losses of merchantmen, announced yesterday they would strengthen the guard at all export harbors.

The announcement followed reported halting of a Swedish steamer and the capture of a Lithuanian vessel in Swedish waters by German air and sea forces.

Plane Driven Off

A German plane was said to have stopped an unidentified Swedish steamer on Sweden's southern coast. However, the arrival of two Swedish neutrality guard planes forced the German fliers to leave.

The Germans were said to have dropped two warning bombs signaling the steamer to steer toward Germany.

The coal-laden Lithuanian steamer Imanta was reported captured off Skanoer, Sweden, by the German patrol ship Nettelbeck. It was taken toward Germany, it was said. The Imanta was bound for England.

The 1,617-ton ship was bound for Genoa with a cargo of wood pulp and iron.

Another report said the Finnish four-masted schooner Baltic sank at Stevns just north of a German mine field. The crew was rescued but the dispatch said the cause of the sinking was undetermined.

In The Hague, a Netherlands naval guard boat, the Z7, was disclosed officially today to have fired warning shots to stop the 6,004-ton British ship Lindisfarne last night after they had collided in Netherlands territorial waters off the Hook of Holland.

German Ships Unreported

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 2 (AP)—Shipping circles here recalled today that at least half a dozen German merchantmen have left Brazilian and Argentine ports since the war began and are still unreported.

Among these was the speedy liner Cap Norte which shipping men said would serve admirably as an armed raider if it possessed or obtained armaments. It sailed more than a week ago from Recife, heavily loaded with fuel and accompanied by two German freighters, likewise carrying fuel and foodstuffs.

The Cap Norte, a 13,615-ton passenger boat, is one of the fastest liners in the South Atlantic service.

Belgian Ship Hit Mine

ANTWERP, Belgium, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Shipping Council of Antwerp announced last night the 5,965-ton Belgian motorship Alex van Opstal, sunk off Weymouth, England, Sept. 15, was struck by a mine and not torpedoed.

[The British Information Ministry on that date said the vessel either was torpedoed by a German submarine or hit by a German mine. The Ministry said the British had not placed mines off the east coast of England.]

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Intensification of Germany's submarine attacks is predicted here following a warning of the British Admiralty to all British merchant ships Sept. 30 to be prepared to meet a possible "immediate change of policy in German submarine warfare."

The warning was accompanied by the announcement that a German radio had broadcast that Germany now would consider every vessel of the British merchant navy as a "warship."

What Radiocast Said

The Admiralty's message stated:

"The following has been received by German broadcast this evening:

" 'Several German submarines have been attacked by British merchant ships in the past few days.

" 'Hitherto,' the German wireless asserts, 'German submarines have observed international laws by always warning merchant ships before attacking them. Now, however, Germany will have to retaliate by regarding every vessel of the British merchant navy as a warship.'

"While the above of course is entirely untrue, it may indicate an immediate change of policy in German submarine warfare and you should be prepared to meet it."

[There was no immediate confirmation from Berlin of the reported German radiocast.]

It is believed that such a change would result from Britain's decision to arm merchantmen.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a radiocast yesterday, declared that "by the end of October we shall have three times as many hunting craft at work as we had at the beginning of the war; and by the measures we have taken, we hope that our means of putting down this pest will grow continually."

Legal Point Raised

Meanwhile in London Britain's warning to its merchant ships to prepare for a sudden change in German submarine war policy stirred anew a legal question unsettled since the World War—should armed merchantmen be considered warships?

[The 1936 International Submarine Convention, signed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop for Germany in 1937, made no distinction between armed or unarmed merchant ships. Signatories undertook not to sink such vessels without first putting their passengers, crew, and papers in a safe place.]

Naval experts would not venture an offhand opinion and referred questioners to a stack of books on the subject.

They emphasized, however, that British merchantmen's guns are for defense, not offense, and that the ships probably would disregard any "heave to" order from a submarine and try to escape.

German Attitude Defined

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—The controlled Nazi press, in the absence of official comment, yesterday met the British decision to arm merchant ships with indications that such vessels might be sunk without warning.

The newspaper Börsen Zeitung, in an editorial headed "British Snipers at Sea," defined the German attitude toward armed ships and declared:

"If merchant ships offer armed resistance or are convoyed by enemy warships, they must be prepared that, according to international custom, respective means of combat will be employed against them.

"The arming of merchant ships draws legal consequences. Such ships must be treated the same as warships.

"It is a self-understood fact that German warships cannot be subjected to the danger of being shot at by Churchill's snipers at sea."

A Hiss and a Bump By a New Torpedo?

By the Associated Press

Oslo, Norway, Oct. 2

The master of the sunken Norwegian freighter Solaas said today he believed the ship was the victim of a new torpedo technique.

He said no explosion was heard in what he described as a new-style torpedoing of the Solaas Sept. 28.

"The Solaas was stopped in high seas, preventing the Germans from coming aboard,' he said. "Five enginemen heard a hissing sound, then felt a bump.

"The submarine disappeared and five minutes later the Solaas began sinking from holes in the engineroom and bunk room, indicating that a new device penetrated the ship's hull without an explosion."

Leads Neutrality Drive

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Key Pittman

Democratic Senator from Nevada, Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee.

Senate Starts Debate on Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

materials that enter into the manufacture of all arms, ammunition and munitions of war."

Actually, however, such an embargo would be unnecessary and unwise, he declared. The singling out of these particular commodities by isolationist Senators was an act of "almost fanatical zeal," he charged, adding that they were actuated, "even if unconsciously, by pride of past attitudes."

Not Against All Neutrality

Going further, he declared the fight against arms embargo was largely a symbol—"just another catchword that leads the American people to believe that the repeal of the embargo list is the repeal of all neutrality legislation." The real defense of America's peace, he declared was in keeping American lives safe, in keeping American ships out of war zones, in demanding and requiring that commodities of whatever sort should be paid for by belligerents before they left the United States.

Seventy Senators were in their seats as Senator Pittman opened the historic debate. Hours before, crowds of rain-soaked men and women jammed corridors vainly attempting to get gallery seats although guards shouted "there are no seats in the galleries; you'll have to take your chance in the line."

As Senator Pittman started he had four volumes of the Congressional Record stacked on his desk, filled with slips of references for use in the argument. These at the outset referred to a speech by Senator William E. Borah made April 4, 1917 defending America's entry into the World War. Senator Borah then argued that America was entering the war because of the loss of "more than 500 of our citizens," and Senator Pittman repeated the argument today, denouncing the argument that debts owed to Americans by belligerents in 1917 brought the war proclamation.

To Be on Guard This Time

Now America is determined to prevent a similar ground for war, Senator Pittman explained.

"It is not the destruction of property that arouses a war spirit in our people. It is the illegal destruction of the lives of our citizens," he said.

He declared that the public opposes "engaging in mass murder that attends war today," but he added that "we are participating in mass murder by the Japanese in China" through export to Japan of gasoline, scrap iron and materials used in the manufacture of arms. He had introduced a resolution authorizing the President to embargo such exports to Japan, he declared, but it had been shelved for the time being.

Senator Pittmann attacked the argument that embargo repeal would be a discrimination in favor of Great Britain and France and injurious to Germany." Is not Italy neutral, he asked, and therefore not subject to the embargo act? Italy can import all the arms from the United States it wants, he said, and either send them on to Germany or send the equivalent of its own manufactured goods, despite the anti re-shipment clause in the present law. Russia, too, is a neutral country, and under existing law can import all the American arms it wants.

Refuge in International Law

Under these circumstances, he contended, the wisest course is to fall back on international law which permits neutrals to maintain open markets.

"We cannot through voluntary, artificial law with reference to imports by belligerent countries maintain either neutrality or equity," he argued.

This does not mean that the Neutrality Law will be repealed, he continued. "The Foreign Relations Committee are not only opposed to repealing the present neutrality legislation but they propose to reenact it in a very much more mandatory and restrictive manner," he said.

Citing half a dozen major points where he argued the law has been strengthened, he placed first the blanket advance rejection of any private loss as the basis for a claim for compensation by the Government.

Secondly, the Committee had made mandatory the previous discretionary power of the President to limit commodities other than arms to belligerents to be carried in American vessels. They may no longer engage in this trade, he said. Admitting that the new provision would be "injurious" to the American merchant marine, he justified it on grounds of national welfare. "No patriotic citizen will oppose making such sacrifice," he declared, and continued, "this commerce must and shall be discontinued during the war."

Defends 90-Day Credits

Senator Pittman defended at length the inclusion of 90-day credits in the "cash" provision of the bill. The provision, he declared, is "copied identically" from existing law. It does not modify those provisions of the Johnson Act, he argued, which forbid credits to nations now in default on government loans.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, author of the Act, and now a leader in the isolationist bloc, was present he said when federal officials agreed on the interpretation of his Act and adopted rules and regulations, under which "checks payable 90 days after date were accepted as in accordance with the usual practices with regard to export trade."

Senator Pittman made no specific reference to the fact that the new bill permits credit in trade between private American firms and private firms in belligerent nations. He did declare, however, that "further obstructions to our exports would bankrupt large sections of our country." And he argued that under the semi-annual reports required under the bill from the National Munitions Board, Congress would watch carefully what exports were made and take action later.

Law Defended by Borah

Senator Borah immediately followed Senator Pittman as the latter concluded at 1:45 today.

"I know of no rule of internation law and no practice that in any way denied the right of a nation to prohibit the sale of arms and munitions and I know of no instance or rule which justifies any government in any circumstances in complaining that such course has been taken.

"We passed this law in the name of peace," he explained. "Does the sale of arms, munitions and the implements of war contribute to peace? Does the refusal to sell them contribute to war? Does the furnishing of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerent nations make for peace while refusal to sell makes for war?"

Again and again Mr. Borah returned to the same theme. "We passed this law because we wanted to stay out of European conflicts. We passed the law because we did not want to make money out of war. Because we did not want to share the profits of misery and death. What has brought about a complete change of view upon the part of peaceful forces?"

Profits or Peace?

The question of business and war profits "has an unmistakable place in the program. It is felt in some quarters that the war is here and that we should not deny ourselves the opportunity of securing war prosperity. But if we face the choice of profits or peace, the nation will answer, must answer, we choose peace. The call for those who have the courage and the patriotism to demand peace rather than profits is here."

"Repeal has become a symbol of friendship or enmity upon the part of this country as between these warring nations," he continued. "As every child knows, as members of this body have declared, as journals have almost universally declared for months, as high officials have bitterly declared, repeal is for the purpose of giving favor to one of the groups. Protest as we may and doubtless as we will, this construction has been placed upon the proposals by all belligerent powers.

"When the cash and carry plan was introduced in Congress, it was not regarded as a neutrality plan and in fact, it was declared to be plainly unneutral."

Plan Attributed to Baruch

Mr. Borah attributed the plan to Bernard M. Baruch, declaring that it was his idea "that we could get money out of war without getting hurt."

"How can it be claimed, how can anyone expect, belligerent nations to regard the cash and carry proposition under the circumstances as anything but distinctly unneutral? In view of the fact that we repeal a law that prohibits the sale of arms, munitions and implements of war to all belligerent nations and in lieu of it enact a law that distinctly favors one of the combatant nations, this act of repeal will be regarded and will be treated by all concerned as an act of intervention. I can see it in no other light."

Mr. Borah warned of the danger of sabotage in case American munition plants are permitted to manufacture arms for export. "We will be regarded by the belligerents as an enemy, as in the war period they will treat us as such. To them the transfer of title will be a sham, a pretense instead of affording protection, it will invite attention. The manufacturer, the buyer, the carrier will be a common enemy. Cash and carry may protect the parties to the transaction of the courts of law where relative legal rights are involved, but in the realities of war, they will protect no one."

Sees Departure From Law

"To change a neutrality law or rule with the motive or with the effect of aiding certain belligerents is a distinct violation of international law," Mr. Borah argued. "We who have preached in season and out of season respect for international law are seeking to do a thing which has surprised, if not shocked, the advocates and supporters of international law the world over. To aid one and to distress another belligerent, is, it seems to me, beyond debate as to its departure from the well-established rule which we ourselves have announced."

Polish Government Rises Again

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP) — A Polish Government without a country was established officially in France Sept. 30.

In a dramatic ceremony at the Polish Embassy, mild-mannered Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, former President of the Warsaw Senate, took the oath of office as President of the Republic now divided between Germany and Russia.

He succeeded Dr. Ignace Moscicki, who has been held in internment in Rumania where he fled before the German invaders.

[Dr. Moscicki passed through Subotica, Yugoslavia, en route to France by way of Italy. He travelled as a private citizen.]

Dr. Moscicki's resignation from the Presidency, which he had held since 1926, was announced through the Embassy a few minutes before the new President took the oath.

Through the inauguration of Mr. Raczkiewicz, the Poles sought to outmaneuver what diplomats called Nazi efforts to prevent the existence of a Polish Government by keeping Dr. Moscicki in Rumania without power to exercise his functions.

New Cabinet Formed

President Raczkiewicz's first act was to decree the resignation of the Cabinet headed by Slawoj Skladkowski since it was unable to function from neutral Rumanian territory.

Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski was named Premier, Commander of the Polish Forces, and Minister of Military Affairs. General Sikorski formerly served as Premier.

Other members of the new Cabinet included Stanislaw Stronski, Minister without portfolio and Vice-Premier; August Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Col. Adam Koç as Minister of Finances.

The new President said three other members would be announced soon. He asserted they would be selected from the Socialist, Peoples Peasant, and National Labor Parties for a United Front Cabinet.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were a handful of Polish officials who had fled with Mr. Raczkiewicz to France. They included Colonel Koç, Chief of the Polish military mission here, and Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz.

The new President took over his duties, the Embassy said, "in conformity with constitutional law" embodied in a decree drafted Sept. 17, 1939, at the Polish border town of Kuty after the Government fled.

President Raczkiewicz has held public office intermittently since 1921. He was Minister of Interior for three terms. It was not disclosed whether his wife accompanied him here.

Active for Polish Freedom

President Raczkiewicz has been head of the Alliance of Poles Abroad since 1936. He is the son of a Polish patriot deported by Czarist Russia. In his youth, the new President organized secret societies to free Poland and was arrested by Russian secret police for his activities. At the start of the Russian Revolution, he organized Polish forces on the Eastern Front.

General Sikorski is known as a tactician whose books on modern warfare are widely circulated in France and are listed as "required reading" for French officers.

Paderewski Backs Reorganized Poland

By the Associated Press

Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 2

Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous pianist and former Premier of Poland now living here, sent his secretary to Paris today with a letter giving his support to the new Polish Government.

Adhering strictly to the Swiss neutrality rule that any foreigner living in Switzerland must abstain from political activity, Mr. Paderewski declined to release the contents of the letter.

Through his secretary, Michel Stracacz, however, he left no doubt that he would support the new Government established Sept. 30 on French soil when President Moscicki resigned.

U. S. Gets Denunciation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Ambassador Jerzy Potocki of Poland formally denounced to the State Department Sept. 30 the German-Russian partition of his country.

In a statement delivered to James C. Dunn, State Department political advisor, the envoy declared the division violated existing treaties and would be resisted by the Polish Government with all means at its disposal.

The Ambassador's action posed for the United States the question what diplomatic attitude to take toward the latest disappearance of a European state. Diplomats expect this Government will do as it did when Czechoslovakia was swallowed by Germany—refuse to recognize the conquest.

The United States Ambassador to Poland, Alexander J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., is in Paris and has taken an office in the Embassy there. Officials here said informally that it appeared likely Mr. Biddle would continue accredited to the Polish Government.

No instructions have been sent him since the new Polish President took office in exile, it was said.

During the World War the Belgian Government fled to France, but the United States Minister, Brand Whitlock, remained in Brussels, although it was under German domination. When the Rumanian Government fled to a remote corner of that country during the war, the United States Minister went with it, and the Ambassador to China has followed that Government in its moves since the start of Japanese invasion.

American Poles to Fight?

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP) — Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, new Premier of the Polish Government in exile, declared yesterday he hoped to raise an army of 200,000 Poles in the United States and Canada to fight against Germany.

"There are 5,000,000 Polish citizens in Canada and the United States," General Sikorski said in an informal interview. "These Poles are our last card, and we are going to play it.

"We hope to raise from eight to ten divisions or from 15,000 to 20,000 men each in Canada and the United States."

General Sikorski said he personally ordered large numbers of Polish officers to remain in the country to organize guerrilla warfare.

He said enough trained officers to man five or six divisions had escaped and were on their way to France.

Two full divisions of 15,000 men already have been raised in France he asserted and more are being organized.

General Sikorski planned to confer today at the French War Ministry with Premier Edouard Daladier on the length of the new Government's stay on French soil. He gave the impression he expected the Government to remain for the duration of the war.

The Premier sent a letter to Ignace Jan Paderewski, noted pianist and former Polish Premier, now in Switzerland, asking for his support of the new Government.

Berlin Sees a Farce

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—DNB, German official news agency, said the establishment of a new Polish Government abroad was a "farce."

The news agency said that authority in former Poland now rests wholly in the hands of Germany and Russia. It added that the Polish Government "deserted the Nation" and that many Poles were content with the present situation.

Ban on Dancing Lifted

BERLIN (AP)—Germans may dance again—if they wish. A ban on public dancing which was imposed at the start of the Polish campaign has been lifted.

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Churchill Summarizes Month of War

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Following is the text of a radio speech last night by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty:

The British Empire and the French Republic have been at war with Nazi Germany for a month tonight. We have not yet come at all to the severity of fighting which is to be expected; but three important things have happened.

First, Poland has been again overrun by two of the great powers which held her in bondage for 150 years, but were unable to quench the spirit of the Polish Nation. The heroic defence of Warsaw shows that the soul of Poland is indestructible, and that she will rise again like a rock, which may for a spell be submerged by a tidal wave, but which remains a rock.

What is the second event of this first month? It is, of course, the assertion of the power of Russia. Russia has pursued a cold policy of self-interest. We could have wished that the Russian armies should be standing on their present line as the friends and allies of Poland, instead of as invaders. But that the Russian armies should stand on this line, was clearly necessary for the safety of Russia against the Nazi menace. At any rate, the line is there, and an eastern front has been created which Nazi Germany does not dare assail. When Herr von Ribbentrop was summoned to Moscow last week, it was to learn the fact, and to accept the fact, that the Nazi designs upon the Baltic States and upon the Ukraine must come to a dead stop.

Russia Is Riddle

I cannot forecast to you the action of Russia. It is a riddle wrapped in mystery inside an enigma; but perhaps there is a key. That key is Russian national interest. It cannot be in accordance with the interest or safety of Russia that Germany should plant itself upon the shores of the Black Sea, or that it should overrun the Balkan States and subjugate the Slavonic peoples of Southeastern Europe. That would be contrary to the historic life interests of Russia. But here these interests of Russia fall into the same channel as the interests of Britain and France. None of these three powers can afford to see Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and above all Turkey, put under the German heel. Through the fog of confusion and uncertainty we may discern quite plainly the community of interests which exists between England, France, and Russia to prevent the Nazis carrying the flames of war into the Balkans and Turkey. Thus (at some risk of being proved wrong by events), I will proclaim tonight my conviction that the second great fact of the first month of the war is that Hitler, and all that Hitler stands for, have been and are being warned off the east and southeast of Europe.

What is the third event? Here I speak as First Lord of the Admiralty and with special caution. It would seem that the U-boat attack upon the life of the British Isles has not so far proved successful.

It is true that when they sprang out upon us and we were going about our ordinary business, with 2,000 ships in constant movement every day upon the seas, they managed to do some serious damage.

But the Royal Navy has immediately attacked the U-boats, and is hunting them night and day—I will not say without mercy—because God forbid we should ever part company with that; but at any rate with zeal, and not altogether without relish. And it looks tonight very much as if it is the U-boats who are feeling the weather, and not the Royal Navy or the worldwide commerce of Britain.

Gain in Contraband

A week has passed since a British ship, alone or in convoy, has been sunk or even molested by a U-boat on the high seas; and during the first month of the war we have captured by our efficient contraband control 150,000 tons more German merchandise—food, oil, minerals, and other commodities—for our own benefit than we have lost by all the U-boat sinkings put together.

In fact, up to date—please observe I make no promises, we must deal in performances, not in promises—we have actually got 150,000 tons of very desirable supplies into this island more than we should have got if war had not been declared, and if no U-boat had ever cast sailormen to their fate upon the stormy seas. This seems to be a very solid, tangible fact, which has emerged from the first month of the war against Nazidom.

We are told that all the U-boats have gone home to tell their master about their exploits and their experiences. But that is not true, because every day, even on Sundays, we are attacking them upon the approaches to the British Isles. Some undoubtedly have preferred to go off and sink the unprotected neutral ships of Norway and Sweden. I hope the day will come when the Admiralty will be able to invite ships of all nations to join the British convoys and insure them on their voyages at a reasonable rate.

We must, of course, expect that the U-boat attack upon the seaborne commerce of the world will be renewed presently on a greater scale. We hope however, that by the end of October we shall have three times as many hunting craft at work as we had at the beginning of the war; and by the measures we have taken, we hope that our means of putting down this pest will grow continually. We are taking great care about that.

Summation of Events

Therefore, to sum up the results of the first month, let us say that Poland has been overrun, but will rise again; that Russia has warned Hitler off his eastern dreams; and that the U-boats may be safely left to the care and constant attention of the British Navy.

Now I wish to speak about what is happening in our own island. When a peaceful democracy is suddenly made to fight for its life, there must be a lot of trouble and hardship in turning over from peace to war. I feel very keenly the reproaches of those who wish to throw themselves into the fight, but for whom we cannot find full scope at the present time. All this will clear as we get into our stride. His Majesty's Government is unitedly resolved to make the maximum effort of which the British Nation is capable, and to persevere, whatever may happen, until decisive victory is gained. Meanwhile, patriotic men and women, especially those who understand the high causes in human fortunes which are at stake, must not only rise above fear, they must also rise above inconvenience and, perhaps most difficult of all, boredom.

Parliament will be kept in session and all grievances or muddles or scandals can be freely ventilated there. In past times the House of Commons has proved itself an instrument of national will power capable of waging stern wars. Parliament is the shield and expression of democracy, and ministers of the Crown base themselves upon the parliamentary system. You have seen the power of Parliament manifested in the last week, when a budget, gigantic in its burdens, a budget which would have infuriated everybody a year ago, has been accepted with prompt and stolid resolve. In other fields our work goes forward. A large army has already gone to France. British armies upon the scale of the effort of the great war are in preparation. The British people are determined to stand in the line with the splendid army of the French Republic, and share with them, as fast and as early as we can, whatever may be coming toward us both.

It may be that great ordeals may be coming to us in this island from the air. We shall do our best to give a good account of ourselves, and we must always remember that the command of the seas will enable us to bring the immense resources of Canada and the New World into play as a decisive ultimate air factor beyond the reach of what we have to give and take over here.

Ready for Long War

Directions have been given by the Government to prepare for a long war of at least three years. That does not mean that victory may not be gained in a shorter time. How soon it will be gained depends upon how long Herr Hitler and his group of wicked men, whose hands are soiled with blood and corruption, can keep their grip upon the docile, unhappy German people. It was for Hitler to say when the war would begin, but it is not for him or his successors to say when it will end. It began when he wanted it, and it will end only when we are convinced that he has had enough.

The Prime Minister has stated our war aims in terms which cannot be bettered, and which cannot too often be repeated: "To redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression, and enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties." That is what the British and French Nations are fighting for.

How often have we been told we are the effete democracies whose day is done, and who must now be replaced by various forms of virile dictatorship and totalitarian despotism? No doubt at the beginning we shall have to suffer, because of having too long wished to lead a peaceful life. Our reluctance to fight was mocked at as cowardice. Our desire to see an unarmed world was proclaimed as the proof of our decay. Now we have begun; now we are going on; now with the help of God, and with the conviction that we are the defenders of civilization and freedom, we are going to persevere to the end.

After all, Great Britain and France are 85 millions, even in their homelands alone. They are united in their cause and convinced of their duty. Nazidom, with all its tyrannical power, controls no more. They, too, have 85 millions, but of these at least 16 millions, new conquered Czechs, Slovakians and Austrians, are writhing under their cruel yoke and have to be held down by main force. We have the oceans, and the assurance that we can bring the vast latent power of the British and French Empires to bear upon the decisive points. We have the freely given, ardent support of the 20 millions of British citizens in the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. We have the heart and moral convictions of India on our side. We believe we are entitled to the respect and good will of the world, and particularly of the United States.

Comparison With 1914

Here I am in the same post as I was 25 years ago. Rough times lie ahead; but how different is the scene from that of October, 1914! Then the French front with its small British army fighting in the line seemed to be about to break under the terrible impact of German imperialism. Then Russia had been laid low at Tannenberg. Then the whole might of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was in battle against us. Then the brave, warlike Turks were about to join our enemies. Then we had to be ready night and day to fight a decisive sea battle with a formidable German fleet. We faced those adverse conditions then. We have nothing worse to face tonight. In those days of 1914, also, Italy was neutral but we did not know the reason for her neutrality.

It was only later on that we learned that by a secret clause in the original treaty of the Triple Alliance Italy had expressly reserved to herself the right to stand aside from any war which brought her into conflict with Great Britain.

Much has happened since then; misunderstandings and disputes have arisen but all the more do we appreciate in England the reasons why this great and friendly nation of Italy, with whom we have never been at war, has not seen fit to enter the struggle. I do not underrate what lies before us; but I must say this: I cannot doubt we have the strength to carry a good cause forward, and to break down the barriers which stand between the wage-earning masses of every land and a free and more abundant daily life.

Of all the wars that men have fought in their hard pilgrimage, none was more noble than the great Civil War in America nearly 80 years ago. Both sides fought with the high conviction, and the war was long and hard. All the heroism of the South could not redeem their cause from the stain of slavery, just as all the courage and skill, which the Germans always show in war, will not free them from the reproach of Naziism with its intolerance and brutality. We may take good heart from what happened in America in those famous days of the nineteenth century. We may be sure that the world will roll forward into broader destinies. We may remember the words of old John Bright, after the American Civil War was over, when he said to an audience of English workingfolk: "At last after the smoke of the battlefield had cleared away, the horrid shape which had cast its shadow over the whole continent had vanished and was gone forever."

Three Main Points Of Churchill Speech

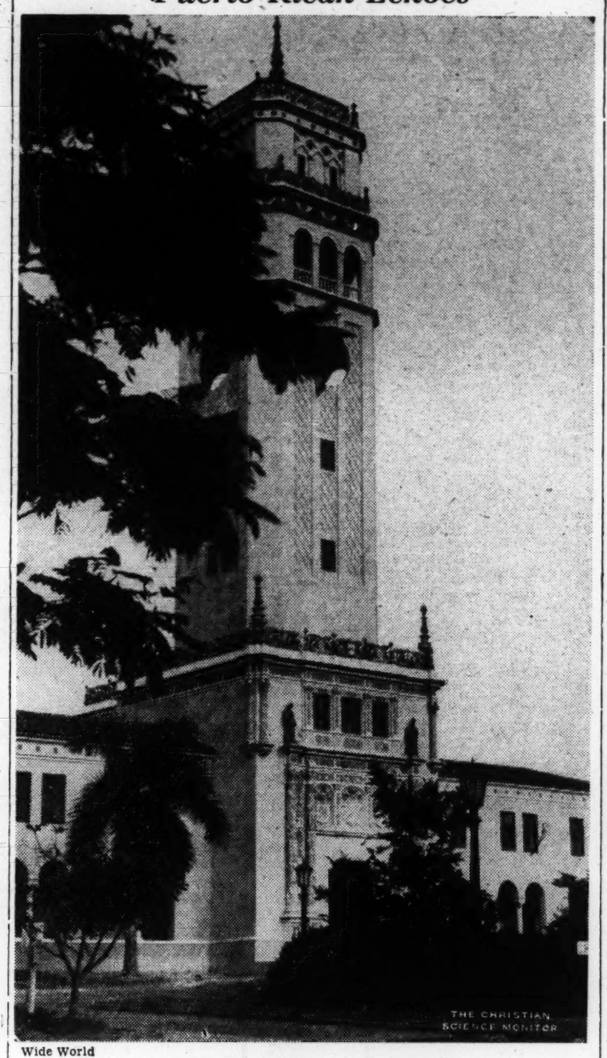
By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 2

This is the way Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, summarized the first month of the war of 1939:

1. "Poland has been overrun but will rise again."
2. "Russia has warned Hitler off his eastern dreams." (Expansion into southern and southeastern Europe.)
3. "The U-boats may be safely left to the care and constant attention of the British Navy."

Puerto Rican Echoes



Wide World

Carillon in Roosevelt Tower

This 25-tone carillon has just been inaugurated at the University of Puerto Rico. The tower in which it is housed is named in honor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The university is located at Rio Piedras.

Bridge, Causeway Make Southern Beach Accessible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUFORT, S. C. — Hunting Island, termed by State park authorities as "the best beach anywhere this side of Florida," and previously inaccessible except by boat or airplane, will be opened near here next year. It is now connected by a huge bridge and causeway with neighboring sea islands.

Approximately 14 miles southeast of this picturesque seaport, Hunting Island forms a cape at the southern end of St. Helena Island. It should be the nearest Atlantic coast playground to such large interior cities as Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., it is pointed out.

Present plans call for its development chiefly as a State park, although there will be a section reserved for private cottages which Director R. A. Walker of the South Carolina Park Service announced will be planned as "a model beach resort."

The park head explained that although no part of the island could be sold to private individuals, one mile of beach and enough acreage for approximately 200 lots 100 feet square, would be set aside for long-term leases for those wishing to build cottages.

With four and a half miles frontage on the Atlantic Ocean, Hunting Island was donated to Beaufort County by Dr. Arthur E. Elting of Albany, N. Y., and James M. Cameron of Harrisburg, Pa., who originally used the tract as a hunting and game preserve. The County deeded it to the State on condition that it be developed as a park.

The $450,000 bridge now under construction by the County between Hunting and St. Helena islands, will probably be completed well in advance of the opening of the park. Even this will not make the island accessible to motor traffic, however, until the completion of two causeways which the Park Service and the County will build with the expected help of the State Highway Department.

"While the island itself should be accessible to traffic by the summer of 1940," Director Walker said, "it will be the summer of 1941 before the recreational features will be ready for use."

The island aggregates 6,000 acres, including marshes, but high land on the island proper amounts to only about 2,200 acres, the Park Chief said. There have been no residents on Hunting Island since the United States lighthouse service abandoned a lighthouse there several years ago, but the structure still stands

Leche and Four Others Indicted for Graft

RUSTON, La. (AP)—Former Gov. Richard W. Leche, and four others were indicted by the Lincoln Parish grand jury Sept. 30 on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses and operating a confidence game in connection with construction of Leche Hall at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute here.

The others indicted were Monte E. Hart, a contractor, and Leon C. Weiss, Julius Dreyfous, and Solis Seiferth, architects. All except Mr. Leche were charged in a third indictment with unlawfully receiving and having in their possession $55,955. Judge E. L. Walker fixed bond for all defendants at $15,000 each.

Conscription Denied

DUBLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told a questioner in the Dail Sept. 28 there was no foundation for reports that the Irish Government was contemplating the introduction of conscription. He also denied reports of dissension in his Cabinet.

Tool Makers Are Warned Of Dangers in War Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2—With a flood of domestic orders together with increased foreign demand descending upon the machine tool industry, and with machine tool users busy preparing their plants for higher operating schedules, nobody could afford to take "time out" for the annual Machine Tool Show, originally scheduled for this city Oct. 4-13.

This was the reason given by Wendell E. Whipp. association president, at the thirty-eighth annual convention of Machine Tool Builders today. "The moment war was declared," he said, "it became apparent that many foreign countries which hitherto had been buying industrial products from European nations now at war would no longer be able to secure those products from such countries. In addition, there was the stimulus derived from the increased national defense measures within this country. The result was that domestic manufacturers in a large variety of fields—most of them unrelated to direct preparedness for war—suddenly felt that their volume of production would be increased.

"Thousands of these companies had long since been considering the necessity of installing better and more modern machine tool equipment.

"The impetus provided by the situation galvanized delayed tool orders into immediate action. A preliminary survey indicates that domestic orders for machine tools for the first two weeks of September were actually twice as large as the total for the entire month of August, not to mention the very substantial increase in foreign orders."

Mr. Whipp said that while the war could no doubt be thanked for having brought home to American manufacturers the realization that replacement of machine tools has fallen far behind absolescence, no one in the industry believes that in the long run war will bring prosperity. He called the attention of conference members to the dangers of speculation over foreign orders during the months to come, dangers of orders being canceled, instability of labor costs and consequently price fluctuations, inability to collect for orders shipped, etc.

"We have been through this experience not so many years ago," he concluded. "We have seen the whole cycle—war hysteria, war profits, war loans—and then the inevitable reckoning which came after. There is danger that emotionalism and indignation may carry this country headlong into the present war, almost before we are aware of it.

"Our sympathies in this conflict may be obvious. But there is no justification for sacrificing American lives in a European dog fight which is following a pattern that has been standard procedure in Europe for 20 centuries."

Milkweed Juice Tenderizes Meat

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 2 (AP)—A weed with a long-standing reputation as a pest on the farm emerged from a scientific laboratory today as a real friend of man.

It is the milkweed. In its milk two collaborating University of California research departments found a rare substance that will make steaks tender.

This substance is a "complete" proteolytic enzyme—a chemical agent which breaks down the proteins in food into more simple compounds. It is called asclepain, after the scientific name of the milkweed.

Only one other plant has been found to yield an enzyme that will break down protein completely. That is the papaya, a tropical fruit. Its derivative, papain, is used as a meat tenderizer.

The papaya is imported both as a fruit and as a source of papain. Some restaurants keep a papain solution and smear it on steaks just before cooking to make the meat tender. Meat packers also use it.

Dr. David M. Greenberg, Dr. Theodore Winnick, biologist, and Dr. Alva R. Davis, botanist, who collaborated in the work, said milkweeds would not yield nearly as much of the enzyme as papaya.

They reported, however, the milkweed was capable of intensive cultivation, particularly in California, and that eventually it might be made to yield as much enzyme, acre for acre, as papaya.

Milkweed is one of America's commonest weeds and appears in many varieties. The experimenters used the variety called asclepias speciosa. They said there was no certainty that other varieties would yield the enzyme satisfactorily.

The experiments were undertaken, they said, as the result of a demand for a domestic plant source of proteolytic enzyme.

Consumers Drive On Milk Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Milk Consumers' Protective Committee announced Oct. 2 it would marshal consumers in a drive to halt the advancing price of milk, following hoisting of milk prices by half a cent a quart by distributors.

The Committee issued a call for a public protest on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 11 in the auditorium of the Church of All Nations.

Grade A milk is now 17¾ cents a quart and grade B 14¾ cents, delivered to the home. The price raise to consumers resulted from an increase in the price paid to producers under Federal-State marketing orders that went into effect Oct. 1. Farmers will get an increase of 22 cents a hundredweight under the market order for class 1 milk, bringing the new price to $2.82 a hundredweight to distributors.

"New York consumers want to know who or what is responsible for this latest increase in the price of milk, which brings it to the highest level since 1931," Miss Susan Jenkins, Chairman of the Consumers' Protective Committee, said. "Many thousand of New York City children are now getting milk in insufficient quantities. This increase takes milk away from many additional thousands."

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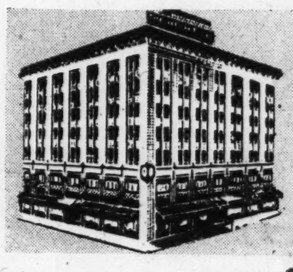
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Communist Politics Descend On Poland With Red Army

BREST-LITOVSK, Russia, Oct. 2 (AP)—Soviet Russia is communizing Eastern Poland as fast as the Red Army advances into the partitioned Polish state. Supported by truck loads of Communist literature and large pictures of Joseph Stalin, communism is being brought nearer Central Europe.

One of Nazi Germany's favorite pieces of strategy is to send soup kitchens behind the Army, in an effort to win over the population in occupied territories—but the Communists send propaganda trucks with the Army and start right in converting the populace.

Governing committees are being set up, and militias are being formed to police towns and villages, and factories are now in the workers' hands, with one Russian on each factory committee. Smaller workshops, however, have not been touched.

The partition of large estates, of which there are many belonging to Polish noblemen, is expected to start soon. The trucks carrying Communists literature and Stalin's pictures halt at the towns and villages to preach the Bolshevist theory.

As Russia penetrates what once was Poland, the inhabitants of this region are wearing bits of red cloth in button holes or pinned to their sleeves, to signify allegiance to the new order. Small improvised red flags made of any sort of material and cut to a point hang from houses. Red banners with pictures of Stalin and signs in Russian, reading "welcome," are stretched across the streets for the Red Army to march under. Charcoal drawings of Stalin and Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, Russian Defense Commissar, hang askew in the assembly room of the Polish District Government building, now a Russian Army headquarters. Militiamen with bayonets fixed on Russian rifles patrol the towns and villages. They wear red arm bands.

Food is scarce and most stores are closed, but some are open for a few hours daily. Long lines wait before them.

Communist laborers' committees are working to get life back to "normal." Communist newspapers already are being printed in White Russian here, at Wilno and at Baranowicze.

Polish Religion Attacked

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP)—Reports today indicated that Russia had begun an anti-religious campaign on the newly-won Polish Ukraine and White Russian territories. Pravda, the only Moscow newspaper published, gave prominence to a speech by Emelyan Yaroslavsk, head of the "Godless League," in which he said the Polish landlord class had forced religion on the peasant workers. He declared the areas were kept in a form of "medieval oppression," and that more than 11,000,000 had been "liberated."

Germans Tell of Bombing Lark

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—Germans still insisted Sept. 30 that a second British aircraft carrier had been sunk, one usually well-posted source declaring it was done by three bombing planes manned by "mere kids out on a lark."

The German High Command announced Sept. 27 that an unidentified aircraft carrier had been "destroyed" the day before, eight days after the sinking of the British aircraft carrier Courageous. German radiocasts hinted it was the 22,000-ton Ark Royal.

[Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told the House of Commons Sept. 27 that 20 German planes attacked a squadron of British warships in the North Sea Sept. 26 but that none was hit.]

The source who told of the attack by the "mere kids" said they were undergoing a course in instruction and had no rank nor even commissions as pilots.

Early Sept. 26, he recounted, they asked the commander of their air force training camp if they might practice by taking the bombers out for an early morning spin.

They were granted permission, he said, and soon after they took off they spied a British aircraft carrier.

This source said the youths did not bother to investigate its name, which he explained accounted for German reticence on this point in the communiqué announcing the sinking.

The fliers agreed among themselves which one would make a power dive upon the ship, he continued, and the selected plane dropped a 1,000-pound bomb "smack on the deck of the carrier."

Then, he went on, the fliers returned to their camp and related what they had done.

This same source told of some of the details of the sinking of the Courageous.

"We knew that airplanes generally have orders to return to their mother ship at dark," he said.

"We also knew the airplane carrier must turn against the wind so that the planes may effect a safe landing. And it also must slow down its speed.

"All, therefore, that our submarine had to do was to hover about the Courageous until dark, then wait for a number of planes to return and for the ship to turn slowly to the windward.

"After that it was only a matter of mathematics to figure exactly how a torpedo could strike amidships."

[Mr. Chruchill told the House of Commons Sept. 26 that "by 100 to one chance" the Courageous was attacked when it turned at dusk into the wind to permit its own aircraft to land on its deck. He said two of the four destroyers normally assigned to it had gone to the rescue of merchant ships attack by submarines.]

Anthracite Dealers Stress Labor Peace

NEW YORK (AP)—Five hundred anthracite dealers and representatives from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York observed "Anthracite Day" at the New York World's Fair Sept. 30 with speakers stressing the peaceful relations between mine owners and workers in the anthracite region.

Two groups of 125 each, ending their fifth annual good-will trips through New England States, met with a third group of 250 dealers and representatives at luncheon and later inspected the anthracite exhibit.

British Send Half Of Gunboats From The Yangtze Area

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2 (AP)—The British Navy today ascribed "urgent military requirements elsewhere" for a decision to shift half its Yangtze River patrol of 10 gunboats.

It is said the Gunboats Dragon Fly and Grasshopper would sail tomorrow and the Aphis, Ladybird and Cockchafer would follow.

The announcement did not disclose where the ships would go or when the second group would leave.

The transfer, it said, "will release a considerable number of trained officers and men whose services could be more usefully employed on active services," and added that "present conditions on the Yangtze do not justify retention of 10 gunboats between Shanghai and Hankow when other military demands are more imperative."

Reliable informants said the gunboats probably would be sent to Singapore for use in patrol work and as mine sweepers.

The same sources said that reports of increased Japanese naval activity in South China have indicated a possible naval drive against the Netherlands East Indies and British possessions in that Far East area. The five gunboats would strengthen considerably the British sea force in that sector.

There was no indication that the French would withdraw any of their forces in China. Italy already has withdrawn her only big warship from Far Eastern waters.

New General Warns China

SHANGHAI (AP)—Gen. Toshizo Nishio, newly appointed commander of the Japanese Army in China, took command Oct. 1 in Nanking with the warning the Army would "strive for the final complete destruction of anti-Japanese elements in China."

Intrepid Canoeist Of Colorado River Capsizes 18 Times

GREEN RIVER, Utah, Oct. 2 (AP)—With 500 miles of perilous, solitary travel behind and 700 miles yet to cover, Charles F. Mann, York, Pa., canoeing taxidermist, is prepared to continue by kayak his descent of the swift-flowing Green and Colorado rivers.

Mr. Mann arrived last night at this remote eastern Utah settlement. Nine days before he had left Jensen, Utah, 150 miles north, in his flimsy 14-foot canvas canoe. During those nine days, completely out of touch with the world, his boat capsized 18 times.

The most difficult stretches, however, lie ahead.

Until he touches Lees Ferry, Ariz., some 300 miles away, Mr. Mann will find scarcely a trail leading to the stream and no community where he can replenish supplies.

He will resume his tortuous journey Wednesday. He appeared confident he would reach his ultimate destination—Lake Mead, where giant Boulder Dam checks the flow of the Colorado.

He began his solo trip, the first ever made in so light a craft, at Green River, Wyo., Sept. 12.

Ciano Ends Visit to Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, left Berlin today to return to Rome, concluding the first conversations between the Rome-Berlin Axis partners since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

There was no official comment on the result of Count Ciano's conversations with Reichsführer Hitler and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Some observers saw in Count Ciano's visit new reason for believing that Premier Mussolini may assume the role of mediator in a "final peace offensive" by the Reich.

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which frequently forecasts action of the German Foreign Office, referred to Signor Mussolini as "the herald of the peoples who today constitute the real peace front."

Informed quarters placed increasing emphasis on what they termed the German-Russian-Italian desire to end "this purposeless conflict."

Speculation on the outcome of the conversations between Herr Hitler and Count Ciano was accompanied by indications that the Führer is preparing concrete proposals for presentation to the Reichstag this week.

No date for convening of the Reichstag has been set but reliable sources said that time would be allowed to observe French-British reaction to the German-Soviet overture for peace based upon the partition of Poland.

DNB, German official news agency, today issued the following communiqué:

"At 11 a. m. Monday (5 a. m., E. S. T.) a final conversation took place between German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano on the European situation.

"As previously reported, Count Ciano left for Rome to report to Il Duce."

Italian Move Awaited

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—Belief that Premier Mussolini would transmit a "final offer" for peace from Adolf Hitler to Britain and France increased as Italy awaited the outcome of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's visit to Berlin.

Many Italians said they thought Signor Mussolini might propose a conference for settlement of differences between Germany and the French-British allies.

Some diplomats expressed the opinion that an offer from Herr Hitler might have some unusual feature since both sides seemed to agree there was not the slightest hope Britain and France would accept peace overtures on the basis of Poland's accomplished partition.

N. Y. Republicans Open Fund Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Initiated as "the first vital move in a campaign that will end with the election of a Republican President in 1940," a drive for 40,000 contributors to this forthcoming canvass was under way in the Metropolitan area of down-State New York Oct. 2 under the auspices of the United Republican Finance Committee, headed by F. Trubee Davison. In addition to New York City's five counties, the 5,175 partisans who have volunteered to collect for the Committee will solicit funds in contiguous Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau counties, with 492 volunteer chairmen and sub-chairmen to direct their activities.

The drive marks the earliest fund-raising move the party has ever organized in anticipation of a national campaign, and the Committee announced its program as a model for emulation by Republican units throughout the country. Its progress, Mr. Davison held, would be "a test of the Republican Party's determination to win next year."

Hoover Warns America

Avoidance of all possibilities that might lead the United States to join in the war in Europe is urged by former President Hoover in an article just authorized for publication in a series of newspapers. Mr. Hoover's article originally appeared in the August issue of the American Magazine.

A brief summary of some of the highlights follows:

The dangers of our being dragged into war lie in these directions:

1. Foreign propaganda to inflame our emotions and to mold our minds to war.
2. Preachments of our own mistaken officials and citizens which, in effect, support these propagandas.
3. Steps taken by our own Government, which, while denying that they are intended to take us into war, yet entangle us with these very controversies, the end of which may be war.

There are certain types of propaganda in motion today which fertilize our soil for our entry into war.

And another form of war conditioning of the public mind is the firing of words by our Government officials at the nations we don't like.

The second danger of war comes from the policies of our own Government. President Roosevelt has taken a seat at the table where power politics is being played. He has joined in the chessboard of Europe. He lines us up in the balance of power. It is said we can do this without joining in war.

Today the European anti-axis press is confident we intend to join in their wars. If they are rudely awakened, their peoples will hate us for a generation. And they will deluge us with cries of cowardice by way of further propaganda.

The whole totalitarian structure upon which these aggressive dictators are supported is weakening. That is equally true for the Communists, the Fascists, and the National Socialists. Their economic systems are failing to produce the standards of living they have promised.

And what profit it if, by our joining in war to extinguish these systems, we also lose our own American life? It is not alone the price of war we lose. But we can never go through another great war without becoming a totalitarian state in order to effectively fight such a war. When we have finished we shall not have established peace in the world. We shall have sacrified liberty for generations in the United States.

The greatest immediate service that we can render is to join in economic co-operation with other nations to relieve the economic pressures which are driving the world constantly to instability.

But, far beyond that, we can hold the light of liberty alight on this continent. That is the greatest service we can give to civilization.

We as a people can keep out of war in Europe if we have the resolute will to do so.

The first thing required is vigorous, definite statement from all who have responsibility, both publicly and privately, that we are not going to war with anybody in Europe unless they attack the Western Hemisphere. The second thing is not to sit in this game of power politics.

British Call 250,000 More; French Strengthen Positions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2—Germany's diplomatic "peace offensive" is seen here as having already failed even before it is fully launched. In Britain and France it is stated that the real struggle is only just beginning. As if to underline this attitude Britain has now taken the first steps in calling up immediately 250,000 more men, while the French troops are preparing for the vigorous German counter-attack which is now expected.

Some 240,000 youths, age 20, were called up last June. The new proclamation applies to those in the 21-year age group and those who have become 20 since June 5. According to the Associated Press, authoritative London sources said no further demands would be made on Britain's man power until the new year.

Although the struggle in the west starts on the second month in an atmosphere more of armed diplomacy than war, the form it is likely to assume becomes clearer. From the Allied viewpoint it is a siege on a vast scale in which Germany is a fortress, and the armies, navies and air forces of Britain and France follow the strategy of old-time besiegers in methodically cutting the fortress' supplies, thrusting to find weak spots in the walls, and harrying defenders with surprise raiding attacks.

Strategists believe they will now see "the besieged" forces make desperate sallies to drive the Allies back on land and disorganize their rear from the air. Indeed France's penetration of the western front has now reached a point where it is considered essential for Germany to make heavy counter-attacks.

German Area Important

The French Army, after a cautious advance which cleared the short front of traps and defense outposts, now threatens two important towns. One, Saarbrücken, is surrounded on three sides and reported completely evacuated. More than a temporary loss of the products of this rich mining area would be serious for Germany, and for this reason the French may well expect a strong enemy reaction.

It is considered significant that at this particular moment the Supreme Commander of all the French forces, Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, has decided to allow newspaper correspondents to visit the allied front. This decision is held to indicate that the Allied forces are well established and the Army machine working smoothly. Future land action against the west wall should be considerably assisted by a series of remarkable photographs of the Siegfried line brought back by British airmen after a low-flying reconnaissance which went unchallenged.

At present the air forces are being used in the main for work similar to what they did in 1918, army co-operation and reconnaissance. Dog fights have occurred over the front lines, but neither side has yet brought into action its full air power, although the British have now had plenty of practice in finding their way over Germany. From the allied viewpoint "that can wait" since time is working on the British and French side. However, if Germany is to force the pace, it is considered probable that the air offensive will be launched just as soon as the peace offensive collapses.

British Patrol Effectively

So far the Allies have had the upper hand in the air. It is no secret that there had been more than one attempt to reach various parts of Britain. But the British sea patrol system has worked so efficiently that chasers have been up in the air before enemy planes reached the coast, and the only bombs dropped appear to have been those aimed at a destroyer off the Scottish coast. They missed. The purpose of these raids is uncertain, but it is known that, like the attack on the British fleet in the North Sea, they have been conducted by small groups of planes, and so were probably only attempted reprisals for the Kiel bombing.

The Kiel raid, the attack on the British fleet, and the raid on ships in Helgoland might suggest that battleships have won the first rounds in the ship-versus-plane controversy, since a number of planes have been lost each time, but real damage was done to ships only once.

Few observers, however, expect these to be the planes' last words. If Germany intends to make intensive air attacks on Britain it is expected that large-scale raids on ports and fleets will be attempted. Field Marshal Hermann Göring has threatend to send 3000 bombers, but this is not taken too literally since a wing area of 3000 planes would be welcomed as a wonderful target for gunners on land. On the other hand it is believed here that big raids conducted with "surprise" tactics may be that "untested weapon" Reichsführer Hitler has threatened to employ.

Royal Couple Joins In Day of Prayer

LONDON (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth attended a morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral Oct. 1, leading the observance of a day of national prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching in Westminster Abbey, urged that public opinion "be resolute that just because our cause is high we shall not degrade it by allowing ourselves to be dragged down in any competition with the enemy in the use of base and cruel methods."

Cabinet Shake-Up Due in Slovakia

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Oct. 2 (AP) — A Cabinet shake-up that would put in leaders favoring complete Germanization of Slovakia, was generally expected in the Slovak capital.

Interior Minister Bela Tuka, regarded as an extremist in the pro-German wing of the Hlinka Party, the only surviving political machine in Slovakia, was looked upon as the most likely Premier.

Premier Joseph Tiso, who followed Herr Hitler's policy last March 14 by arranging for Slovakia to break off from Czechoslovakia, now is described by the pro-German element as "not trustworthy."

Slovakia split off from the Czechoslovak Republic in the dissolution which expunged that State from Europe's map. It since has been under German military protection.

According to present plans, it is expected that Dr. Tiso may become the first President of Slovakia, a position cloaked with symbolic power but little actual authority.

Both Dr. Tiso and Foreign Minister Ferdinand Durcansky were said to be under a cloud because the Slovak Minister to Poland, Julius Szathmary, and the Slovak Consul in London, Milan Harminc, turned against Slovak-German policy in public attacks last month during the German conquest of Poland.

Mr. Szathmary was Dr. Tiso's choice for the Warsaw post and Mr. Durcansky sent Mr. Harminc to London over the protest of pro-Germans.

Meanwhile spokesmen for Premier Tiso and Foreign Minister Durcansky gave out that their country probably would give economic support to Germany in return for continued protection.

The spokesmen added that since the German victory over Poland "we are at peace with all the world; that means we are not engaged in any fight against Britain and France."

Slovakian troops now hold more than 3,600 square miles of former Polish territory.

Poland exactly two years ago had compelled Czechoslovakia to cede about 500 square miles of Czechoslovakian territory in the Teschen district.

The Propaganda Ministry declared that Slovakia's current occupation of this tract did not mean that the possession would be permanent, unless Germany so decided.

"We do not want to add the Polish minority to our German, Hungarian and Jewish minorities," said Karol Murgas, chief of the Hlinka Guard. "We only claim the area where the inhabitants speak Slovak better than Polish."

Three Slovak army leaders, decorated with the German Iron Cross, were directing the military rule of the Polish area, a rule subordinated to the German Army command which has been empowered by Premier Tiso to extend German martial law even into Slovakia.

Slovakia's economy has been strained to support 300,000 German troops quartered here as well as its own expanded army.

It was reported officially that 150,000 Slovak conscripts were being demobilized, leaving 75,000, or more than twice the normal army strength, to maintain the occupation of Polish territory.

Slovak Mutiny Depicted

ZILINA, Slovakia, Oct. 2 (AP)—A story of a Slovak regiment which refused to march against Poland, defying a German threat of summary execution, has been told by one of the former mutineers.

The informant, who risked arrest if his identity became known to the police, produced evidence that he was mobilized before Sept. 1—when German troops entered Poland—and was garrisoned until 17 days ago at Kremnica, in Middle Slovakia.

He said only the personal intervention of Gen. Ferdinand Csatlos, War Minister and Army Commander, saved the regiment from punishment by the Germans when the regiment received a 24-hour German ultimatum to "march or be shot."

"Men of our regiment were all Slovaks, no Germans or Hungarians, and just a year ago we had been mobilized to fight for the Czechoslovak Republic against Germany," the informant said. "We couldn't forget that, nor the old Slovak feeling of friendship for Slavic brothers in Poland.

"We got our marching orders but we didn't march. We lined up with full equipment on the drill ground, nearly 3,000 strong. We were solidly against fighting in a war we didn't want.

"We began singing the Czechoslovak national anthem. You could hear us a kilometer away. We were determined to be free men. Our officers let us go back to the barracks and we waited to see what the German military commander in Kremnica would do about it.

"Word came that we would be court martialed and shot unless we obeyed the German order. But we didn't move. All night we sat up talking and singing. We didn't know what the morning would bring but we were ready to face the worst. "But General Csatlos hurried from the Polish front. When he came to Kremnica the Germans stopped their threats.

"He gave most of the regiment three weeks' leave and others were transferred. None went to the front. Soon the war finished.

This account of a bloodless mutiny was the only trustworthy story of outright opposition to German domination found on a trip across the breadth of Slovakia from the Hungarian border to what was Poland.

It was officially confirmed, however, that the Slovak army was employed on only a limited front and assigned to only minor objectives.

The Slovak Propaganda Ministry released a photograph showing a regiment containing a German minority receiving honors from General Csatlos after front line action. The soldiers wore white armbands with a black swastika but otherwise their apparel was the regular Slovak uniform including belt buckles bearing the imprint of the Czech lion.

Generally, the Slovak civilian population seems to have avoided conflict with German wartime measures, and there was considerable fraternization with the young German troops. The fact that these youths were chiefly from Austria rather than from Prussia with its rigorous tradition apparently helped to make for amicable relations with the Slovaks.

Today demobilized Slovak soldiers are steadily streaming through Zilina toward their homes in the south. German trucks are hauling guns and other equipment from arsenals here back to Austria.

Italy Votes New Taxes

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet, meeting with Premier Mussolini today, voted new taxes to meet Italy's unbalanced budget and "new military expenses caused by the international situation."

A levy of one-half of one per cent on private property was approved together with a two per cent tax on general business turnover.

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BOSTON

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Miranda Visits the Bears

Told by Henry Beston

Part Two

"The more I see of these gulls," said Papa Bear, as he walked home with his sons, "the more unbusinesslike they appear. Yet we mustn't forget, it was their excitement that woke Miranda when we needed her help."

For the next few days the bears were very busy spading over a good patch of land to plant their potatoes and bulbs, although it was rather late in the season. Mama Bear meanwhile was hemming curtains for the schooner cabin and making covers for the bunks from a bolt of plaid cotton she had found.

Usually she sat in a deck chair on the schooner's deck, where she got the cool breezes and was able to wave her paw now and then to Papa and the boys in the garden.

Stella was expected to pick blueberries, but she was not a very satisfactory picker. The first time she was gone all morning and came back with a few half-green ones rattling in the bottom of her pail.

"But couldn't you find any more than that, Stella?" Mama Bear demanded.

Stella shook her head sadly. "I don't believe they're ripe, Mama," she said.

Something made Mama suspicious.

"Open your mouth," she said quietly.

Stella opened her mouth, and oh, how blue her little greedy tongue was!

Mama Bear's Discipline

"You are a very naughty cub," said Mama. "Everyone else is trying to help the family, but you thought only of yourself. Well, you have already had your dessert today. That will leave more dried-apple pie for the rest of us at dinner."

Stella was really ashamed, but she could not resist the temptation to see if the fine berries she picked tasted as wonderful as they looked. She would wash dishes, make beds, carry water from the spring and run errands very cheerfully, but she could not bring back a pail full of berries, however hard she tried. After sending her out several times Mama Bear went herself, so that she might have plenty of berries for pies and muffins, served piping hot.

When the garden was finished and the last potato-eye and bulb planted, and the fruit trees set along a gentle northern slope, the bears had more leisure. Art returned to his books, that were pretty well dried out, though now and then the others could hear him groaning and complaining to himself.

"What's the matter, Arcturus?" Papa said, and Art looked up from his last book.

Art Laments

"I'm just in the most exciting part where the armies are meeting and the hero has hidden the girl in a cave, and now I can't get the pages apart without tearing off all the print. It's a terrible unbearable botheration." And he returned grumbling and groaning to his reading.

When anyone of the family thought anything was very bad indeed, he always said it was "unbearable"—that was the worst word any of them could use about a thing, and if the young bears ever fought among themselves it was when one called another "unbearable."

If Art loved books and dreaming, Orso loved action.

"Mama," he said one day, "I'm going to get you some fish for dinner!"

"Have you any fishing-lines and hooks?" Mama Bear asked in surprise.

"No, but I shall manage," he said with determination, and when Orso said he would manage, he usually did.

This morning he hurried down to the beach as though he could scarcely wait. He saw Miranda far, far out to sea, a glimmer of gold and mother-of-pearl, a sparkle of mirror, a motion like a swan. Nearer he saw a seal with a round sleek head and a pair of brown pleasant eyes. The seal barked good-morning when he saw Orso, and rolled over and waved a friendly flipper.

Orso Puts on a Disguise

Orso swam out a hundred feet into the cool clear water and then lay still, like a log.

"Here, Orso," he said, "if you're trying to catch fish, why don't you twine yourself with these? Then you'll look interesting and mysterious to the fish. They love things that are covered with seaweed. Of course, my family and I depend on swiftness, but in your case, you'll have to improve your disguise."

Odso was glad to hang seaweed round his neck and shoulders and wait, and fasten a streamer to his tail, and from that moment he attracted fish enormously.

The only thing the bears lacked was honey, and although they seldom spoke of it, they often thought of it and wished with all their hearts that they might taste its sweetness again dripping so pleasantly down their throats.

One day as Papa Bear was lying on his back on the green grass near the spring, he heard a well-remembered buzzing and looking up saw a young bee flying from one small island flower to another.

Honeyed Counsel

"Well," he said softly, so as not to startle the bee, "where do you come from, young lady?"

"There's a colony of us just swarmed," said the bee. "We're on an island—over there"—she pointed an antennae, "and the new queen's not at all satisfied. She's sent us all out to find a better land."

"Well, Well," said Papa Bear craftily, "it would be nice if you could be the one to find the right place, wouldn't it, my pretty little golden creature? And this is a very good island. Why, there's a rock here where sugar appears every morning, and I was just thinking of building a straw beehive to keep off the wind."

The bee asked to see the rock and Papa Bear went ahead and strewed it quickly with a pawful of sugar, and the insect flew off in a great hurry to tell the queen of the wonderful island she had found. Papa spent the day making a fine straw hive with a little door and setting it on a platform in a sheltered place. The next day all the family woke early and went up on deck before breakfast to examine the sky.

Oh, it's hazy," said Stella, very disappointed.

"Just a mist," thought Papa, "it will rise as it grows warmer."

"I'm not sure," said Orso, "the seals expected rain."

"If they don't come today," said Mama, "I suppose they'll never come."

A Long Vigil

All morning the bears were on the look-out. Even Art kept looking up anxiously from the book on Greek heroes which he was reading, in the shadow of a rock.

"I'm afraid they aren't coming," said Mama about eleven.

Papa Bear heard a well-remembered buzzing

Both illustrations drawn by Frank Dobias

Art returned to his books

"Stella, please bring me a pail of water. I must put the dandelion greens on to boil."

Just then Papa Bear suddenly put his paw to his mouth, demanding silence, and pointed excitedly into the distance to the southwest. For a moment the others could make out nothing and then they saw a small dark cloud moving rapidly towards them.

It was the Queen Bee and her swarm come to visit the island, the sugar rock and the straw beehive. They arrived singing beehymns and went straight to the sugar rock, led by the foolish young bee.

But they were all just as foolish as their leader and thought they had found a very wonderful stone indeed, never suspecting it was Papa Bear who had spread the feast there for them; then they made a tour of the island, examined the fine new hive and at last came to see the Bears.

Papa gave them a very polite welcome.

"O Queen," he said, "this island is honored by your royal presence. We hope that you will make it your little kingdom, sharing it with us. All the flowers, the sugar rock and the hive are yours. We will use what you don't care for."

(To be concluded next Monday.)

Dance of the Leaves

Wind: Come, little leaves, and dance with me,
Come, for the wind is calling!
Loosen your hold upon the tree
It's time that you were falling.

Leaves: Yes, merry wind, we'll dance with you,
Over the hill and the hollow.
Teach us a waltz and a jig or two,
Lead us and we shall follow.

Hoppety-kick and kickety-run—
Oh, but a dance is lots of fun!
Up in the air we lightly leap,
Down on the ground we fall in a heap . . .
My! We are ready now to sleep.

Wind: Sleep, little leaves, and I shall go
To get you a blanket of downy snow
To cover you up all cozy and tight—
Sleep, little leaves . . . Good-night . . .

Leaves: Good-night

ROWENA BENNETT

Music for Junior

Names for Musical Pieces

By Nicolas Slonimsky

On the front page of every piece of music you read the title of the piece, the composer's name, and sometimes also the letters op. and a number after that. These letters op. stand for the Latin word opus, which means work. Very often the number after op. stands for a whole book of studies or piano pieces. The most famous composer of studies and exercises is Czerny, and he has several hundreds of opus numbers, and each opus number has sometimes a hundred studies, which will take you several years to practice. Certainly Czerny was not a lazy man.

A Picture in Music

When a composer writes a piece of music, he often imagines a picture, or a mood. A very fast piece of music may be called "Spinning Wheel," or "The Flight of a Bumble Bee," or "The Waters at the Mill." You really can't tell by hearing a piece of music what its name may be. But you can always tell whether a musical piece is sad or gay.

For instance, there is a piece called "Autumn Song." You can't guess that it is called "Autumn Song," but you can hear right away that it is not gay, just as autumn is not the gay time of the year. Such a piece will always be in a minor key, in slow time. But a piece called "At the Fair" will certainly run very fast, and will be in a major key, expressing joy.

Orchestra Pieces

Many musical compositions have no name at all, but are simply called Trio or Quartet or Quintet, which means that it is a work which is played by three people, four people, or five people. You have to know your Latin pretty well to tell the name of a piece played by eight or nine musicians. When a piece is played by more than nine people, then it is considered an orchestra piece, because an orchestra is a big company of musicians.

Compositions for the orchestra are usually called symphonies. Every symphony has several parts, which are called movements. If there is only one part in an orchestra work, then the piece may be called overture. Also, overtures are played by the orchestra before the curtain goes up at the opera. Every serious composer has written at least one symphony or overture, and the great German composer Haydn wrote more than a hundred symphonies, and that is why he is called Father of the Symphony.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Let Us Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

Here are some letters from girls and boys in many states who would like to correspond with other children who read The Children's Page. We hope they will help in starting many new friendships.

Girls and boys in the families of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor may have their names published in the Mail Bag.

Metuchen, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I would like letters from boys in this country and other countries. I am seven years old and we enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very much.

Your friend,
James E. K.

Stratford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

My grandmother reads The Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor to us every week and my brother and I both enjoy the stories very much. I would like to correspond with a little girl 9 or 10 years of age from Hawaii.

Your friend,
Betty Jane K.

Edinburg, Texas

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 10 years old with red hair and dark brown eyes. I will welcome letters from people of any race and from all points of the globe. I've read the Children's Page for two years.

As ever,
Kurt F.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

I am eight years old. I live in San Francisco, and I just read a book called "Betty and Bobby's Trip to the San Francisco Exposition," by J. H. Jackson. It tells about a little girl and boy who went to our Fair with their parents. They live in Oregon. They thought our Golden Gate Bridge was very interesting. They liked the Fair very much. I think it would be a very interesting book for any boy or girl to read. It has some very nice pictures about the Fair too. I enjoyed the whole book. With love,

Margary Jane L.

Pelham, New York

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with girls in Canada and England especially, but I would like to write to any girl that knows English. I am ten and I like swimming, diving, playing tennis, and stamp collecting.

Yours truly,
Ethel Alice M.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am a girl 11 years old and would like to correspond with a girl from Texas who lives on a ranch. My hobbies are horseback riding, cycling and fishing.

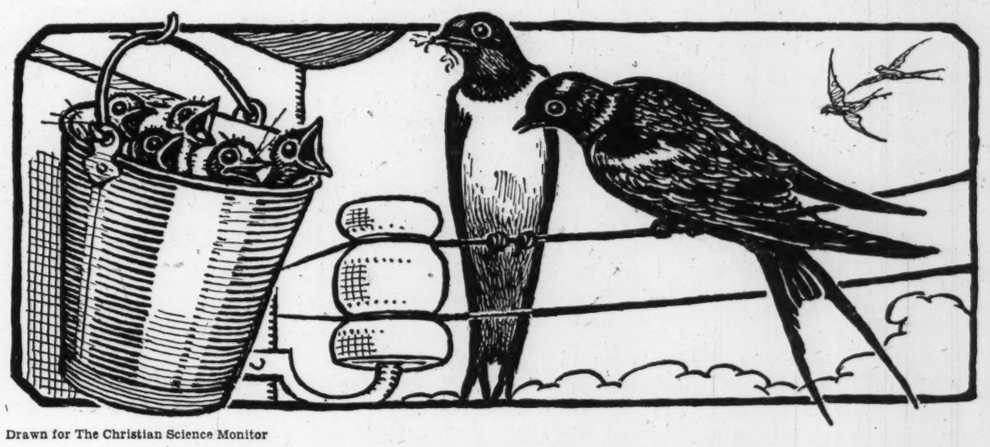
Marjorie E.

Be sure to sign your full name and give your complete address when you write to the Mail Bag. Also, do not write on a postal card. There isn't enough room on a postal card for you to tell us all that we like to know about yourselves and your interests. We like to get real letters, written by the children themselves—not by their parents or grown up friends.

To Start a Correspondence

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Swallows Find a Friend

"I never saw such hungry children," said Mrs. Swallow one sunny morning, "and there's not nearly enough food to go round."

"Well, my dear," said her husband, "come and help me to find some. I'm longing to stretch my wings, and the family is old enough to be left."

The swallows flew here and there, circling around patches of green and sailing over clear pools. When, at last, they had found lots of food, Mrs. Swallow said, "Well, that's all right. We must get back now!" And she flew off home so fast that Mr. Swallow couldn't keep up with her.

As he drew near to their home in the old barn, he heard a very sad, "Wheet, wheet!" coming from it.

"That's my wife," thought Mr. Swallow. "I wonder what's wrong?"

"The nest and the children are gone!" cried Mrs. Swallow as he came up. "We should not have left them!"

Being a wise bird, Mr. Swallow said, "Well, let's find them now instead of getting worried."

So they flew round the barn, and then to the house where their friends lived.

"Do you suppose they are in that bright thing hanging up there?" suggested Mrs. Swallow, looking at a red toy bucket.

"I don't suppose it," answered her husband, "but we'll see."

To his surprise, however, they found all their five children in the bucket, quite safe and very excited.

The children, all talking at the same time, said a boy when playing had knocked the nest down and it had broken to bits.

"Oh, we are sure he didn't mean to because he was so sorry afterwards," they added. "And he put us into this bucket, and here we are!"

"That was good of him," agreed Mr. and Mrs. Swallow, "but you can't stay here forever! Someone will be sure to want the bucket."

Now, the boy who had knocked down the nest thought the very same thing.

All that afternoon he thought about it, and by the end of school he knew what to do. He didn't stop for any tea, but hurried right off to where the young swallows were still hanging up in the bright red bucket.

"Here he is, here he is," they said. "That's the boy who knocked us down."

"Perhaps he'll give us a new house," said Mrs. Swallow hopefully.

Now that was very clever of her, for the boy was busy making a cardboard home for the bird family as much like the mud one as he could. He finished it before supper, and then he put the swallow children in, and though they squeaked a lot they weren't really afraid of him.

Then he carried the new nest very, very carefully to the place where the old one had been. Mr. and Mrs. Swallow followed a little way behind, and as soon as the boy was sure that it was quite safe, he left the birds to get used to their new home.

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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Slightly Goes Housewiring

STERLING AND SLIGHTLY dropped their toolbags on the porch and rang the bell. The sound died away with no step inside, no answer. That checked with what Bernard had told them: Grandma Meacham would be away all day. Sterling put his hand on the doorknob and said, "We're supposed to go right in and start."

"I don't like it," said Slightly. "Don't like anything about it. This housewiring is too much fiddling around. Now, you take line work—"

Sterling opened the front door. They wiped their shoes carefully and removed their hats. A rag carpet, bright with color, covered the floor. Mahogany furniture with the lines of fifty years ago gleamed from the shadows. The dining-room door was propped back with a pink seashell. As the men walked across the floor, the straw under the carpet rustled softly.

"Grandma Meacham!" yelled Sterling. "Are you home?" There was no answer.

Sterling at once became energetic. "Bring in the tarpaulins," he told Slightly. "We must work fast now, and we have to work clean. There's not to be one speck on the carpet when we finish."

Slightly obeyed, grumbling cheerfully. He spread the cloth from room to room, and along the walls where they were going to work. "Wiring troubles me. I ain't dainty enough. But line work—"

"All right, I'll give you some line work," announced Sterling. "Go out and shoot a service line into the attic, so we'll have some light to work by. And hurry, because I'll need you to fish these walls."

* * *

Something went wrong with Bernard's scheming, because at eleven o'clock, with no warning, Grandma came home. By that time the furniture was disarranged, holes had been knocked in the plaster for the ceiling lights, and black wires sprouted from jagged openings above the baseboards. Sterling was safely out of sight, scraping around somewhere in the attic, but Slightly was down on hands and knees fishing wires from an outlet when Grandma came in the front door.

She took a sharp breath, looked around at the new developments, and marched directly to Slightly. She towered above him to her full five feet two. "Young man," she said, "who are you and what are you doing in my house?"

Slightly reached to take off his hat and found he was bareheaded. "We're from the light company," he said. "We're fixing to give you electric lights, ma'am.—It's a surprise."

"A surprise indeed," agreed Grandma. She pointed to the kerosene lamps on the sideboard. "I have plenty of light. And I have very good sight, because I have never used this newfangled electricity. Take out those wires. Take out every one, and send for a plasterer."

Slightly put his mouth against the hole and yelled up through the wall. "Sterling, come down."

Sterling came, blackened by attic dust and draped with cobwebs. "We can't go now, ma'am," he protested. "Bernard would be all cut up. He's got his heart set on your having electric lights."

"I prefer kerosene," reiterated Grandma. "Will you get off the property?"

"I have used oil lamps myself," said Sterling. "They're good. But I believe you'll like electricity better."

Grandma sniffed audibly, turned and marched out the front door. Slightly hunched forward in excitement. "Where's she going, diplomat?"

Sterling wiped the cobwebs back and forth across his brow. "She didn't say. I imagine she has gone somewhere to telephone the constable."

Slightly leaned back against the wall and closed his eyes. His voice was mild and contemplative, as though he dictated his memoirs. "Man and boy, I've worked for this company six years," he said. "I've dug holes until I could see 'em in my sleep, I've handled a tamper until all the fun went out of it, I've hiked poles when it was a hundred and ten, and straddled a crossarm at fourteen below. It's been hard work, but peaceable. I'm a peaceable man. But now, the first day I go housewiring, a little old lady in a lace dickey calls the police on me. Line work is better."

"Get up out of there," said Sterling. "Maybe we can hang the front-room fixture before she gets back."

* * *

Constable Underhill was very severe. He turned his back to Grandma Meacham, so she could not see the twinkle in his eye, and bellowed at Sterling. "What's all this?"

"It's this way, officer. Bernard Meacham's come back to visit his grandma and he wants to do a nice thing. He hired us to wire the house for lights. But Grandma thinks she'd like to stick to coal oil. It's difficult."

"These young squirts," muttered Underhill. "Just the time you get things fixed to suit you, the youngsters want to change 'em around.—Bernard looks fine, Grandma. I ain't seen him since—how long?"

"He has been gone three years."

"Doing well in the city, ain't he? It's a pleasure to see a boy who remembers his folks. Some don't, you know." The constable rocked back on his heels as he studied the wires protruding from the ceilings, the shiny brass chandelier that hung in the parlor. "It will give Bernard a lot of satisfaction next winter to know you have electricity. Of course, you won't have to use it. It would grieve him if he knew, I reckon, but you can go right on with kerosene. But just while he's here, why don't you humor him? You know how men are."

"All right." Grandma suddenly sat down. "Go ahead. Put the wires in. Bernard ought to save his money, but go ahead." She folded her arms and frowned severely at all three men. "But I shan't use the lights."

* * *

It was just a little house; it didn't take long to wire it. Slightly and Sterling put a good chandelier in the dining-room, and kitchen lights over the stove and the work table. They put a light in the fruit cellar, globes on the porches, and baseboard outlets in every room.

It was five o'clock, and Sterling and Slightly were finishing up at the meter box, when Bernard came in at the front door. It was dimly dark by then. "Grandma, are you here?"

"Yes, Berny. What's that package?"

"A reading lamp. Now that you are having lights, you need a good reading lamp."

"You ought not to spend all this money. You'll be needing it for your own home. What makes you do it?"

"Oh, just because I like to." He was ripping paper off his bundle. "There—set it on the table. You sit down with a book, Grandma. Now watch—I'll plug it in."

Silence. No light came. Grandma's voice, then: "See? Electricity is unreliable. I'll light my regular lamp." There was a sound of a striking match, the clink of a glass chimney going back on. And Grandma again: "You can't beat that light, Bernard. I've read and sewed by kerosene all my life."

Sterling, in the back of the house, hung the meter and sealed it, and screwed the fuses into their receptacles. The big switch was still open. He grinned at Slightly and motioned toward the front room. "Looks like a good moment to shoot it hot. This being your first job, how'd you like the honor?"

Slightly's black eyes gleamed and he rubbed his hair in anticipation. "Gimme," he said. He seized the handle, leaned around the doorway to watch, and shoved the switch home.

The place lighted up like an excursion steamer. "Mercy!" said Grandma Meacham. "I—why—" She walked from room to room, turning switches off and on again. She picked up her book and looked at a page, and after a little while she turned down the kerosene flame and blew it out. "Berny, Berny," she said.

"Take my handkerchief," said Bernard.

* * *

So the workmen packed up their tools and went back to the shop. Slightly was thoughtful. "You get awful dirty in the attics," he said. "And you have to lay down tarps and fret about a little plaster on the rug. Still," he said, "housewirin' has its points."

JOHN F. HAYES

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A Payless Hobby

I HAVE A neighbor who, before joining the ranks of farm wives, was a concert harpist. She lives in a hillside cabin now, and stores a magnificent harp in a sheltered corner of her kitchen. Now and then, she gives concerts at the community church. She plays the harp at countryside singings, at local farmers' clubs, at school plays and benefit entertainments, featuring the "classic" numbers that she knows so well—Brahms, Bach, and Beethoven. In a sense she has traded her career for a payless hobby. But she loves it. For the most part her country audiences are musically illiterate. Few of the homes have any sort of musical instrument. Few of the people would know a bass clef from a character in ancient Chinese. Nevertheless, they like good music and they form the most gratefully appreciative audience that one can imagine. The harpist and her music have become the cherished highlight of their workaday lives. The other day the musician paused from potato mashing to explain: "It isn't like playing before a thousand starched collars and evening gowns. These country people really like the music as they hear it. That makes it the most glorious fun I have ever known."—From "Country Living, Plus and Minus," by CHARLES MORROW WILSON. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A CHINESE WOMAN OF THE CH'ING DYNASTY

PAINTED IN THE eighteenth century, this "Portrait of a Woman" bears the qualities of style that had long since been established in the Chinese tradition. While western portraitists were outdoing themselves in making living, breathing likenesses with the help of skillfully disposed lights and shadows, the Oriental painters still employed line to give character and identity to their subjects. It was a neat, flowing, effective line which gave twofold service,—it provided the characterizing contours and was also decoratively rhythmical. To enhance the line, sensitively graded tones were added in flat smooth washes.

Seeing Baghdad From a Donkey

I NEVER TIRE of looking at the skyline of Baghdad as I see it in the early morning from the terraced roof of the hotel. I am awakened by the street vendors before the sun is high. This morning I tried to count the different mosques and minarets I could see. There is beauty about these graceful spires wholly untranslatable into words. It is the prevailing note in this city of the old, old East, with its narrow passages for streets. The ages seem to have rolled back in their courses, or else the city is impervious to change: it must have looked much as it does now in the days of the Califate. Surely the same Baghdad is here that holds a place in every child's heart.

Every day brings some new pleasure. One is charmed by a thousand quaint sights and sounds in the vaulted streets—always cool because the sun never shines there.

The bright costumes stand out against the neutral tints of the walls as the people pass over the slippery stones of the roadway—polished to perfection by countless millions of bare feet. And how plaintively sweet is the sound of the muezzin's call to prayer, as we hear it from the innumerable minarets of Baghdad. Always in worshipful tones the name of Allah is heard.

My friend, the man from Cooks, came to the hotel yesterday to see about booking rooms for a party of tourists who are coming to Baghdad on Saturday. I told him my desire to go into the winding ways of these crooked streets. He said: "That can easily be managed. I will send you a guide who knows every corner of Baghdad like a book, and I will send a donkey. You can ride to a different place every day."

It seemed a happy solution of my difficulty. I asked if I might have the guide and the donkey this morning, and he promised to send them to me. I did not realize what I was bargaining for. I do believe a donkey can be the most perverse creature in the world. . . .

No sooner did I get my foot into the stirrup in the act of mounting than he darted away from under my advancing form with the fleetness of a swallow. He was without doubt the most swiftly moving, agile creature I ever encountered. Finally, with the assistance of the guide, two table-boys, and the hall-porter, the donkey's small body was jammed lengthwise against the watering-trough, and I managed to scramble onto his back.

I was informed that this donkey was usually an amiable, well-mannered beast, but this is the off-season for tourists. Too much liberty recently had been his. I inquired what was the name of this amiable creature. I was told his name was the Morning Star, and the saddle's name was Hessian, and the bridle's name—all decorated with blue beads . . . was something else.

When the boys and the guide removed their restraining hands, the donkey darted down the narrow street, leaving the guide so far behind that I wondered if we should ever meet again. However, a man passing by performed a *savah* (a kind deed) by laying a detaining hand on the donkey's bridle and holding him until the guide arrived.

Having had his fling, the Morning Star decided to change his tactics. He lowered his head and planted his feet and refused to move another inch. However, after a few vigorous prods from the guide, he perceived that resistance was futile and behaved very decently the rest of the morning. . . .

After a while we came to the Camel-Market. It was a marvelous place. It was a sort of open-air caravanserai with a flat roof. The camels occupied the ground floor and their masters slept on the terrace. . . .

I had never seen such beautiful camels before. Not all of them were for sale. In fact, very few of them could be bought for any price. I asked why the place was called the Camel-Market if the camels were not for sale. Ali said it was really the name of the caravanserai, just as one of the city gates is called the Date-Market Gate, although there is no date-market there.

We saw some white Arabian racing camels. They were beautiful camels. Their hair was soft and smooth. One stately camel wore a necklace of blue beads round her neck in a double string. . . .

I think the Morning Star was ashamed of his behavior earlier in the day. He was a perfect gentleman when I came to mount him. Perhaps he did not want to give an exhibition of his real disposition in front of the cameleers and the caravaneers and the bazaar-keepers.—From "Camel Bells of Baghdad," by JANET MILLER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Meanwhile

Peach tree, fig tree,
And little plum
Give over. All three
Know their sum.

The apple and pear
Are the only two
Left to bear—
And they are due.

Meanwhile, from pear
To little peach,
My fruit is there
But out of reach.

ANDREW HEWITT

Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS RECORDED in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles that once, when a great multitude came against Judah, the people "gathered themselves together, to ask help of the Lord." The "Spirit of the Lord in the midst of the congregation" came upon Jahaziel, and he said, "Thus saith the Lord unto you, Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's," and, "Ye shall not need to fight in this battle: set yourselves, stand ye still, and see the salvation of the Lord."

On the next day, early in the morning, Jehoshaphat, the king, "appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness" (II Chronicles 20:21); and they had no need to engage in battle, for as they trusted in God the enemy became confused and demoralized, and was self-destroyed.

What was the power that brought utter defeat to that great host? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 131), "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power." Jehoshaphat had acknowledged the supreme power of God in these words (II Chronicles 20:6): "O Lord God of our fathers, art not thou God in heaven? . . . and in thine hand is there not power and might, so that none is able to withstand thee?" And all the people had worshiped God. Their faith and trust in Him was not in vain, for by the power of Spirit they were delivered from the attack of evil; and they returned to Jerusalem with great joy.

The same infinite power of God, Spirit, which saved the men of Judah when they were obedient and put their trust in Him, is a divine reality here and now, and it is available today to all men everywhere. It is only necessary to understand how to utilize this limitless power of Spirit, divine Mind, through spiritually right thinking, in order to be saved from any and every afflictive or destructive miscalled force or power. It is not God's will or purpose that men should suffer or be destroyed or enslaved by false systems of government. Spiritual understanding is fully capable of defeating error now, just as faith in God was victorious over its false claims in Bible times.

The Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, and other works by the same author, set forth clearly how this supremely important understanding of the availability of the power of Spirit is to be gained. On page 7 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy has written, "An acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can." And in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 she declares (pp. 8, 9), "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance."

A fundamental requirement for the demonstration of the supreme power of the one God in human affairs, whether individual, national, or international, is right motives. The leaders of the multitude which came against Judah, the narrative implies, had evil motives—the intent to attack, rob, and enslave the Judean nation. This evil intent entirely cut them off from the help of God, divine Love, and made their armies vulnerable to fear, which contributed greatly to their undoing. The motives of the children of Judah were to trust God and to defend themselves against suggestion. They did not run away from error, but marched toward their enemies, strong in the confidence that God was a present help.

Another imperative necessity in order to merit and enjoy the ever-present protective power of God, who is infinite and eternal, is to reflect Love universally and impartially. That men may do this they must first learn that neither good nor evil is personal. They must realize, to some extent at least, that there is but one infinite good, even God, and that the real man expresses or manifests good as God's reflection. They must also perceive that evil is no part of God's man, although men may appear to identify themselves with it and become its tools.

To become aware of the fact that evil is not real, and that it has nothing to do with genuine individuality, is to understand that sin is the illusive belief that existence is material. One who discerns this fact sees clearly that greed, selfishness, hatred—all sensuality—are to be denied and wholly condemned as false belief; and that true identity is not subject to any condemnation whatsoever. He learns to love the man who is made in the image of Spirit, with a wholehearted devotion, and to be tender, forgiving, and compassionate toward those mortals who seem to think evilly and act cruelly toward their fellow men. He can say with the Master (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." And by his spiritual understanding and compassionate love he is helping to lift the whole world out of its dream of existence as material, with its wars and discord, into the everlasting harmony of spiritual reality.

Autumn Crocuses

THE AUTUMN CROCUSES are here once more and, as always, they surprise me. I believe, if we but knew, they even surprise themselves, so unexpectedly do they appear.

If the moon could rise, with sudden swiftness, in the morning, it would, I imagine, wear the same half-dreamy, half-startled expression. "I am a moon," it would say, trying to assure itself, "but I am not the moon I was last night."

* * *

Spring crocuses are careful to announce their arrival. First come the leaf blades, followed by the crinkled papery caps. We have time to guess the color of each flower before the petals unfold. "The crocuses are nearly out," we say.

But the autumn flowers are different—or so I believe. I never see a sign of them until they are in full bloom. One day there is a patch of sunlit grass in the corner of the Park; and on the next an array of pale mauve flowers is displayed, the long petals widely open and delicately swaying on the fragile stalks. I fancy they smile in their wan way at my incredulity, wondering why I had forgotten that their time for flowering had come.

* * *

Further along the walk is a patch of waxen crocuses, colorless and strangely large. How they managed to grow so big without my noticing I cannot say. Like candles they stand in the sun, and I find myself wondering why the heat does not melt them. They make me think of unplanted bulbs, sprouting in shadowy corners and sending forth pale blooms in the half-light, so unnatural do they seem. I fancy I see a cellar beneath the grass, from which they have thrust themselves upward in an effort to seek color from the sun; yet no color is there.

Today I made my way past the patch to look at them again, but they had gone. There was not even a petal on the wet grass to mark the place where they had been. Like stray moonbeams they had come and vanished, leaving no shadows behind them.

D. A. L.

Tea in a Brazilian Garden

THE FANTASTIC Arab garden was no more amazing than an everyday Brazilian one to which James was taken next day for tea. Behind the century-old house set on a miniature plaza that suggested a corner of Blois, the garden was laid out in five terraces.

The topmost one ended abruptly in a sheer mountainside, which dropped ropes of twisting lianas down onto the turf like elongated snakes stopping to drink at a grass-green pool. Victoria Regina water lilies hid the nakedness of a real pool by spreading their petals to a circumference of twenty feet. Yellow orchids glistened on trellises. Magenta bougainvillea clambered riotously over gates and summer houses.

While the guests were having tea about a long table, a black monkey shot down the precipice along a tortuous vine onto a swaying bamboo branch. He hopped to a pawpaw tree above the table where the company sat staring with curious delight. With impertinent aplomb the little beast plucked the choicest papaya, broke it open, dug his fist deep into the apricot-colored meat, smacked his lips with relish, and spit one of the shiny seeds at a young Argentine. Then he vaulted through the air to drink at a basin of marble set in the wall. When he had drunk his fill he shot, like Jack Beanstalk, up his rope-like vine stairway to his home in the mountain. —From "South by Thunderbird," by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Random House.)

Interlude

Not by the calendar but by the quiet of this hour
Do I know the imminence of season's change:
A paler sun, a voiceless bird, a full-blown flower,
And the golden haze that lies along the range.

Here, in the sumac's silent crimson burning,
In the cicada's sudden strident call,
Is the tidemark of a summer's turning
Poised on the brink of early fall.

Frost has not yet set its silver signature
On bracken, bittersweet or meadow grass,
But certainly this warm dreaming overture
Marks a time of year about to pass.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Churchill's 'Bulldog' Speech Considered Timely for U. S.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2—British opinion today, besides acclaiming Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the most invigorating speech since the war began, sees in his "bulldog" challenge a timely contribution of Britain's case in the clearest form to the United States public, engaged in the heat of controversy over the neutrality issue.

It is felt here that Mr. Churchill has given the most effective answer yet to doubts reported from America and not unheeded in Britain as to the British Government's determination to prosecute the war at full throttle.

Actually the American people have not been alone in their uneasiness as to the manner in which the conflict is proceeding.

Welcome Show of Fight

The British themselves, on very short rations of information and with much of more enlightening news items coming from foreign sources, yearn for lifting the official blackout concealing the British campaign. While in their heart of hearts they do not doubt that war will be waged till Hitlerism is defeated, they welcome such fighting words as Mr. Churchill's which can be counted on to reassure opinion abroad as well as hearten the home front.

"This was the voice of Britain speaking," says the Daily Telegraph, commenting on the Churchill speech this morning. "Through everything he said rang the conviction that the Allies are moving, over a road that is rough and must soon be rougher still, to victory. The most significant of all, perhaps, he made no reference, directly or by implication, to any possibility of a patched-up peace."

In light of Mr. Churchill's assertion, "Hitler began the war but it is not for him to say when it will end—or for his successors," the Daily Express "tells" Reichsführer Hitler that peace, if there is to be one, must be "on our terms, not yours." It admits that acceptable peace terms from Herr Hitler would be almost inconceivable.

No Peace While Tyranny

"There will be no dishonorable bargain," says the Daily Herald, "which leaves the plunderer in 'peaceful' possession of his prey; no peace while the Poles and Czechs remain under Nazi tyranny."

While Mr. Churhcill's speech was not directed especially at the American audience it is appreciated here that with 275 United States radio stations relaying him, he emphasized that Britain believes it is entitled to the respect and good will of the United States. Mr. Churchill's sentimental attachment to the United States through his American mother is not forgotten here, in reviewing the last part of his speech, which drew a parallel between the present conflict and the American Civil War.

Special significance is seen in this parallel in light of widespread demands that Britain's war aims and peace aims should be more specifically stated. "We may take good heart," Mr. Churchill said, "from what happened in America in those famous days of the nineteenth century."

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Note: The above announcements are tentative, in view of present conditions.

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Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
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Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9. Radiocast Station KFWB, 950 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, Oak Street and Fair Oaks Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Colorado

Victor: Church Edifice, 117 South Fourth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Connecticut

Middletown: Middletown High School, 251 Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.
Old Lyme: Old Lyme School, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.
Stamford: Stamford High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

District of Columbia

Washington (Joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Oct. 8.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Edifice, East Washington and Jackson Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and West Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice 625 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Chicago (Joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 13.
Collinsville: High School Auditorium, Vandalia Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.
Rock Island: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium Ridge Avenue at Cherry Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Indiana

Alexandria: Church Edifice, 304 East Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Crawfordsville: Wabash College Chapel, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Iowa

Webster City: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Kansas

Atchison: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Santa Fe Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.

Kentucky

Lexington: Morton Junior High School, Tates Creek Pike, 8 p. m., Oct. 10. (Note change of place.)

Louisiana

Opelousas: Opelousas High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Oct. 13. Radiocast short wave Stations WRUL, 25.4 meters (11.79 megacycles) and WRUW, 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).
Braintree: Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Fitchburg: B. F. Bunn Junior High School, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Westfield: High School Hall, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.

Michigan

Berrien Springs: High School Auditorium, North Cass Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.
Marshall: Marshall High School Auditorium 4 p. m., Oct. 8.
South Haven: South Haven High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Minnesota

St. Paul (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Tracy: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Winona: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 133 South Van Brunt Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
North Kansas City: High School Auditorium 3:30 p. m., Oct. 8.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth: Portsmouth Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

New Jersey

West New York: Auditorium, Memorial High School, 531 Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

New York

Albany: Church Edifice, Madison Avenue and Quail Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Freeport: Freeport Methodist Church, Pine Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 9.
Hornell: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.
Mt. Vernon: Chester Hill Methodist Church, East Lincoln and Summit Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 8. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Ohio

Oberlin (Organization at Oberlin College): Finney Chapel, Professor Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.
Ravenna: Ravenna High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.
Troy (First Church): Van Cleve High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

Oklahoma

Ponca City: Junior High School Auditorium, Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 8.
Stillwater: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

Pennsylvania

Elkins Park: Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, Philadelphia, 2 p. m., Oct. 8.
Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 12.
Philadelphia (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1834 North Park Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 13. Radiocast Station WIP, 610 kilocycles.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.
Scranton: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.

South Dakota

Mitchell: Senior High School Auditorium, East Fifth Avenue and Lavier Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 10.
Rapid City: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Church Edifice, 615 West Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 9.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 2 p. m., Oct. 8. Radiocast Station KGNC, 1410 kilocycles.

Utah

Provo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 336 East Third South Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Washington

Elma: Eagle's Hall, Second and Main Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Worland (auspices Society, Basin): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Oct. 15, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), either 11.79mc (25.4m), or 51.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, either 6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.72mc (26.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 15.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis: Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Oct. 8, Nov. 5, Dec. 3, 31.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 15; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 15, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Washington

Seattle: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 15, Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Oct. 8, 22, Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 15; Nov. 19, Dec. 17.

U. S. Colonizing Canton Island Seen as Protective Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Since outbreak of European hostilities, observers closely in touch with the American colonizing program in the equatorial Pacific have attached new significance to the agreement whereby the United States and Great Britain are joint administrators of Canton Island.

This atoll, which Pan-American Airways is developing as a stepping stone on the aerial route to the Antipodes, has become the focal point of speculation as to whether the war will affect the American colonies along the Equator.

The agreement under which Great Britain and the United States have both established colonies on Canton was reached April 6, 1939, in an exchange of notes between Sir Ronald Lindsay, then British Ambassador to the United States, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Without prejudice to their respective claims of ownership, the two governments agreed to joint control over Canton and Enderbury, which lies about 40 miles to the east of Canton.

Admiral W. D. Leahy, retiring chief of United States naval operations, put the Navy's interest in Canton on record when he testified before the House Appropriations committee in Washington in favor of a $900,000 airmail contract for P. A. A.

The Admiral said in part: "There is an island in the Pacific, the name of which is Canton Island, that is considered very necessary for our scouting seaplanes in the event of difficulties in the Pacific."

He said that the claims of both the United States and Great Britain leave the island in such a position that the Navy is unable to expend naval funds in preparing the island to accommodate naval planes.

But, he pointed out, if P. A. A. could be assisted by Government appropriation for the Antipodes route, including development of Canton, the purposes of the Navy would be well served.

"A seaplane landing area in the lagoon at Canton," Admiral Leahy said, "is very necessary to the Navy in its air defense of the United States, and the Navy Department is very much interested in having these facilities maintained there."

Great Britain, meanwhile, has already taken steps to protect Fanning Island from a repetition of its fate in the World War.

Arrival of the Norwegian motorship, Thor I, off Canton early in September with materials for construction of a modern hotel on the island, and subsequent announcemen by P. A. A. that eight skilled tradesmen were to be sent from Honolulu on the Coast Guard Cutter, Taney, to speed construction of the hotel, have been interpreted as indications the company has no immediate intentions of curtailing its Antipodes plans because of the war.

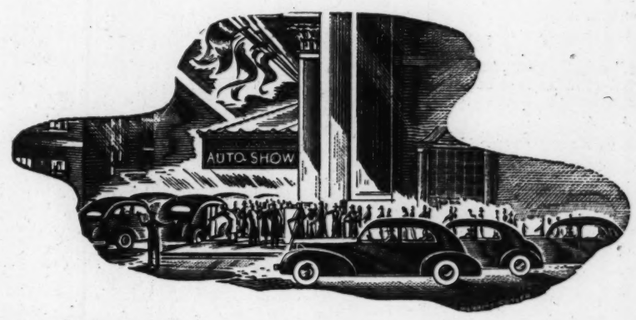
Way Is Shown to Air Safety

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30 (AP)—Strengthening America's strategic air bases and increasing and improving our military and naval air forces was pointed out as essential to this country's security in a troubled world by Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, of Washington, commander of the General Headquarter Air Force.

General Emmons was here Sept. 30 to attend the dedication of a new $250,00 air terminal building at the Kansas City Airport and was principal speaker at an aviation dinner that night.

He said: "The most effective means of seeing to it that enemy planes shall not fly over our cities and our factories and our homes is, therefore, to see to it that no enemy air bases from which a hostile attack might be launched are permitted to be established within the definition of our territorial waters.

"Air bases are particularly vulnerable to attack from the air, and so long as we continue to develop bombing planes for our air force which are superior in speed and cruising range to those developed in foreign countries we may feel more secure in the thought that an enemy base within striking distance of our shores may be made highly untenable, and that, with our bases in Panama and Puerto Rico, a threat against our vital interests in the Caribbean area and the Canal Zone, or to our sister republics in the South, is greatly minimized."



A STATEMENT *by* GENERAL MOTORS

ONCE again at the automobile shows and at its dealer showrooms in every community throughout the land, the motor car industry is in the process of displaying its new models before the sight and judgment of America.

How well and how widely these cars win favor, is important not only to those who make them, but also to the national economy. For the automobile today is not merely the product of the factory that builds it—it is equally the product of scores of producers and suppliers of raw materials involving the productivity of millions of workers distributed in thousands of places—almost everywhere.

So it is not enough that the new cars represent improvement over yesterday's models. In the general interest they must also represent values so compelling as to stimulate widespread buying.

We believe you will find the General Motors cars for 1940 fully meet these requirements.

There is built into them the accumulated experience of an engineering group which, from the very beginning of the industry, has had the ability and courage to pioneer. Originating with the electric self-starter in the early days, down through the years there has come a continuous series of engineering achievements. But that is not all! General Motors technicians have demonstrated their versatility by developing such engineering products as the Diesel locomotive destined to revolutionize transportation by rail, the Allison aviation engine recognized as a most important contribution to aviation engine practice, and in a somewhat different field, tetra-ethyl lead as a component of gasoline, revolutionizing the relationship of the fuel to the engine, making possible more power with less weight and with greater efficiency. General Motors is proud of this record of achievement.

But now in 1940 comes something more, and important. A new mechanism to connect the engine with the car has been in evolution for several years. It takes advanced form in 1940 and will be introduced in one of the cars of the General Motors line. The clutch is eliminated. The changes in ratio, or speeds, are automatic. You simply steer! And the cost is astonishingly low for such an achievement. This device is destined to take the transmission out of the driving technique of the car of tomorrow. You certainly will be intrigued when you see and try this interesting mechanism.

But the modern motor car has become not only something in which to go from place to place, but for many something to live in—hence comfort, luxury of appointment, size, are important considerations. General Motors 1940 cars are definitely larger. The seats are wider. There is more room for both passengers and baggage. And in luxury of finish they are far superior to anything that General Motors has been able to accomplish before.

Again, here is something important! In several of the General Motors lines for 1940 there has been added, an extra and special model for those who appreciate the ultra in design attractiveness and luxury.

You cannot help being impressed when you see this most modern of all cars. It is different! It is most appealing.

While many items of cost have recently risen, and added value has been built into the 1940 design, selling prices in general have not been raised; in fact, some models list somewhat below the 1939 range. General Motors subscribes, without reservation, to the prime importance, in the face of the existing emergency, of avoiding unwarranted and unjustifiable price advances. Such will be the policy throughout all its extensive relationships. It will avoid to the utmost everything that promotes instability of the economy.

Thus the value of General Motors cars in 1940 is plain to see. But value is relative. It necessarily involves the price you pay and what that price includes. General Motors prices are clearly shown on "plainview" price tags attached to every General Motors car on exhibit in every General Motors showroom. You see the base price the dealer sets on the car you need. You see all the additional items incident to the transaction. And with each sale there is supplied an itemized invoice showing each item separately and its price as a part of the price you pay.

Thus you see the value. Thus you see the price. The result is bound to be a clearer picture of the greater value in these General Motors cars of 1940.

GM
YOU CAN SEE THE VALUE—YOU CAN SEE THE PRICE

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Chairman
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · BUICK · LA SALLE · CADILLAC

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1939

Food Costs Carry Their Own Alibi

War profiteering? No, it's just this New England weather and the Atlantic Ocean.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Prices of some foods are rising. But this is not profiteering as evidenced by the "explanations" given to buyers by shopkeepers. Here are a few:

1: Potatoes—because of a snow storm in Maine a few days ago prevented getting into the potato sheds.

2: Many kinds of crackers—because ingredients are higher, such as flour, sugar, lard, etc.

3: Canned salmon, canned tuna fish and sugar—because transportation by water costs many times its former levels due to "war risk insurance."

Next?

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Friction is still one of the great mysteries of the universe over which mankind has gained much control. Rubbing the palms of the hands together we know it is friction that makes them warm, but we don't know exactly what friction is. Brakes versus bearings, friction versus anti-friction, constitutes one of the greater paradoxes whereby Nature is turned to unnatural uses.

The first bearings and the first brakes appeared simultaneously with the dawn of Christianity, when poles or logs were thrust under heavy objects to be moved. Early trains had no brakes at all. On the old Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad in Delaware, hordes of slaves rushed on the platform and grabbed hold of the cars at stations.

The compressed air brakes of George Westinghouse marked a great step forward. Today it is the tapered roller bearings, heavy enough to carry the weight of locomotives, that spells modern advance. The terrific pressure of whizzing axles in other type bearings was holding down speed, causing delays due to "hot boxes." Now 120-mile-an-hour streamliners are safer and under better control than older styles at slower speeds.

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Though wooden shoes — long characteristic of The Netherlands —are seen more and more in Boston shoe shop windows, the 13-fold increase in the exports of footwear from The Netherlands to the United States, during the first half of the current year, as compared with the same time in 1938, can not be laid to such footwear. The total shipments jumped from 8,192 pairs to 108,528 pairs in the respective six-months periods. It remained for Harold P. Smith of Uncle Sam's fact-finding factory—the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—to unearth the reason for the sharp increase. It is due to the diversion of the Bata firm's American business from the main plant in what was once Czechoslovakia to the Netherlands.

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Those lonely sections of curbing adjoining fire hydrants, standing sternly aloof from parked cars because of one universally recognized no-parking rule—may soon find taxicab wheels rolling up in front of them for company.

Boston's Police Commissioner revealed last week that he is seriously considering adoption of the New York City plan of allowing taxis to park in front of hydrants as one means of relieving traffic congestion. Drivers would be compelled to remain at their wheels, ready to move out of the way instantly, if necessary.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Moderate rain this afternoon, tonight and probably Tuesday morning, followed by gradually diminishing cloudiness during Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 40's; fresh to strong northeasterly winds, diminishing Tuesday.

Maine: Cloudy, with rain on the coast tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, with rain in south portion tonight and in the southeast portion Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy, with rain in extreme south portion, and slightly cooler in south portion tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, with rain tonight and in east portion Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; slowly rising temperatures in west portion Tuesday.

Connecticut: Rain and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair with slowly rising temperatures.

Rhode Island: Rain and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday cloudy preceded by rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds shifting to north on Tuesday; weather overcast with rain tonight and over central and north portion Tuesday.

Weather outlook for the period October 2 to October 7, 1939, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers middle of the week. Cool at the beginning of the week, with frost in North Atlantic States and interior middle Atlantic States Monday morning. Rising temperature Monday afternoon and Tuesday, cooler Thursday and warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	49	Minneapolis	52	50
Chicago	41	39	New Orleans	60	60
Denver	46	44	New York	50	49
Helena	43	43	Norfolk	61	61
Kansas City	51	51	Philadelphia	50	50
Los Angeles	62	62	St. Louis	39	38
Miami	72	68	S. Francisco	56	56
			Washington	48	48

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct 2.
B—Minimum, Oct. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:21 p. m., height 10.0 feet.
Tuesday, 1:50 a. m; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:56 p. m.

Spotlight Turns to Ford Products

Two Attractive 1940 Models

Upper—Lincoln-Zephyr Club Coupe, a new body combining trim contours of Coupe with accommodations for six passengers. Lower—The Ford V-8 de luxe Fordor Sedan with finger-tip gearshift, new ventilation system, sealed beam headlamps, and other new features.

Boston Greets 1940 Fords And New Lincoln-Zephyrs

The 1940 Fords and Lincoln-Zephyrs are here.

This bit of news was flashed along Boston's automobile row on Commonwealth Avenue this afternoon as the sleek-looking noses of Henry Ford's latest creations pushed into public exhibition rooms at number 940 as part of a program of Ford announcements made in every major city of the country.

Notable advances in styling, comfort, convenience and safety are claimed by the manufacturer. The cars look longer and larger with more seat room, leg room, elbow room and shoulder room. Important feature of all models is finger-tip gear shifting by lever located on the steering column. The models are described by the dealers as follows:

Ford V-8

Bigger and roomier with modern streamlined styling. Controlled ventilation, sealed beam headlights, either 85 or 60 horsepower engine, double-acting hydraulic shock-absorbers, softer springs. Four models.

Mercury

The 1940 Mercury is a car of striking beauty, with gracefully flaring chromium radiator grilles, beautifully molded hood and smoothly streamlined body and rear deck. Interior styling treatment is in colorful blue and silver tone. There are many engineering improvements including a finger-tip gearshift on the steering column, new Sealed-Beam headlamps and a new torsion bar ride-stabilizer which helps to control side sway and enables the car to take corners or negotiate rough roads on an even keel.

Ford Deluxe V-8

All the new features of the V-8 in five body types, plus special appointments such as choice of six colors; also a special convertible coupe with automatic top as standard equipment.

Lincoln Zephyr

The new car is larger, more beautiful and more powerful. The bodies are entirely new, substantially longer and wider. Interiors are more roomy all around and seats are wider than formerly. A new finger-tip gearshift on the steering post below the wheel provides substantially more passenger room in the front compartment.

The Lincoln Zephyr always has been noted for permitting good driving vision but the 1940 car has 22 per cent more glass area. The windshield, unbroken by a middle support, is deeper and has 105 square inches additional glass area. Windows are substantially wider and deeper. The large rear window is of one-piece tempered glass curved to the body lines.

La Guardia Lauds P. R. on Test Eve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 2—In a statement given The Christian Science Monitor in New York today, Mayor Fiorella La Guardia emphatically upheld the operations of proportional representation, and assured Waterbury citizens, who will vote on a proportional representation-city manager type of charter tomorrow, that this represents the most democratic form of municipal government yet devised.

The Mayor's statement—coming on the heels of assertions made here that proportional representation, used to elect members of the New York City Council, had not proved satisfactory—served to clear the atmosphere of many last-minute charges and countercharges made in the hotly contested campaign.

Waterbury, which has been raked by a sensational trial that saw Mayor T. Frank Hayes and other officials and well-known citizens tried on conspiracy charges in a $1,000,000 scandal, is now faced with the necessity of cleaning up.

The Citizen's Good Government Association has proposed the installation of a small City Council, members to be chosen by proportional representation, the council to choose a qualified city manager. The issue has been pushed since last winter, and the proponents, including many of the city's leading principal business and professional men and women, approach tomorrow's polling cheered by an "opinion" poll forecasting substantial victory.

Roosevelt Remaining at Filene's

John Roosevelt, son of the President, said that reports from the White House he would resign from his position at Filene's department store and leave Boston were "mistaken." Advised that his mother, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, had said recently that she thought he was leaving, Mr. Roosevelt said there must be a misunderstanding, that he has no intention of leaving Boston for the present. He expected to communicate with Mrs. Roosevelt sometime to clear up the matter.

Connolly Case Jury Probe Urged

Grand Jury investigation of the so called Connolly Case was suggested in an editorial of The Bar Bulletin, publication of the Boston Bar Association, today.

Reviewing the developments which led to the resignation of John Patrick Connolly as Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court only a few days before his scheduled trial on charges of extortion brought by the Bar group, the Bulletin concludes: "We think that an investigation of the whole matter by a Suffolk County Grand Jury is decidely called for."

It was pointed out in legal circles today that the Grand Jury acts only in criminal matters.

Last June 17, the Bar Association charged Mr. Connolly with extorting, or causing to be extorted, money from employees of his office, for the purpose of building up a $20,000 campaign found to be used for his re-election in 1940. His trial had been scheduled for July 24.

Arms Repeal Favored

A resolution urging the repeal of the arms embargo as a means of preserving the peace and security of the United States, has been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the World Peace Foundation, it was announced today.

German War Push Called Threat to U. S. Liberty

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Defeat of Great Britain and France by Germany in the present war would seriously impair the security of the United States, according to Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University.

"I do not see how we can escape the conclusion that a defeat, complete or even partial, of the western democracies in the present war must be regarded as a disaster of the first magnitude for this country," Dr. Seymour asserted in a matriculation sermon to undergraduates yesterday.

"This is not a question of setting ourselves up as judges over warring states. It is not a question of ultimate political responsibility, or of the stupidity or selfishness of the victorious states of the last war, or of the revision of certain boundaries set up by the Treaty of Versailles in Central Europe.

"The issue has become simply the ability of the French Republic and the British Commonwealth of Nations to withstand the determined threat of the existing German Government to accomplish by force a revolution in world politics.

"I do not think such a revolution would work in the interests of human welfare. I am certain that it would, beyond a peradventure, vitally and perilously alter conditions of our own national security."

Dr. Seymour declared that a German victory would "deal a deadly blow to principles of international morality . . . upon which our future peace inevitably depends." Further, he said:

"Purely in the political field, we could not view with any comfort a situation characterized by the predominance in Western Europe of a victorious Nazi Government, which has opened the eastern gates of the continent to the Russian flood of communistic imperialism."

Dr. Seymour charged that Germany had "openly destroyed international good faith," and added "Not once but again and again it has pledged its word and within a few months cynically torn up the pledge. . . . Who shall say that we Americans, thousands of miles away, are not deeply disturbed by the moral effect upon the world if such bad faith should seem to be justified by final victory?"

He contended that the United States would be confronted by "indefinable perils," should strategic island possessions of Great Britain and France on this side of the Atlantic fall into German hands.

The "future of civilization," Dr. Seymour said, depends "upon the degree of courage, intelligence and unselfishness" with which the United States meets "this world-wide calamity."

Maine Plans to Publicize Its Industrial Opportunities

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 2—The emphasis in State of Maine advertising always has been on the State's natural beauties, its sea coast resorts, its many lakes, quaint villages and other attractions which have made for Maine's fame as a "vacationland."

As a result Maine's summer tourist business is probably the State's first ranking industry today, but there always have been those who have felt that in an over-emphasis of Maine as a playland, many of her business and industrial advantages and opportunities have gone unnoticed.

Accordingly, the Maine Development Commission, responsible for most of the recreational advertising, now is engaged in an extensive drive to attractively publicize the industrial opportunities which Maine also affords.

In connection with this endeavor, the Commission is gathering data from industrial communities, measuring available factory space and combining this and other information with pictorial surveys of vacant plants in order to have immediately on hand for any interested manufacturer just what is available in the State should he be interested in locating here.

The work is progressing rapidly and this week a pictorial survey of vacant factories in Auburn, the State's leading shoe center, was made under the direction of the Commission.

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Special Session

While no high State official has so indicated, the report spreads that there may be a special session called this year, bringing the Legislature back into action as a result of certain financial problems resulting from the defeat of the administration-sponsored highway bond issue turned down by the voters in referendum earlier this month.

Though the session's chief topic of debate probably would be on money matters, there is said to be strong sentiment in favor of repealing or amending the automobile title law passed at the regular session. The law, in brief, requires any automobile owner, on registering his vehicle, to present proof of ownership at a minimum filing cost of $1.

The bill slid through the Legislature with very little debate and went almost unnoticed until the time came to put it into effect. Then and since then has come a howl from automobile owners and car dealers who are in no way appeased by the fact income thus derived may enrich the State's general fund by some $250,000.

The bill was advocated by its proponents as a safeguard against car thefts and it was said to be modeled on laws effective in other States. To car owners, however, it has in many instances been regarded as bothersome legislation which actually inflicts another tax on the automobile owner who already has to pay poll tax, excise tax and registration before he can take his car onto the road.

Talk of a referendum on this bill arose when it first became effective, but such a move never materialized.

Mayor Hints Court Gas Rate Test

The City of Boston may carry the question of gas rates to the Supreme Court, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin hinted today.

Following his return this morning from Chicago and Washington, Mayor Tobin declared, "It is up to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to prove that the new gas rates which went into effect yesterday are a fair rate."

"The company is entitled to a fair return on its investment," Mayor Tobin said, "however, the report from the Company does not prove this conclusively."

Although he has not finished his study of the report he said that he felt it did not show exactly the production cost of the gas which the Boston Consolidated distributes.

The Mayor went into conference this morning with Henry Parkman Jr., Corporation Counsel, and other aides to determine what action the City may take. Mayor Tobin returned this morning from Chicago where he attended the American Legion national convention and from Washington where he conferred with WPA officials.

Leonard F. Hardy, Secretary of the State Public Utilities Commission, said today he had received no complaints from gas users about the increased rates. Neither, he said, had the Company received letters approving the boost.

In the meantime today, Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston's Corporation Counsel, continued his studies of the new rate structure, debating the advisability of asking the Supreme Court for a review.

Red Cross Roll Call

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Branch and District Division of the Red Cross Roll Call, has announced the appointment of four vice-chairman: Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Mrs. Abraham E. Pinanski, and Mrs. Joseph A. Tomasello.

New Revenue Collector and Aide

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas B. Hassett
New Collector of Internal Revenue.

Thomas H. Buckley
Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue.

Thomas B. Hassett, of Fitchburg, was sworn in as Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston today, just 21 years after he entered the service as a deputy-collector.

After taking his oath from Hugh C. McIntyre, supervisor of accounts and collections, Mr. Hassett immediately inducted Thomas H. Buckley, of Abington, as Assistant to the Collector. Mr. Buckley was State Auditor in the Curley and Hurley administrations.

Considered exemplary as a "career man," Mr. Hassett served twice as Acting Collector. He filled the position pending appointment of William M. Welch as Collector in 1934, and again in 1937 when Mr. Welch resigned to become judge of the Probate Court in Marlborough.

A member of the Massachusetts bar, Mr. Hassett was a field worker in the department for two years, prior to his appointment as chief of the Worcester Division in 1920.

'Middleman, What Now' Topic Of Insurance Agents' Session

The forty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Insurance Agents convenes in Boston this week at the Hotel Statler. Registration of delegates began today and it is expected that some 5,000 association members and company executives from all over the United States will be checked in by night.

The official theme of the week's gathering is "Middleman, What Now." It has been chosen in order to bring home forcefully to delegates and insurance company executives the great problems which today confront the class of businessman of which the local agent for insurance is an outstanding example—the middleman in American business.

Threatened on one side by government theories and practices and on the other by big business seeking to become bigger at his expense, if not his elimination, the position of the agent-middleman is further attacked, Association officials say, by the undertow of consumer co-operatives.

The convention is in no way expected to solve all the problems connected with these questions or to define entirely the position which the local agent is to maintain in shifting economic conditions, but officials hope that attention thus focused on the problems will provide a springboard in the coming year for deep study and discussion leading to unified action to justify, defend, and advance the place of the middleman in American business.

General convention sessions will be held on Wednesday and Thursday and will be presided over by the Association President, William H. Menn of Los Angeles, Calif. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and Charles F. J. Harrington, Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts, will greet the delegates.

Featured addresses will be delivered by Wilbur E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, who will address the convention Thursday afternoon on the subject, "Why Not?" and by Walter H. Bennett, General Counsel, National Association of Insurance Agents, who will deliver the keynote address at the first convention session on Wednesday morning.

Boston's Trade Rises Despite War

Despite the few vessels arriving at the Port of Boston last week from overseas, as a result of the European war, the figures for the Port's business showed a substantial increase over the comparative figures of a year ago, it was disclosed today in a Custom's report prepared for Collector Joseph McGrath.

The sharp increase was due primarily to heavy withdrawals of merchandise from warehouses, nearly three times as much being withdrawn last week as in the corresponding week a year ago. Nearly half of the imports for consumption came out of warehouses. The heavy withdrawals were reflected in an increase in the duties collected, which were nearly $250,000 larger than for the corresponding week in 1938.

Receipts of wool were unusually heavy and included large quantities of clothing and carpet wools from New Zealand.

Following is a statistical summary of Port of Boston business for the past week:

Classification	Week Ended Sept. 30, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,789,195	$2,535,260
Imports for warehouse	914,836	505,585
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,323,910	543 313
Duties collected	807,229	582,025
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,741,397	856,723
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 30	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	12 788,427	9,533,593
Duties collected	$6,731,171	5,119,334

Extra Pay Sought For Legislators

The legislative fight for additional compensation has not been given up, despite defeat at the 1939 session of a bill to increase legislative biennial salaries from $2,000 to $3,000.

Representative Colin J. Cameron, (D) of Amesbury, one of the chief proponents of increased biennial pay, yesterday filed a resolve under which members of the 1939 session would receive $1,000 additional "in consideration of the extraordinary duration of the 1939 session." The proposed legislation will not be considered until the 1941 Legislature unless a special session is called in 1940.

English Professor Arrives at Harvard

Prof. Reginald Patrick Linstead, of Sheffield University, England, a noted organic chemist who has been given a permanent appointment in the Harvard Department of Chemistry, arrived in Cambridge this morning after a week of being "among the missing." His arrival had been delayed by difficulties in obtaining passage, and University officials were becoming apprehensive lest the war would keep him permanently in England.

Like many other teachers from the Continent, some of whom have yet to arrive, Professor Linstead's stay depends partly upon events at home. Should be allied need for chemists become more urgent, he might have to return on short notice.

Edward Hastings Chamberlain, Professor of Economics and head of that Department, also arrived this morning, more than a week later than he had been expected.

Salem Man in CPA Post

J. Chester Crandell, of Salem, has been appointed by Governor Saltonstall to the Board of Registration of Certified Public Accountants in place of Henry T. Hartmere, of Boston, whose term has expired. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Governor's Council. The post is an honorary one, paying only a small retainer.

New Charter Plan Outlined In Providence

City Council would be cut in halves under scheme submitted by Special Revision Commission.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2—A reorganization of this city's tangled government which would concentrate power in the hands of the Mayor and greatly curtail both the size and prerogatives of the City Council was the center of discussion in political circles here today. The changes were proposed over the week-end by the special Charter Revision Commission which has been working on the task since last June 14. Vote on the revision proposals is set for Nov. 7.

Need for the revision arises from a situation brought to acuteness by difficult finances, bickering between the present Mayor, John F. Collins, and the determined drive of the Charter League to install a city manager.

The Charter League's scheme ran into high seas when the Rhode Island Supreme Court ruled against inclusion of the proportional representation method of electing the City Council members. But the League's insistence that modernization of the Providence charter is essential paved way for the Legislature to create the Revision Commission.

Held Meetings

Composed of 11 prominent citizens, appointed by the Democratic and Republican City Committees and Mayor Collins, the revision group states it has held 35 meetings considering major and minor changes.

Apparently, discussions finally centered on a choice between the "city manager plan" or the "strong mayor plan."

The choice went to the latter, the commission explains, because of their conviction that the city manager form has a serious defect in its lack of provision for civic leadership in the chief executive of the city.

In many respects, the proposals of the Charter Revision Committee parallel those of the Charter League. This is true in the strong recommendations for strict civil service, and in the general regrouping and rationalization of departments and functions.

The biggest change would come in the City Council, which now has two houses and a total membership of 52, making it probably the largest such body still extant in the United States. The new charter would reduce it to a one house council having 26 members, still a large council as councils go.

Transferred to Mayor

But the Council's powers, which now even extend to certain administrative duties, would be transferred to the Mayor, at least in large part. He would name the chief departmental heads, and while these appointments would have to be approved by the Council, that body would not have power to suggest an alternative if the Mayor's choice was unsatisfactory. In other words, the nomination would always come from the Mayor.

In addition, wide financial powers are given the Mayor, powers which Mayor Collins now holds only because of the emergency situation.

Salaries, however, would be fixed by the Council, and their own remuneration is set at $750 yearly, unless they change it by ordinance.

If the voters approve the plan Nov. 7 it will then be passed upon by the Legislature. If approved there, it will go into effect Jan. 1, 1941.

Co-ordinated Labor Department Planned By N. H. Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2—State Commissioner of Labor John S. B. Davie, who personally took over the duties of the Minimum Wage Division, after ousting Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, its director, is going to further co-ordinate the divisions of his department.

The Unemployment Compensation Division and the State Employment Service since their inceptions have operated as separate divisions of the Labor Department. Commissioner Davie has announced that effective October 1 certain functions of the two departments will be merged and transfers made in the personnel to bring about economy and efficiency. At least for the time being, the move will not result in increase or decrease in the number of persons employed as a whole.

G. E. Personnel Rises 1,036 Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The General Electric Company plant here had on its payrolls 5,658 employees as of Sept. 23, last, a net increase of 1,036 in personnel over the comparable date last year, according to a survey of the local Chamber of Commerce.

For the City generally, the rise in manufacturing employees represented a 13 per cent gain over last year's September.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 13

Theaters

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Benrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marcy Westcott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

R. K. O. Boston—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 1, 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter." 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Sous Les Toits De Paris." 1, 3:05, 5:10 7:20, 9:40. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plains." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Unexpected Father," featuring Mischa Auer and Sandy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Brookline Village—
"Batchelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Mystery of the White Room." 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:44 a. m., 2:41, 5:30, 8:30. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 10:13 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Goodbye, Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Give Me Liberty." Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 2:20, 5:35 8:45. Also "The Starmaker," featuring Bing Crosby. 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20.

Normandie—
"On Borrowed Time," starring Lionel Barrymore. Also "Up the River," with Tony Martin and Preston Foster.

South Station Theater—
"The Story That Couldn't Be Printed." "The Greener Hills. "A Desert Adventure," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Girl of the Golden West," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Young in Heart," with Janet Gaynor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent," Fenway 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "No Place to Go," featuring Fred Stone and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 8:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"Holiday," starring Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

University—
"Hotel for Women" featuring Elsa Maxwell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End" kids. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Golden Boy," featuring Adolphe Menjou, Barbara Stanwyck and William Holden. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also Robert Young in "Miracles for Sale." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40. 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Torchy Plays With Dynamite." Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25 Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Honkins. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation." 2 4:50, 7:40. Also "On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.

Repertory—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "Time Out for Murder," with M. Whalen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Embroideries by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Lights Go Up Again Tonight in Two More Boston Playhouses

Miss Cornell in Comedy, New Abbott Show Opening

Boston's belated season is widening out. Two more theaters are opening tonight, the Wilbur with "No Time for Comedy" and the Shubert with "Too Many Girls." With another week of "The Man Who Came to Dinner" in prospect at the Plymouth, three houses are now in operation . . . not a remarkable number but an encouraging foretaste of the rich list of bookings in prospect for the next six weeks.

"No Time for Comedy" comes here as the joint offering of Katharine Cornell and the Playwrights Company, with only two changes in the cast since the premiere in New York. Francis Lederer has taken the place of Laurence Olivier, who departed early in the summer to fulfill other contracts, and Tom Helmore has stepped into the part originally done by Robert Flemyng.

The engagement marks the beginning of an active autumn here by the Playwrights Company. They are bringing "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" to the Opera House on Oct. 23, Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo" to the Colonial on Nov. 13, and the late Sidney Howard's "Madam, Will You Walk?" to the Plymouth on Nov. 20. By that time Boston will have seen all of the productions thus far staged by the associated playwrights, for "Knickerbocker Holiday," which was their first enterprise, and "American Landscape" came here last autumn on their way to New York.

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"Too Many Girls"

George Abbott's second production of the season—his first, "See My Lawyer," was established only last week in New York—brings him again to the Shubert as a musical comedy impresario. It was at the same theater last year that he tried out the musical "Boys from Syracuse." Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart, and George Marion, Jr., have provided the material for his newest enterprise, "Too Many Girls." Jo Mielziner has arranged the settings for an imaginary western college campus, and Raoul Pene du Bois has designed the costumes.

This afternoon Mr. du Bois will be awarded a scroll of honor in New York by the American School of Design for outstanding theatrical designs in the field of musical comedy during the past season. Since he will be in Boston with the show, the award will be accepted in his behalf by his cousin, William Pene du Bois. The award for designs in non-musical productions goes to Donald Oenslager.

But to return to Boston and "Too Many Girls" before the curtain goes up at the Shubert, Marcy Westcott, who had a part in "The Boys from Syracuse," will be the belle of the campus, and Mary Jane Walsh, formerly of "I'd Rather Be Right," will be a leader of the co-eds. Hal LeRoy, back in his dancing shoes, Richard Kollmar, Diosa Costello, Desi Arnaz, and Eddie Bracken are some of the others who will be conspicuous.

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Seats for Saroyan Play

Seats went on sale today at the Plymouth for "The Time of Your Life," William Saroyan's play, which the Theater Guild and Eddie Dowling are bringing here a week from tonight. The play, which opens the subscription season in Boston, is to be here for two weeks before going to the Booth Theater in New York on Oct. 23.

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Edward Everett Horton Tour

"Springtime for Henry" and Edward Everett Horton, the combination which proved so popular in the summer theaters of New England, will begin a nationwide tour on Oct. 19 at Ford's Theater in Baltimore. The company is scheduled for Oct. 23 and 24 in Albany; Oct. 25, Rochester; Oct. 26, 27, 28, Buffalo; Oct. 30, Pittsburgh; Nov. 6, 7, 8, Columbus; Nov. 9, 10, 11, Indianapolis, and Nov. 12, Chicago, where it will make an indefinite stay.

From Chicago the route turns to Florida, then southwest, reaching California in the spring, going up the coast to Vancouver, and moving east again to New England. It is the intention to visit every State in the Union.

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Players for Copley

Alan Gray Holmes has been adding to his stock company at the Copley, which will begin operations on Oct. 12 with Emlyn Williams' "Night Must Fall." Erford Gage is to have the leading role. Others who have been engaged include Wendell Corey, Alice Nevin, Helen Walker and Vola Blakely. The company is expected to start rehearsals on Oct. 5.

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Bookings for Miss Cornell

After a fortnight in Boston, Katharine Cornell and "No Time for Comedy" will spend two days in New Haven and one in Worcester.

Thereafter the bookings for her tour run as follows: Oct. 19, Buffalo, three days; Oct. 23, Detroit, one week; Oct. 30, Cleveland, one week; Nov. 6, Chicago, three weeks Nov. 27, St. Louis, one week; Dec. 4, Tulsa; Dec. 5, Wichita; Dec. 6, Kansas City; Dec. 7, Omaha; Dec. 8, Des Moines, Dec. 9, Davenport; Dec. 11, Milwaukee, three days; Dec. 14, Madison; Dec. 15, Minneapolis, two days; Dec. 18, St. Paul, one night; Dec. 21, Spokane, one night; Dec. 23, Tacoma, one night; Dec. 25, Seattle, three days; Dec. 28, Portland, three days; Jan. 1, San Francisco, two weeks; Jan. 15, Los Angeles, one week; Jan. 24, Pittsburgh, four days; Jan. 29, Washington, one week; Feb. 5, Philadelphia, one week.

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"Abe Lincoln's" Tour

Here is the schedule for "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," following the week of Oct. 23 at the Boston Opera House: Oct. 30, Philadelphia, two weeks; Nov. 13, Toronto, one week; Nov. 20, Pittsburgh, one week; Nov. 27, Detroit, one week; Dec. 4, Toledo; Dec. 5, Cleveland, five days; Dec. 11, Columbus, three days; Dec. 14, Indianapolis, three days; Dec. 18, Louisville, Ky., one night; Dec. 19, Cincinnati, five days; Dec. 25, St. Louis, one week; Jan. 1, 1940, Chicago, limited engagement.

Bookings beyond Chicago will comprise 40 or more cities, including Kansas City, Tulsa, Wichita, Fort Worth, Dallas, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Denver, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Des Moines, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Lucas & Monroe Studio

William Saroyan **Eddie Dowling**

Author and producer, with the Theater Guild, of "The Time of Your Life," play coming to the Plymouth Theater on Oct. 9.

'The Blotmaster'

By Dorothy Adlow

All the galleries of the Print Department of the Museum of Fine Arts have been rehung with a variety of prints and drawings from the large collection. Graphic art is extensible, embracing a number of media and techniques, adapting itself to native temperaments, individual caprices, grim or ironical circumstances. It accommodates itself to fact and fancy, to symbolism and realism, to the studious or spontaneous. No better example of the extreme flexibility of black and white could be indicated than a comparison of the works in the current exhibition of two Englishmen, Alexander Cozens and Gerald Brockhurst. One makes a goal of what the other disdains.

Alexander Cozens lived in the eighteenth century and achieved historic importance for publication of "A New Method of Assisting the Invention in Drawing Original Compositions of Landscape." This erudite title alludes to a method of painting which begins with an elementary blot. The idea occurred to Cozens when he was working upon a stained piece of paper. Following the contours of the stain, he carried on, developing the resultant masses into a landscape. This method of free expansion was meant to overcome the dullness of purely imitative depiction commonly practiced by his pupils at Eton. It was an instantaneous method which stirred the imagination and stimulated inventiveness.

At the Museum there are shown many landscapes which are a consequence of the "blot" method, and we observe how the artist achieved strongly the feeling of dominating masses and contrasting hollows of pattern. Through the sketchy and scattered dabs of black ink we discern a unified pattern which was enhanced by the abbreviated method advocated by Cozens. From contemporaries he earned for himself a title of ridicule, "The Blotmaster."

Such spontaneity is wholesome and desirable when it is not abused. It exists perhaps as a kind of correction of the laborious practice of Mr. Brockhurst whose portraits are executed with microscopic attention to small details so that the textures and forms are portrayed with utter precision at the expense of a precious vitality that comes with improvisation.

In another gallery are hung specimens of modern graphic art, (Gerald Brockhurst is a contemporary affixed to an old tradition). To supplement the exhibition of paintings which were recently reviewed, there are prints and drawings by Parisian luminaries. Of particular interest is a pen drawing by the unpredictable Pablo Picasso. It enforces the idea of free association and spontaneous execution suggested in the comment on Cozens. But Picasso, pen in hand carries his associations further, and permits himself elaborations once he has commenced to improvise. "Orientals" seem to result from an impassioned screed scrawled vehemently over the surface of the paper, leaving in its wake figures whose ample forms are unmistakable. But the artist has not been content with that. He sends his pen into every space, filling it with curlicues and lozenges and plain scribbles. Once again we must make reservations, and insist that such a method is acceptable in the formidable Pablo. This romantic gust is offset by the calm drawings by August Maillol whose experience in the calculations of sculptural surfaces has taught him to be spare and thoughtful about every stroke of the crayon. His drawings do not surge and gasp, they are stable and equable.

There are some wash drawings by Georges Rouault to whom Americans are becoming more receptive in recent years. He works with a willful freedom, a self-conscious abandon. Through contrast and blatant brush stroke he manages to contrive a powerful emotional quality.

Mia Slavenska

In "Ballerina," film coming Thursday to the Exeter.

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Decorative Arts

George R. Shaw, 2d, has opened a gallery of decorative arts at 71 Newbury Street (the same address as the Grace Horne Galleries). He aims to show pictures in conjunction with decorative objects to prove that they can be integrated in any plan for formal interior decoration. Such exhibiting has already been done with success in other decorative shops in Boston.

Mr. Shaw has hung a number of oils and water colors on the walls and he has arranged plants and vases and lamps in groupings to enhance the pictures. The job is not an easy one in an age when artists work in such utter detachment. And yet when we pause to consider variations in style current among painters, we must admit that they provide everything from the sleek to the rough shod, that they can serve up the counterpart of lustrous satins or thick piled stuffs; imperial ornaments or provincial oddities.

'Straw Hat Revue'

The Straw Hat Company presents "The Straw Hat Revue," conceived and staged by Max Liebman, music and lyrics by Sylvia Fine and James Shelton, sketches mostly by Mr. Liebman, settings by Edward Gilbert, choregraphy by Jerome Andrews, orchestra under the direction of Edward A. Hunt. At the Ambassador Theater, New York, beginning Friday evening, Sept. 29. With the following people: Imogene Coca, Danny Kaye, James Shelton, Alfred Drake, Lee Brody, Ruthanna Boris, Dorothy Bird, Leon Barte, Meta Mata, and Otto Hari, Albia Kavan, Sylvia Fine, Jerome Andrews, Lilli Sandan, Robert Burton, Marjorie Moffet, Nan Rae and Maude Davis.

Seven Paramount Films In Music Department

With seven pictures being scored and recorded, the Paramount studio music department is in the midst of its busiest period in more than a year.

Pictures up for scoring include "The Light That Failed," starring Ronald Colman; "Parole Fixer," featuring William Henry, Robert Paige, Anthony Quinn, Virginia Dale and "Untamed," starring Ray Milland, Patricia Morison and Akim Tamiroff; "Diamonds Are Dangerous," starring Isa Miranda and George Brent; and "Geronimo," featuring Preston Foster, Ellen Drew, William Henry, Andy Devine, Ralph Morgan and Chief Thundercloud. Also in the music department for background work is "Dr. Cyclops," featuring Albert Dekker, Thomas Coley, Janice Logan, Victor Kilian, Charles Halton and Frank Yaconelli.

To Keep 'Wives' Suburb

Warners will retain as a permanent set the 23-house residential suburb built on the studio's backlot for "Four Wives," sequel to "Four Daughters." The set will be known as Lemp Square, after the family name of the Lane sisters—Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola—and Gale Page in the screen story. It covers nearly three acres and has three paved streets and a park.

'Straw Hat Revue'

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 2

Over the hills and far away in Bushkill, Pa., the Messrs. Shubert, have found their latest show. It is called "The Straw Hat Revue" and is less bucolic than it sounds. The series of sketches, songs, and dances were assembled over a period of 10 weeks during the past summer under the guiding hand of Max Liebman, and they constitute, presumably, the cream of what was prepared for the city folk and country slickers out Bushkill way.

If this is the cream, then the crop must have been pretty good. Confined now to 24 members, who reached the Ambassador Theater Friday night, Mr. Liebman's quilting party turns out a gay, and infectious patchwork of entertainment oddments, more than one pretty sentimental song, and several hilarious sequences. And the party givers themselves are a young, engaging lot, eager to please, glib of tongue and light of foot. While they are not free from the charge, these young people offend by a deal less than their elders with bathroom jokes.

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Counting more than one new face in its midst, this intimate revue's chief comedienne is not among the neophytes. Whether she is playing Dolly Dimple (cynicism at six), or bobbing up out of the floor as Farina of the codfish ballet, or out-miranda-ing Miranda, Imogene Coca—for that is her name—is always firmly in the driver's seat as she whips her numerous comic talents through their paces.

Of the others, Danny Kaye is an able young man for a dialect or a bit of buffoonery, as are Robert Burton, Albert Drake, and James Shelton. Mr. Shelton, who says "ca-ow" in two syllables, besides having a wistful pan for comedy, can help write a song if need be, and no doubt is a good hand at feeding the chickens. To the above gentlemen and Miss Coca falls the greater burden of the skits.

But the company sets its straw hat, too, for those who've a liking for the specialty. Consider Meta Mata and Otto Hari, a newly imported pair of dance satirists and mimes, who can charm a non-existent snake in and out of thin air or walk an imaginary tight rope just as if it weren't there at all. Ponder Lili Sandan, whose surrealist contortions may prove too much for your more sensitive neighbors. There are even a comic pair who might have been playing hooky from "Hellzapoppin"—Nan Rae and Maude Davis by name.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whoever they were and whatever they did, the audience at the Ambassador Theater liked all these young people. For the most part the enthusiasm was justified. Some of the sketches, one felt, tried to cover their want of wit by their decibelocity. But by and large, "The Straw Hat Revue" is good fun, mounted amidst graceful drapes and setting which imply rather than obtrude. Of course, one must except the neo-Venetian mountings of "The Great Chandelier," lampooning all operettas of the Kitzi-Mitzi-Fritzi school, when beneath every frilly frock fluttered a coloratura and every secret service man was a tenor. Yes, it appears as if the Ambassador might be wearing its jaunty straw hat long after the rest of us have taken to ear muffs.

Art Exhibitions

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Rene Joy re Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Copley Society of Boston—Paintings by Jacob Greenleaf Through Oct. 13.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Pictures by Provincetown Primitive, Pa Hunt.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Group of pastels by May Marshall Cannon.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Finger-tip paintings by Francis R. Fast. Through Oct. 7.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Fogg Museum of Art—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5. Print Department: Etchings by Rembrandt, lithographs of Odilon Redon, etchings by Anne Allen after Pillement, prints by Dürer. Fifteenth Century Prints of the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany, water colors by William Blake, prints by Goya; Recent Accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum —Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Sequel to 'Brother Rat'

"Brother Rat and the Baby," sequel to last season's "Brother Rat," is going into production with a cast headed by Eddie Albert, Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris, according to a wire from the Warner studio. Jane Wyman, Ronald Reagan, Henry O'Neill, Arthur Treacher, Nana Bryant and Jessie Busley will have featured roles. Ray Enright is the director.

'Golden Boy' in Film Form

As a film, "Golden Boy," now at the State and Orpheum, is a recognizable counterpart of Clifford Odets' play. On the screen, to be sure, there are sequences from the prize-fighting ring that were only suggested on the stage. For the movie version too, the ending has been changed to reach a happier conclusion. But the general outlines are the same. It is still essentially the story of Joe Bonaparte, a youth torn between a fondness for music, a career which his father hoped he would follow, and the desire for quick wealth offered him in the pugilistic ring.

The dilemma which Mr. Odets had arranged, it may be recalled, was that the boy was a violinist and that in the ring he faced the risk of injuring his musician's hands. But there are also other contrasts. There are seamy aspects to some of the ringside characters. A gangster intrudes in the boy's affairs. The girl who had tried to persuade him to continue as a pugilist, through her friendship with his manager, seeks to draw him back. But not until he has killed a man in the ring does he decide to retire from the business, and—in the film—returns to his father with the girl beside him.

In many of its details, it is not a pretty story. The pleasanter part of the entertainment is in the character of the elder Bonaparte, father of the boy. He is an Italian storekeeper with little money but a genuine love of music and an unshakable idealism. Lee J. Cobb plays the part with warmth and color. Under the skillful direction of Rouben Mamoulian, the boy, Joe Bonaparte, has been brought to the screen by William Holden, a newcomer, in a manner to suggest the conflicting emotions of the youth. Barbara Stanwyck is the girl who gives up the manager for the boy; Adolphe Menjou, the manager; and Joseph Calleia, the gangster. The acting like the story has vigor.

"Miracles for Sale," the other film on the bill, is a mystery yarn with stage magicians providing complicated hocus-pocus which at first conceals and eventually leads to the discovery of a murderer. Frank Craven, Robert Young, Florence Rice, and Henry Hull are among those who are mixed up in the goings-on. **E. F. M.**

Songs for Deanna Durbin

Deanna Durbin in "First Love," her newest Universal picture, will sing "One Fine Day," from Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly."

She will also sing three numbers of a less difficult nature. One will be "Home, Sweet Home," by John Howard Payne, "Amapola," by J. M. Lacalle, and "Spring in My Heart," a medley of Strauss waltzes with lyrics by Ralph Freed.

'Nick Carter' Film

"Nick Carter" has been placed in production at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios with Walter Pidgeon and Rita Johnson in leading roles. Lucien Hubbard is producer, and Jacques Tourneur, who last directed "They All Come Out," is director. Prominent in the supporting cast are Henry Hull, Donald Meek, Sterling Holloway, and Addison Richards.

Lunt-Fontanne Anniversary

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will celebrate their fifteenth anniversary with the Theater Guild on Friday evening, Oct. 13. It was on that date in 1924 at the Garrick Theater that they appeared together for the first time under the Guild banner in Ferenc Molnar's comedy, "The Guardsman."

On the same date, 15 years later, they will be appearing in Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Pabst Theater, Milwaukee, Wis.

Since "The Guardsman" the Lunts have set what is believed to be a world's record for performances in "Arms and the Man" and in consecutive performances for the original version of "The Taming of the Shrew"; they played to $9,000 in one performance in Omaha; road tours have taken them over 200,000 miles of America into 400 cities, towns, and hamlets; and they were the nucleus of the Theater Guild's subscription drives. They have acted in plays by O'Neill, Shaw, Werfel, Molnar, Sherwood, Behrman, Howard, Jonson, Coward, and Anderson.

At the beginning of their Careers both of them were influenced by the same persons—Ellen Terry and her son, Gordon Craig. Miss Fontanne at the time was in London and Mr. Lunt in Milwaukee, Wis. It was through a friend of the family's that Miss Fontanne first met Ellen Terry who spent many afternoons teaching her the fundamentals of acting. Mr. Lunt was influenced by Craig in his continual amateur inroads upon the theater—at school in Milwaukee and at Carroll College, Waukesha. After passing his examinations for Harvard, he went to the old Castle Square Theater in Boston where he secured a job at $5 a week.

After two years Margaret Anglin took him on tour. Then came a vaudeville tour with Mrs. Langtry and several New York engagements. Booth Tarkington wrote "Clarence" and Mr. Lunt became a star for his performance in the play.

Miss Fontanne in the meantime, had been touring the English provinces, finally making her London debut in a pantomime at the Drury Lane Theater. In 1910 she came to America to appear in "Mr. Preedy and the Countess" at Nazimova's old Thirty - ninth Street Theater. She was still too young, however, to obtain important roles and returned to England.

Laurette Taylor brought her back to America to play in her company. While she was rehearsing in "A Young Man's Fancy" she met Alfred Lunt. That was in 1919. They were married in 1922. Both were stars by this time.

Their joint appearances with the Theater Guild are as follows: "The Guardsman" by Ferenc Molnar, 1924; "Arms and the Man" by Bernard Shaw, 1925; "Goat Song" by Franz Worfel, (Translated by Ruth Langner), 1926; "At Mrs.Beam's" by C. K. Munro, 1926; "The Brothers Karamazov," by Fyodor Dostoevsky (dramatized by Jacques Copeau), 1927; "The Second Man" by S. N. Behrman, 1927; "The Doctor's Dilemma" by Bernard Shaw, 1927; "Caprice" by Sil-Vara (adapted by Philip Moeller), 1928; "Meteor" by S. N. Berhrman, 1929; "Elizabeth, The Queen" by Maxwell Anderson, 1930; "Reunion in Vienna" by Robert E. Sherwood, 1931; "The Taming of the Shrew" by William Shakespeare, 1935; "Idiot's Delight" by Robert E. Sherwood, 1936; "Amphitryon 38" by Jean Giraudoux (adapted by S. N. Behrman), 1937-38; "The Sea Gull" by Anton Chekhov (translated by Stark Young), 1938.

Diplomatic Triangle

Nana Bryant **Joel McCrea** **Brenda Marshall**

In "Esplonage Agent," film now at the Paramount and Fenway

Amusements

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It's her happiest hit!
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PLUS 2nd FEATURE
FULL CONFESSION
VICTOR McLAGLEN • SALLY EILERS
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Offers the Pick of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, United Artists and Columbia Pictures

PLYMOUTH—LAST 8 TIMES EVES. 8:30
Sam H. Harris presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A new comedy by Moss Hart & George S. Kaufman
Eve. 55c-$2.75 Thur.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65.

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Katharine CORNELL & THE PLAYWRIGHTS present S.N. BEHRMAN'S NEWEST SUCCESS
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"THE ANGELS WASH THEIR FACES"
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MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
Oct. 1-3—"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever" (Mickey Rooney). Oct. 8-10—"On Borrowed Time" (Lionel Barrymore). Oct. 11-14—"Five Came Back" (Chester Morris)—Oct. 15-17—"3 Smart Girls Grow Up" (Deanna Durbin). Oct. 18-21—"Daughters Courageous" (Priscilla Lane). Oct. 22-24—"The Star Maker" (Bing Crosby).

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$1 BEST ORCH. SEATS Bale. 75c-50c plus tax
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
ADELPHI Theatre, 54th St., E. of 7th Av. Circle 6-2820. Eves. 8:35. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Negro Votes Both Parties Bid for Them
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WPA Inquiry: New Deal Cost To Face Check
The advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor represent a preferred group of
SELECTED ADVERTISERS

Americans Told How to Win Lead In Fashion World

War or no war, fashions will go on.

This was the terse assurance that Edna Woolman Chase, Editor-in-Chief of Vogue, gave to the Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler today.

"Wars do not stop fashions. If anything," she said, "they can be said to increase the desire to dress up . . ."

The World War of 1914 caught the fashion world unprepared, Mrs. Chase said; but today America is prepared to give a much better account of itself. Mrs. Cchase saw no reason why Americans should be too much concerned about fashion's future.

"But when I hear people say 'Now, I suppose America will have its opportunity to be recognized,' it always makes me a little distressed," she continued. "I cannot help but feel that when it comes to recognition in the fashion field, it is not so much opportunity that we have lacked as understanding. Until we can appreciate fairly what Paris has and we have not, and until we are willing to work to acquire it with the same patience and the same spirit, I am afraid we shall never share its laurels. Good dress designing, you know, requires many handmaidens. All the French designers have a strong supporting cast in their fabric makers, their accessory makers, their colorists, and all the thousand and one little people behind the scenes, each of whom in his way is a minor artist and who works with the spirit of an artist—caring more for the quality of the thing he creates than for the quantity he sells."

If the European war continues, America, according to Mrs. Chase, will have to rely largely upon its own talent in the fashion industry. If we hope to achieve real distinction in this field," she said, "I think we must cultivate genuine standards of taste and discrimination in our young people. And this is something that can't be done overnight. France began to acquire her predominance in the mode more than three centuries ago, when Henry IV was king.

"If we would build our fashion industry soundly, we must realize that its foundation cannot be based upon machine, but upon the creative instinct of the artist. We must be willing," she declared, "to evaluate fairly what we have and what we have not, without too much prejudice and too much enthusiasm, of which we often have been guilty. We are the greatest consumers of luxury fashions in the world. We know how to appreciate them; and if there isn't a present lag in our ability to produce the best, we should determine now with utter sincerity, upon the slow, painstaking, steps necessary to improvement."

In pointing out the types of improvement needed, Mrs. Chase referred to textures of fabrics, drawing of designs, beauty of subtle colors, integrity of workmanship, and patient processes of hands that are the "raw materials" of fashion. She warned against pushing young persons who have more ability for getting publicity than they have for designing. "Do let us by all means foster young talent," she urged. "Let us try to open up sources of art and culture in which it may develop. But do not let us be too eager to exploit it before it is ripe."

Providence Votes On Meters Nov. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2—The much-talked-about park-o-meters have broken into print again.

Mayor John M. Collins has decided that he will put the question of meters to the voters on Nov. 7 and let them decide whether they are in favor of being taxed five cents for leaving their automobiles on the public highways.

In the meantime the iron pipe holders are still in place at the curb, although it is more than six months since the Supreme Court decided they were illegal. The meters are being oiled and kept in shape ready for immediate replacement. Businessmen are continuing their campaign to have them returned.

As the result of the loss of revenue from the meters, the 1940 budget for the City is approximately $97,000 less. This represents decreases in the personnel of the police and fire departments, which received most of the money from the meters.

Japanese Skipper Praises U. S. Craft

Japanese and American vessels are the safest afloat, declared Capt. I. Isii of the Japanese motorship Nankai Maru, just before sailing from Boston for London recently. He offered to help evacuate Americans from Europe on his return trip "if requested to do so by the United States." Large Japanese flags were painted on the sides of the vessel despite the fact that ship's officers showed no concern over the voyage into European war zone waters. While coming through the Panama Canal en route to Boston, the vessel was boarded by United States infantry, stationed fore and aft during the trip through the waterway.

Discussing Business Problems Raised by European War

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business Experts In Federal Posts Urged by Speaker

Appointment of experienced businessmen as under-secretaries in the Department of Commerce, charged with the duty of "bringing order to the conflicting, natural interests" of American industry by administrative rather than legislative methods, was recommended today by Col. Robert A. Roos, President of Roos Brothers, Inc., California specialty apparel stores.

The recommendation was made in an address, entitled, "Retail Distribution and the Government," at the opening session of the 11th Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler.

Colonel Roos has just completed a survey, in which the opinions of the 64 national organizations representing the various branches of distribution were indicated. These groups represent more than 942,000 retail outlets—virtually every type and description of distributing operations in America—doing a business of more than $13,000,000,000 annually, he said. Possibly the most significant finding from this entire mass of material, he said, was the fact that distribution is by no means united in its point of view of the proper relation of Government and Business.

Central Control

Conflicting objectives of different groups of the same industry can only be composed through a "central control tower" of men thoroughly experienced in the active operation of business. Colonel Roos declared.

"Industry is not so much concerned with the philosophies of government as it is in arriving at smooth, workable methods of functioning with government policies as applied to specific problems.

"There should be a place in which the conflicting objectives of the various sections of the industry can meet and compose themselves, not in legal rhetoric, but in sympathetic, co-operative experiment; where plans can be tested out under every sort of condition, and adopted only after they have proved themselves sound and workable, and then voluntarily.

"At the present time, there is no such place in our Government organization," he said quoting a letter from an official of the United States Department of Commerce.

Go on Record

"Is it not time that we as retailers, as wholesalers, as representatives of every major industry, put ourselves on record with some constructive plan for easing this situation?" he asked. "Is it not pertinent that we strongly recommend that, in the Department of Commerce, under-secretaries be established to represent, according to their relative importance in the various phases of American business, retailing, manufacturing, importing, exporting, and the several other major industrial bodies?"

Concerns of U. S. In War Outlined

"Ninety-five out of 100 people in the United States hate dictators, especially Hitler," said Dr. Claude Robinson, President of Opinion Research Corporation of New York, at the luncheon session of the Distribution Conference today.

"Ninety out 100 persons in the United States blame Germany for starting the war," he said in discussing "Public Opinion and World Affairs."

He continued that "60 out of 10 0think Germany will attack the United States if she succeeds in whipping England and France. Sixty-five out of 100 would send arms and munitions to the Allies on a cash and carry basis.

"There is a strong majority, about two to one, in favor of repeal of the neutrality act. There is very little opinion, about five or 10 out of 100 who think the United States should send troops or ships to aid the Allies at present. Nine out of 10 favor a larger military establishment by the United States. The majority favors supplying the Allies with what they need.

"If Britain and France exploit the idea that Germany will attack the United States if she wins, it will work toward our becoming involved in the war.

"The big issue for the American people to decide are: Is the outcome of the war any great concern of ours? If Germany wins will we be forced to clash with her with arms? Can we make the world safer for Democracy by going into the war?"

Blackstone Studios; By a Staff Photographer

Prominent Figures at Boston Conference on Distribution

Top, left to right: Arthur Rogou, Sears Roebuck Co., Boston; P. A. O'Connell, Slattery Company, Boston; O. Fred Rost, Editor Radio and Television Retailing; Daniel Bloomfield, Director Boston Conference on Distribution, and Col. Robert A. Roos, President Roos Bros, Inc., California.

Bottom, left to right: Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, Editor-in-Chief of Vogue; Louis Kirstein, Filene Company, Boston, and Dr. Harlow S. Person, Business Consultant, New York.

Business Warned Against Boosting Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

on a voluntary basis. Even conscription was not adopted in Great Britain until after their country had been engaged in the war for more than two years. In the matter of supplies and finance, the voluntary method was continued throughout," he said.

"Governments competed with civilian demand in order to secure necessary supplies, and provided themselves with virtually unlimited funds by borrowing, and by means of credit expansion. The present method of conducting the war is strikingly different. Britain starts with conscription, levies taxation at rates never experienced in the past, seeking to finance the war to the greatest possible extent without loans, and has adopted a thoroughgoing system of controlling prices and profits.

"War orders in this country may be on a very large scale, but it is reasonably certain that efforts to avoid a rapid advance in prices will be far more insistent than they were 25 years ago. The same attitude obtains in Washington, in so far as the war purchases of our own Government are concerned. These are matters, of course, which do not affect retailers directly, but indirectly they can hardly fail to prove of very great significance.

Profits in War Industries

"Extraordinary profits in the war industries, inevitably accompanied by a rapid upward movement of wages may occur, but it is not to be presumed and, in my judgment is unlikely. In these circumstances sales resistance will speedily manifest itself should retail prices bound upward. Some increase in consumer demand is fully to be looked for in those sections of the country where war orders center, but this is an increase which, I believe, will come rather gradually, and will hardly warrant the accumulation of inventories greatly in excess of what have proved adequate in good former years.

"A further reason for caution has to do with taxation. Relief expenditure may decline, but defense expenditure will increase. There is no apparent ground for the hope that the budget of the Federal Government will be reduced in order to support the credit of the Government, and it is a fair guess that this increase will be made at the next session of Congress.

"Since large incomes are now taxed heavily, it is inevitable that additional revenue be secured through taxation of incomes of medium size. This must involve some contradiction in consumer demand.

"Turning from consumer demand to conditions of supply, it is to be borne in mind that at the present moment facilities and labor for the production of most products are not being fully employed.

"To a varying degree it is, of course, true that it takes time to increase the output of commodities. Very likely there are particular products which may, for the time being, prove to be insufficient. I do not believe, however, that there will be many cases of this sort, particularly if retailers pursue a cautious and conservative inventory policy. In other words if they do not become alarmed and bite.

"Finally, a word or two about price policies. While I believe there is no occasion for a general advance in prices, it is still true that where for any reason prices do advance, and the advance seems likely to hold, it is the proper policy of the retailer to advance his own prices to the level of replacement costs. Neither sales resistance nor a critical governmental attitude furnish sufficient reason for a failure to charge prices that cover the replacement of goods.

After all, it is of vital consequence to the retailer that he remain solvent. No criticism properly can be directed at him when the advance in prices is not due to the option by him of unrestrained purchases in order to gain an elusive speculative profit."

Trend Toward Higher Prices

Although prices may fluctuate in the immediate future, the general tendency will be for prices to rise if the war continues in Europe, according to C. F. Hughes, Business News Editor of the New York Times, who addressed the Boston Conference on Distribution today.

"It took a good five months for business activity to rise after the World War had started in 1914," Mr. Hughes told the Conference, "and better than a year for wholesale prices to start their sharp advance, although there was a short spurt in the summer of that year.

"A different pattern may be expected in the present circumstances. War came as no surprise and preparations were well advanced. In this Country, the shock was taken up much more easily. Recalling war profits, security and commodity prices boomed.

Climb of Values

"After a likely reaction, there should come along the steady climb of values which can always be predicted safely when millions of men are taken away from making the products of peacetime, and the rest of the world strives to make good the deficiency. Whatever fluctuations may come in the near future, continuation of the war must mean higher prices."

Mr. Hughes discussed not only prices but costs, including the question of whether there is waste in the distribution of commodities.

"For myself," he said, "I do not think there is much real waste in distribution, except where there are monopoly features. The customer gets what she wants. If she wants the privilege of returning one out of three dresses she buys, she will do business with the store which extends that priviledge. If she wants to buy at a price, she can buy at a self-service establishment or one that specializes in price. The bargain hunter gets the 'kick' out of price, and her sister will pay for surroundings and service."

Super-Markets

Mr. Hughes lauded the development of "super-markets," or large, self-service stores, in the retail food trade, declaring they meet the need of large numbers of home-makers for low-priced, cash stores. They also save money for their owners, he said, citing the case of a large chain concern which recently told a Court it cut total expenses, including salaries, on a percentage basis from 19.94 per cent for the neighborhood store to 12.47 per cent for the super-unit.

"It is small wonder," he went on, "that super-markets are reported to be doing $1,000,000,000 a year, or 15 per cent of the total food business. Against a figure of 200 in 1930, there are 3,677 independent super-markets, and some 1,200 chain markets in operation.'

While the super-market is "founded on price minus service," mail order houses recently have been increasing business at a faster rate than department stores by a policy of increasing their services, Mr. Hughes declared. One of these added services is "easier credit terms."

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It used to be that when you bought a dress with any kind of a jacket whatsoever, you had to forget the jacket when it came time to don your fall coat and winter furs. Because the jacket itself was so bulky there just wasn't room for it under a coat! And inasmuch as the jacket was really the piece de resistance of the outfit, it sort of spoiled everything.

Things are different this season, though, for the jackets are invariably such slim-jim affairs, and of such fine wool material, that you hardly notice them under a coat. Indicative of precisely what we mean is Slattery's collection of Dress-Suits, which sell for anywhere from $14.95 to $25 or so. Perhaps because we have always admired the intricacy of the designs worked out in braid, we liked the blue wool dress with the jacket that had all the braid here and there. For the lowest figure mentioned. The jacket is incidentally one of those which give the appearance of a wasp waist (without your doing anything about it!); inasmuch as the little short flare below the waistline tends to accent the "curve in" of the waist! Which is the look that is referred to as the "new look in an old fashion." This particular frock is up on the second floor, in the Thrift Shop, if we remember correctly. Others, according to price, are in other departments on the same floor.

Something Different In 'Decorations'

Trust Miss Bryer, of C. Crawford Hollidge's, to see that we have something utterly different, and away from the usual run of jewelry fixings, to wear on our plain frocks this season. But then her department can always produce umpteen things we've never "seen the likes of before," for that matter. Only this time it's in the way of gold covered epaulettes (you know, those funny little decorations with all the metal fringe!) and of course they are placed right there at your shoulder, where the sleeve joins onto the rest of the dress. The perfect little lift for the dress you're getting a bit tired of; or even the brand new one you've never worn. Three dollars each, and naturally, having two shoulders to adorn, you'll need two.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Distributors Hear Retail Expert

In greeting guests of the Eleventh Boston Conference on Distribution, P. A. O'Connell, President of the Retail Trade Board, which sponsors the annual meeting, and also Chairman of today's conference, pointed out that interest in distribution as a science is now world-wide and expanding.

Especially subject to discussion, Mr. O'Connell said, is the cost of distribution. "Many persons," he said, "who say that the cost of distribution is too high are not familiar with the distribution process or with the costs that go to make up the physical distribution of costs such as wrapping, packing, freight, warehouse charges, trucking, salaries and commissions, traveling expenses, office and clerical overhead, selling, promotion and advertising and other expenses.

"As a matter of fact, too," he continued, "distributors are called upon by the consuming public for additional services and the return of goods privilege.

"In the year 1929," Mr. O'Connell emphasized, "the approximate amount of merchandise returned by customers to retailers amounted to $600,000,000. What does it cost to re-sell this merchandise after it has been returned? If we estimate the cost at 20 per cent we are conservative."

These are all factors, Mr. O'Connell insisted, which enter into the cost of distribution and which act to minimize distribution profits. Mr. O'Connell asserted that in 1937 the net operating profit of stores doing more than $500,000 annual business was 1.6 per cent.

Distribution Forum Is 10 Years Old

Ten years ago the first forum on distribution was held in Boston, as a result of the proposal of Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Today, the 11th annual Conference was opened in Boston, with attendance growing each year, and the scope of the discussions broadening perceptibly with each session.

Vital importance of the how and why of distribution, to the merchants entrusted with that essential economic task, caused Mr. Bloomfield to propose a "Williamstown" for trade problems. It brought business men and merchants together for a frank discussion of merchandising problems and is resulting in revision of methods and strengthening of weak points.

Specialists in many phases of distribution problems have gathered in Boston for this year's conference. They are weighing the lessons of experience against the technical analysis of skilled study, and finding the balance for the help and guidance of others.

Mr. Bloomfield says: "To executives who observe the currents of distribution today, it is clear that great changes are taking place. Science and invention are revolutionizing processes and products to an extent that makes what we have known and used yesterday obsolescent today. Business men see a new approach necessary to the business of distribution. They seek appraisal of economic forces, the research into marketing problems. They seek guidance from the specialists who have given skilled study to distribution problems. Therefore, this year's Conference on Distribution, where those specialists will make known the results of their study, assumes more than a moral importance."

St. Anslem Air Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.— St. Anselm College here has received the approval of Civil Aeronautics Authorities to offer a Government-sponsored civilian pilot training program. This is the first New Hampshire institution to receive such approval. The course will be introduced during the school year, which began this week.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Melody Weavers".	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	"Girl Alone"; sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15 "Melody Weavers"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	"The O'Neills"; sketch .	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30 Drama: music	Ernestine Perry, talk....	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs .	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 Sports Rendezvous .	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:45 Talk; war news....	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	"Rhythmic Romance" ....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"Venetian Serenaders"...
7:15 "Lum and Abner"...	"Science on the March"	"I Love a Mystery".....	"Voices of Yesterday"...	News Service .....
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch....	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger":	Leighton Gray's Orch..
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch....	"Names in the News"...	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs..
8:00 "Tune-Up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Accordiana"	"Sing Song Time".....
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"	Lou; songs; orchestra..	Political talk	Jean Harper, Ramona...
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False".....	Margaret Speaks; so-	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False".....	prano; orchestra	Political talk	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Edward Arnold; Fay	U. S. Army Recruiting	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Wray; W. Connolly	program; talks; music..	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album" .....
9:30 in "You Can't	"Harvey and Dell".....	Alec Templeton Time;	"Author, Author!"; lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Take It With You"	Musicale	piano; chorus; orch...	erary game	cal Album" .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network sports	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network sports	nentals Quartet; orch.	World Series program.	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Network sports	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra..
10:45 Music; weather	Network sports	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Henry Weber's Orches-	"Venetian Serenaders"...
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Paul V. McNutt....	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra..	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch...	"The Music You Want"	War news; Al Donahue's	Shep Fields' Orchestra..	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra.
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch...	Music You Want; news..	Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra..	News Service .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Musical program ..	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks'	.....
8:00 News from Europe.	"You Name It"; musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:15 Shopping talk	comedy program	Local news; weather....	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"You Name It"; musical	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:45 "Musical Clock" ..	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"....
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15 "Meet the Dixons".	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30 "The Handy Man" ..	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist..	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly..	Mildred W. Carlson....	"The Man I Married"...	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music ....
10:15 Myrt and Marge....	"Harvey and Dell".....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Concert Miniatures" ...	Scandinavian music ....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	Ross Trio	Just Plain Bill; sketch.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White".....	"Choir Loft"; organ....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Network speaker ..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Marum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Romance of Flowers....
11:15 "Brenda Curtis" ..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	Gospel songs .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch..	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Concert pianist .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. Wm L. Stidger.....	"Road of Life"; sketch..	Piano soloist	News Service .....
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "A Girl Marries"...	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs...	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecast .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News".....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news....	"Pages from the Classi-
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	Virginia Hays, songs....	Organ and violin.....	Talks and music.....	cal Album" .....
1:30 "Road of Life"	News service	Household talk	Talks and music.....	"Pages from the Classi-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	"Betty and Buddy".....	cal Album" .....
2:00 Serial sketch	"Merry Music"	"Betty and Bob".....	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox" .....
2:15 Serial sketch	NBC Salon Orchestra...	"Grimm's Daughter"...	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox" .....
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band.....	"Valiant Lady"	"Song Shoppers"	John Kiley, songs.....
2:45 "Tune Time"	U. S. Army Band.....	Hymn recital	Sport comment	News Service .....
3:00 News Service	"The Chase Twins"; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Soprano recital	Sports reports .....
3:15 "Not So Long Ago"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Sports reports .....
3:30 War news; "Story	Four Belles; quartet....	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Miller's Orchestra..	Sports reports .....
3:45 of the Song".....	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"...	Bob Miller's Orchestra..	Sports reports .....
4:00 'Story of the Song':	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	"Hits and Encores".....	Sports reports .....
4:15 recital	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	Texas Jim Lewis.....	Sports reports .....
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Vic and Sade".....	"Two Keyboards".....	Sports reports .....
4:45 Orchestra	Club Matinee; news....	"Midstream"; sketch ...	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sports reports .....
5:00 "Exploring Music".	Hopi Indians	"Girl Alone"; sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15 "Exploring Music"	Dance Music	"The O'Neills"; sketch..	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports .....
5:30 "March of Games"	Dance Interlude.....	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Frank Ryan's talk.....	News Service .....
6:00 News; Edwin Hill..	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15 Safe driving talk..	News; sport talk.....	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian radio review....
6:30 Sport comment	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports reports	"Tune Tabloids" .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orch.....	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Dinner Concert .....
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery".....	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"...	Leighton Gray's Orch...
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	"G-Men in Action".....	"The Green Hornet"...	Military Digest .....
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Inside Story":	Johnny Green's Orch.:	World Series program...	Popular music .....
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson.	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Recorded talk	"Rhythm Romance".....
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Concert Miniatures"...	Morton Gould's Orch....	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
8:45 Party"; war news.	questions and answers.	"Concert Miniatures" ..	Morton Gould's Orch....	WMEX Camera Club .....
9:00 "We, the People" ..	Artie Shaw's Orchestra .	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing..	Variety Hour Jan An-
9:15 'We the People"...	Artie Shaw's Orchestra .	Sanderson; quiz ...	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director .....
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session".....	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Molly"; music	"Success Session".....	tonio, director .....
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orches-	Sen. George W. Norris	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	News Service .....
10:15 tra; soloists	on Neutrality	land; orchestra	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch...
10:30 Sports; news	"If I Had the Chance":	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Mozart Concerto Series:	Leo Mack's Orchestra...
10:45 Music; weather	interviews	House"; drama; music	piano; orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Gov. La Follette, Wis...	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15 Sen. Rush D. Holt..	"The Music You Want"...	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Rollo Hudson's Orch....
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"...	European news: Emery	Dick Jurgen's Orch....	Ben Pollack's Orch.....
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	'Music You Want'; news	Deutsch's Orchestra ...	Dick Jurgen's Orch.....	News Service .....

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 3

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	11.79mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

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2:40 to 4:00 P. M.—Music by the "Singing Strings" Orchestra

8:00 P. M.—Concert by the Metropolitan Singers (Roy Harlow, director), and these soloists

Eleanor Steber, Dramatic Soprano — Thelma Jo Fisher, Contralto — Walter Kidder, Baritone

Refreshments will be served

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THE FRIENDLY FURNITURE STORE

Harvard Eleven Opens With Bates Saturday—Season Over for Local Baseball Teams

Full Grid Schedule Facing Local Teams This Week End

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With a record of one win and one loss in two games Saturday, the local college gridiron forces swing into their first full week end this Friday and Saturday. Three of the teams will play at home, and the other two away.

Making its first start of the season, along with the other Ivy League colleges, will be Harvard, which has drawn Bates down from Maine after a lapse of three decades. The Bobcats, a veteran array under a new set of coaches, have already seen action this fall, although they barely nosed out American International 7 to 0 at Lewiston Saturday.

In the other home games, Boston University will unfold its eleven for the first time this season against Franklin and Marshall in Fenway Park, and Boston College will play its second game of the year with St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia in a night affair at Alumni Field, Newton. In the two games scheduled to be played outside of Boston, Tufts will travel for its opener to Middlebury, and Northeastern, which was plowed under by St. Anselm's 36 to 7, Saturday, will go up to Durham to meet New Hampshire.

Practice Game

Head Coach Dick Harlow of the Crimson held his regular intra-squad game Saturday, in which the Reds blocked a Joe Gardella punt on the Whites' 12-yard line and carried over for a touchdown in six plays. Harlow used nearly three score men, not a few of whom will see action against Bates.

Coach Pat Hanley is still experiencing difficulty putting a first-string Terrier eleven together. Like many other coaches throughout the country, he is reluctant to put his faith in sophomores, yet because of the lack of veterans, this is what he will have to do. The situation is far from hopeless, however, because in practice at least, the B. U. sophomores have stolen the spotlight.

Sophomore Lights

In the scrimmage between the varsity and the freshmen at Nickerson Field last Saturday, for instance, four second-year men starred as the first-stringers rang up a 45-to-6 victory. Walter Williams of Brookline scored the first three touchdowns of the day and kicked to Hanley's satisfaction; Cliff Fitzpatrick, also from Brookline, played an outstanding defensive game at end, besides snaring several passes for substantial gains; and Frank Provinzano of Winchester and Johnny Wedemeyer of Chicago stood out in the backfield.

The game with Franklin and Marshall will be the first between the two schools. The "Diplomats" figure at least to be as strong as the Terriers, as witness their stubborn fight against Army last fall, when the West Pointers had to call upon their regulars for a 20-to-12 win. Most of the boys who played in that game have returned this season.

Leahy's Debut

St. Joseph's will probably provide no more than good practice for Coach Frank Leahy's Eagles, who romped to a 45-to-0 victory over Lebanon Valley Saturday. In his debut as coach of Boston College, Leahy saw his team handle itself creditably, despite its unfamiliarity with its new Notre Dame offense. Although the coaching staff has expressed the opinion that the Eagles would do well to win the majority of their games, it would appear that the team may do better than that.

Northeastern's game with New Hampshire should provide a more equal battle for the Huskies, who worked hard against the Hawks of St. Anselm's but could not match their passing attack nor the all-around ability of their Raymie McLean. Raymie passed to two touchdowns and scored two himself before he was dismissed for the day. Curiously enough, the Hawks gave a surprising exhibition of fumbling and inability to score the point-after. Unless they brush up on these two departments, Cleo O'Donnell's boys may not enjoy the unbeaten season they expect, and it is safe to assume that the team will get a thorough drilling this week.

Caswell Promising

For the Huskies, Sonny Yetten performed well on spinners, while a surprise back, Jack Caswell, gave promise of developing into a climax runner. Caswell, a member of Gerry Tatton's track team, nearly ran back a kick-off for a touchdown, barely being knocked down by McLean, the last St. Anselm's man between him and the goal line. On another occasion he intercepted a pass on his goal line and ran it back to the 32-yard stripe. Northeastern's score came via the air, a pass from Ken Harding to Gardner Holmes in the end zone.

Tufts will probably have its troubles at Middlebury next Saturday. The Panthers today were the proud possessors of a 7-to-0 victory over a superior Williams eleven which had kept the ball in Middlebury's territory most of Saturday afternoon. Coach Lew Manly as yet has announced no first-string line-up, although several of the Jumbos have appeared in the same spots at each practice session.

Soccer Contests Held but Crowds Are Rather Slim

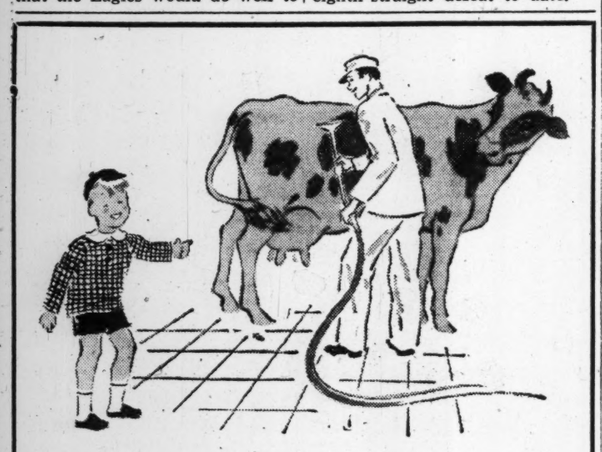
LONDON (CP) — Fifty-four exhibition matches were staged in England and Scotland over the week end, practically all first-class soccer teams participating. Authorities experienced no trouble from overcrowding, the average attendance being estimated at 3,000.

Clubs in many cases presented strange line-ups and a number of players turned out in the colors of teams near their homes. A few well-known clubs field two elevens including Preston North End whose directors sent one team to Scotland where it drew 3—3 with Queen of the South at Dumfries. Another Preston squad drew 3—3 at Everton in what turned out to be the best match of the day.

Two Glasgow Cup matches were played, Third Lanark winning 1—0 from Clyde in a first-round contest while Queen's Park and Celtic drew 2—2 in a semifinal encounter on the latter's ground.

Individual stars were R. J. Ferrier, Oldham Athletic and J. Anderson, Portsmouth's clever forward, each scoring four goals. The Athletic whipped Rochdale 5—3 and Portsmouth won 5—2 from Chelsea at Fratton Park.

Blackburn Rovers, champions of the second division last season, bowed 5—0 to Liverpool for their eighth-straight defeat to date.



"Oh, Look—
They vacuum-clean the cows!"

Yes, Billy, some of the modern dairy farms advertised in The Christian Science Monitor actually do use special vacuum cleaners to keep cows sleek and spotless!

These dairymen care for their cows as watchfully as your mother cares for you. They overlook no chore that will protect the quality, cleanliness, and purity of the milk that you drink. They pride themselves on bringing you good rich milk—the kind that your mother approves and that boys like!

Dairy Products for Every Meal

'Sitting Pretty' With National League Title

Wide World

Members of the Cincinnati Reds, National League champions, left to right (back row)—Les Scarsella, Anthony Bonglovanni, Billy Myers, Linus Frey, Ival Goodman, Eddie Joost, Billy Werber, John Vander Meer. (Center row) Lee Gamble, Ernie Lombardi, Lee Grissom, Wally Berger, Bucky Walters, Frank McCormick, Harry Craft, Paul Derringer, (last man unknown). (Front row) Lewis Riggs, Lloyd Moore, Stanley Bordagaray, Hank Gowdy, coach; Bill McKechnie, manager; Jimmy Wilson, coach; Willard Hershberger, Gene Thompson, and Gay Paul, club secretary.

Cincinnati Proud of Move That Brought Them Werber

NEW YORK (AP)—They paid $25,000 for him and weren't quite sure whether they were getting a good buy for their money or just saying good bye to it, so today there is occasion for handshakes all around among Cincinnati Red officials over the deal which brought them Bill Werber.

It turned out it was the club's best move of the year, aside of from fourth to first place, as the slim, fiery third baseman turned into the best lead-off man in the league.

Eyebrow Lifting

One recalls vividly the circumstances surrounding the deal, and the eyebrow-lifting among critics who thought the Reds, aiming for the pennant, were wrong to pay good money for a soft-ball hitter on a last-place American League club.

Werber was the property of Connie Mack. He had hit .259 in 1938, which ordinarily wouldn't seem to be a robust argument in a demand for higher pay. However, Werber is no ordinary man. He's a dapper, well-educated young fellow, a graduate of Duke University with a flourishing off-season business.

He held out, and he meant it. Last March 15, Mack asked waivers on the stubborn third baseman, and he announced he hoped to peddle him to a National League club.

Sold to Reds

Meanwhile Bill McKechnie and Warren Giles of the Reds had been doing a little cogitating over their third base situation. When Mack made his announcement, they got busy on the telephone and the next day it was announced that Werber had been sold to Cincinnati, the deal contingent on his reporting.

Werber had something of a reputation as a ball player who was hard to handle and who didn't get along any too well with teammates.

Those who met him the day he reported at Tampa were surprised to find an affable, intelligent, straight-thinking young man whose chief vice appeared to be that he was looking after his own future.

Debut Watched

His debut with the team was watched closely. At first his new teammates were noncommittal. They didn't want to go overboard on him, but neither did they want to label him a foul ball before he'd been to the plate.

Pretty soon Billy Myers, shortstop, ventured hesitantly:

"You know, I believe he helps me."

Then it became apparent that as Werber helped Myers, Myers in turn could help Lonnie Frey.

That this bucket brigade system worked out is apparent in the play of the Reds this year. As the outfield went to pieces, the infield, expected to be the Reds' Achilles heel, held togther as a unit, and it was this inner defense, combined with the pitching of Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters, which pulled the club through.

Hitting .285

Werber has been hitting at a .285 pace. That s ordinary, but he leads the league in runs scored with 113. He's one of these pesky batsmen who gets on base regardless, a fellow who can make one over the middle look like it was high and outside.

Incidentally, Werber will be playing against old teammates in the World Series. In 1933 the Yankees sold him, along with George Pipgras, to the Red Sox. He had been riding the bench with the Yanks due to Frank Crosetti's great play, and if he hadn't been sold he probably would have set up housekeeping hard by the water cooler by now, as Crosetti hasn't changed much.

Anyway, Werber is probably the only player in history who got into a World Series through holding out with a last-place club.

American Pro League

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Standing of the American Pro Football Association:

Southern Division

Club	W	L	T	Pt.	Op Pt.
Newark	1	0	0	27	7
Wilmington	3	1	0	37	19
Union City	2	1	1	37	41
Jersey City	0	2	1	9	22

Northern Division

Paterson	2	1	0	31	19
Brooklyn	0	1	1	13	24
Danbury	0	1	1	12	20
Providence	0	1	0	0	14

Results Oct. 1

Union City 7, Jersey City 0
Wilmington 14, Providence 0
Danbury-Paterson, Postponed to Wednesday
Newark-Brooklyn, Postponed

To Accept Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Distance, as well as five-mile records, will be recognized in the future in the 225 and 135 cubic inch classes, the A. P. B. A. racing commission announces. This paves the way for approval of the 66.639 m. p. h. made by Jack Cooper, of Kansas City, Mo., in a nine-mile 225 class race, and the 54.083 m. p. h. speed for six miles in the 135 class made by Andy Crawford, of Washington, at Detroit on Labor Day.

Change Soccer Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—The soccer game between Cornell and Pennsylvania, originally scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23, in Philadelphia, will be played Nov. 25 at 10 o'clock in the morning. This change will allow the soccer teams to wind up their seasons in Philadelphia as usual, but will also allow them to complete their contest in time to witness the Cornell-Pennsylvania football game in the afternoon.

Skeet Champion

TECUMSEH, Ont., Oct. 2 (CP)—Dr. D. H. Stewart of Hamilton, Ont., won the International Skeet championship Saturday, defeating crack shots from Canada and the United States at the International championship matches at Shawnee Gun and Country Club here.

Sporting Around the Hub

Baseball Gives Way to Football

With the major league baseball season over, except for the World Series of course, college athletes will have the sport pages practically to themselves for the next few weeks. Although professional football is well into its season, it does not command as much attention, at least in these parts, as does the next seasonal professional item—ice hockey.

College football quite naturally heads the list. With most schools already having had a game and the rest scheduled to open this week end, the job of finding All-America players comes to the fore. Here in New England the work of several players who have received preseason publicity will be closely watched. They include Capt. Torbie Macdonald of Harvard, Gene Goodreault of Boston College, Capt. John McLaughry of Brown, Prescott Coan of Amherst, Ronnie Cahill of Holy Cross, and Bill Hutchinson of Dartmouth.

Other college activities are beginning to resume, including soccer and cross country running. These sports, too, have seen intercollegiate meetings this year.

The calendar may designate the end of the seasons to a great many persons, but to the sporting public, fall really begins when professional baseball ceases.

* * *

The Little Three had a tough time over the week end, with both Williams and Amherst falling victims to two teams from Vermont—Middlebury and Vermont respectively, and Wesleyan being edged by Rutgers. Well, at least all three can start over again next Saturday.

* * *

The Boston Olympets, local girls' softball team, make their final appearance of the year when they meet the Fisk Girls of Springfield at the Garden next Friday evening. The two teams have already met twice this year, with each outfit boasting a victory. Mary Donnelly of Framingham will attempt to pitch the Olympets to their 20th victory of the season. In the preliminary game, the Boston Gardenias, recently crowned Metropolitan League champions, will play the Totem Pole Girls of Norumbega. Last Saturday night, the Olympets beat the Stamford Nutmegs, Connecticut State champions, by a score of 9 to 2.

* * *

The Louisiana State "Tigers" will make what is believed to be the longest round-trip flight ever made by a football squad when they come to New England this week end for an engagement with Holy Cross at Worcester. The team will leave New Orleans Thursday at 1:40 p. m. in two 21-passenger planes and will reach East Boston airport within 10 hours. The boys will be back in Louisiana in time for classes Monday, after a stopover Sunday at the World's Fair.

The N. E. A. A. A. U. will hold its annual meeting tonight at the Hotel Lenox for consideration of reports and election of necessary officials.

* * *

Pleasant Park Yacht Club, Winthrop, will hold its annual Cup Night, to consist of a Halloween party and dinner dance combined, on Oct. 26. A regular club meeting will be held Wednesday night.

* * *

The University Club announces the engagement of Jack MacDowell, former professional at Cape Ann, as its golf instructor for the winter season. MacDowell, who possesses a set of golf clubs said to be 200 years old, will open his nets Nov. 1. G. C.

Stewart's Playing Days Over

TORONTO (CP) — One of hockey's most remarkable players, Nelson R. (Nels) Stewart) has decided to hang up the skates that carried him languidly through National League defences for the league's greatest scoring record.

Stewart took time from his other sports interest to admit solemnly that he had received his release from New York Americans and wasn't interested in playing minor-league hockey.

Has Had Enough

After 14 years of ghosting in to baffle the game's greatest goaltenders, Stewart decided simply that he'd had enough. He didn't know what he would do. But there were indications he might be willing to manage a hockey club, possibly Montreal Canadiens if he got an offer.

"Managing hockey teams is no picnic at any time and it looks as if the Canadiens will need considerable managing," he said. "But I won't say I would turn down an offer to give the job a try."

Won Scoring Honors

The first year he played in the N. H. L., 1925-26, Stewart won the scoring championship with 34 goals and eight assists as a member of the old Montreal Maroons. He kept piling up his total of goals until in 1937-38 he became the first man ever to score 300 in the big league. Before the close of last season he fired his 317th.

Always "Ole Poison's" tactics were the same—a wait, a quick break past the defence and then a shot that made him more respected by goalies than any other player. No one in the N. H. L. today is near his scoring total and maybe no one ever will be.

Best Years

His best years were with the Maroons as a member of the "Big S" line with Hooley Smith and the late A. C. (Babe) Siebert. When he seemed to be slowing down at Montreal, he went to Boston and gave the Bruins valuable service. He made another comeback with the Americans and was largely responsible for putting them in the play-offs the last two seasons with important "money" goals.

Saturday's Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Ed Boell, N. Y. U.—Led fourth period 65-yard scoring drive to beat Colgate, 7-6.

John Kelleher, Notre Dame—His field goal gave Irish their hardest won opening game in years, over Purdue, 3-0.

Junius Plunkett, Vanderbilt — Scored once and passed for another tally as Vandy nipped Rice in fourth period, 13-12.

Nile Kinnick, Iowa — Scored three times and pitched two touchdown passes as Iowa smothered South Dakota, 41-0.

Ben Kish, Pittsburgh—Teamed with veteran Dick Cassiano to lead Pitt to 27-6 win over Washington.

Red Kellogg, Tulane—Scored all of Tulane's points in 7-6 win over Clemson.

George Stirnweiss and Jim Lalanne, North Carolina—Led way as N. C. ran up surprising 36-6 win over Wake Forest.

Paul Christman, Missouri—His three touchdowns sparked Tigers' easy 30-0 win over Colorado.

John Kimbrough, Texas Aggies—His pair of tallies dimmed Centenary's hopes, 14-0.

Red Sox, Bees Break Camp; Few Follow World Series

With one or two exceptions, the Red Sox and Bees today are pushing toward their homes in various sections of the United States. Rain having washed out the Red Sox double-header at Yankee Stadium and the second half of the Bee-Giant twin bill at the Hive yesterday, most of the fellows took early trains North, South and West. When next they meet, spring training will be in full swing.

Manager Joe Cronin, a new five-year contract tucked in his pocket, will stay over in New York for the first World Series game and on Thursday will pick up his family and head for San Francisco. He will probably come East to Cincinnati for the annual major league meetings in December.

Ted Williams, the leading freshman performer of the year, stays in New York for the first two classic engagements and then returns to the Hub for a few days. Eventually he will go West for the winter to join his parents. Moe Berg, also, plans to witness the New York end of the series.

* * *

As far as is known, none of the Bee players will sit in on the World Series, either at New York or Cincinnati. Manager Casey Stengel, George and Mike Kelly, and Bob and John Quinn are following the series, however.

* * *

With 89 victories and 62 defeats, the Red Sox this season finished one game ahead of their 1938 pace. The Bees, with 63 won and 88 lost in the National League, finished 13½ contests behind their record of last year. Injuries, of course, played a major role in the Hive story.

* * *

Buddy Hassett, the first baseman, and Tony Cuccinello, the injured second sacker, were the only regular Bees to hit over .300. The Red Sox had six active members over the top—Foxx, Williams, Cramer, Doerr, Finney and Cronin.

* * *

The Red Sox held a meeting in New York and divided their second-place money, but the division will not be known until announced out of Judge Landis's office.

Edwin Rumill

Reds Open With Derringer

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds arrived in town early this morning confident they will knock over the Yankees behind the pitching of Paul Derringer in the first game of the World Series Wednesday and then go on to dethrone the American League champions.

After looking at the dreary weather and considering the fact the Reds played a double-header against the Pirates yesterday, Manager Bill McKechnie announced there would be no practice today. They will get their first feel of the Yankee Stadium tomorrow.

With no practice scheduled, Bucky Walters, who is expected to carry the pitching load along with Derringer, and Shortstop Billy Myers stopped off in Philadelphia for a visit with their families.

McKechnie had intended to keep his pitching assignment for the first game a secret for another day or so, but when one of the sports writers came out with Derringer definitely slated to hurl the opener, the Reds' pilot broke down and admitted, "It will be Paul."

Final Standings Of Major Leaders

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP) — As might have been expected, members of the clubs finishing first and second in the two major leagues dominated nearly all departments in individual ratings this season.

Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees topped the American League hitters with a .381 average and teammate Red Rolfe led in total hits, doubles and run scoring.

Jimmie Foxx of the Boston Red Sox led in home runs with 35 and Ted Williams of the same team batted in the most runs, 142. The veteran Lefty Grove headed American League pitchers winning 15 or more games. He won 15 and lost four.

Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals was the leading National League hitter with .349 and edged out home run honors with a four-ply blow on the last day of the season, bringing his total to 28.

Frank McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds made the most hits and batted in the most runs, while Bill Werber of the Reds scored the most. Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters paced the National League pitchers who had 15 or more victories. The season's leaders:

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .381; Foxx, Boston, .358.
Runs—Rolfe, New York, 139; Foxx and Williams, Boston, 131.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 142; Di Maggio, New York, 126.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 213; McQuinn, St. Louis, 195.
Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 46; Williams, Boston, 42.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 16; McCosky, Detroit, 14.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, 33.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 51; Fox, Detroit, 25.
Pitching—Grove, Boston, 15-4; Ruffing, New York, 21-7.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, 349; McCormick, Cincinnati, .332.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 115; Hack, Chicago, 113.
Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 128; Medwick, St. Louis, 115.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 209; Medwick, St. Louis, 201.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 52; Medwick, St. Louis, 48.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 18; Goodman, Cincinnati, 16.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 28; Ott, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 17.
Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 25-7; Walters, Cincinnati, 27-11.

Yesterday's Stars

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP) — The "star of the season" in the major league constellation was young Bobby Feller of the Cleveland Indians.

In the Associated Press' daily tabulation of "Yesterday's Stars" during the baseball campaign, Feller narrowly edged out such stellar performers as Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox and Bucky Walters of the Cincinnati Reds.

The fireball ace of Cleveland's pitching staff won 24 games and lost nine over the season's route and distinguished his record with two one-hit ball games.

He also struck out 246 batters, leading his closest rival by some 50 strikeouts. Yesterday's Stars in the season's final games were:

Feller, Indians, and Buck Newsom, Tigers—Former won first game of double-header on six-hit pitching and latter notched his 20th triumph of season in nightcap.

Joe Grace, Browns—Hit home run that tied score in ninth against White Sox and drove in winning run in tenth.

Ival Goodman, Reds, and Ken Heintzelman, Pirates—Former hit double and two singles, driving in two runs, to lead way to first-game victory; latter's four-hit pitching shut out champions' second stringers in second game.

Hugh Casey, Dodgers—Held Phillies to three hits for seven innings he worked in getting his 15th decision.

Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Drove in both Chicago runs in 2-1 victory over Cardinals.

Harry Gumbert, Giants—Pitched four-hitter and drove in three runs with single and double to beat the Bees.

Semi-Pro Changes

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George H. Sisler, Commissioner of Semiprofessional Baseball, has ruled that no player in organized professional baseball will be permitted to participate in semipro tournaments after June 1. The deadline in former years was June 15.

Two other approved changes in the semipro rules for 1940 were:

No player can participate in more than one State tournament.

Teams entering the national tournament will be allowed three changes from their State tournament roster, but added players must be drafted only from clubs participating in the same State tournament.

The semipro head also approved the 1940 semipro World's Series between the United States winner and the Puerto Rico champions.

Pusie to Vancouver

VANCOUVER (CP)—Jean Pusie former National Hockey League player with New York Rangers, will appear with Vancouver Lions in the Pacific Coast Hockey League this season, Manager Guy Patrick has announced.

Pusie was obtained from St. Louis Flyers of the International-American League in a trade for defenceman Jimmy Arnott and, according to Patrick, a "large sum" of cash.

Events

Wednesday, Oct. 4

Brown Club of Boston football luncheon at Chamber of Commerce.

Thursday, Oct. 5

W. G. A. handicap medal play golf tournament at Minute Man.

Friday, Oct. 6

Boston College vs. St. Joseph's College at Alumni Field, Newton. (football).

Saturday, Oct. 7

Harvard vs. Bates at Harvard Stadium, Brighton. (football).
Boston University vs. Franklin and Marshall at Fenway Park. (football).
Tennis Field Day at Longwood Cricket Club.
Northeastern vs. Connecticut State at Huntington Field, Brookline. (cross country).

Sunday, Oct. 8

N. E. P. G. A. pro-junior golf tournament at Bear Hill

Iowa State Track Men Face Kansans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Coach George Bretnall has a small, inexperienced squad from which to build his Iowa State College two-mile team before the first meet with Kansas, Oct. 7.

Only three men of the 12 working out have had any experience. Capt. Llewellyn Hughes, Coburg, is the only major letter winner on the squad. Ed Salmon, Schenectady, N. Y., and John Stevens, Muscatine, won minor letters last fall.

Other men on the squad are: Merle Cunningham, Elkhart; Ray Belknap, Des Moines, and Steve Nyarady, New York, N. Y., freshman numeral winners last fall; Marvin Haugebak, Joice; J. Harrison Donald, Ames; John Phenix, West Des Moines; Lester Rhodes, Spencer; Keith Jeffers, Laurens, and Carl Nelson, Atlantic, numeral winners in track last spring.

Capt. Jacob Stimson and Roger Bailey, both major lettermen last fall, were lost by graduation.

The schedule of meets is as follows:

Oct. 7—Kansas at Lawrence; 14—Nebraska at Ames; 21—Drake at Des Moines. Nov. 18—Big Six Conference at Columbia, Mo.

Bromwich Defeats American Titlist

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2 (AP)—John Bromwich of Australia downed American champion Bobby Riggs in the semifinals of the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament yesterday, 6—4, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3.

Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, defending women's champion, advanced to the finals by beating Mrs. Freda James Hammersley of England, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3.

Bromwich met the Yugoslavian Davis Cupper, Franjo Puncec, in the finals, while Miss Bundy clashed with National Singles Champion Alice Marble.

Ted Schroeder beat Ted Olewine in the junior singles finals, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2. In the boys' finals Budge Patty beat John Howard 6—3, 6—4, in the junior girls' finals Gertrude Moran won over Louise Brough, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Southern Conference Football Standings

	W	L	T	P	Op.
North Carolina	2	0	0	86	6
Duke	1	0	0	26	6
N. C.	1	0	0	18	14
Wake Forest	1	1	0	25	43
South Carolina	0	1	0	7	19
Citadel	0	1	0	0	50
Davidson	0	2	0	20	45
Clemson	0	0	0	0	0
Furman	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
V. M. I	0	0	0	0	0
Va. Tech	0	0	0	0	0
William & Mary	0	0	0	0	0
Washington & Lee	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Twelve World Series records equalled or broken as Yankees defeated Giants, 18-4, largest score in series history.

Five Years Ago

Jimmy Foxx signed three-year contract with Athletics.

Final Baseball Chapter Begins This Week—Grid Results Baffle Western Experts

World Series Under Way At Yankee Stadium Wednesday

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The final major chapter of baseball's centennial year unfolds itself this week in the form of a World Series at New York and Cincinnati. For the thirty-sixth time since the turn of the century, the champions of the National and American Leagues meet on the same field to determine which shall wear the jeweled crown of the diamond and reap the gold therefrom. Even though it may run no longer than those of the past year or two, it promises to be a thrilling struggle.

Representing the National League for the first time in 20 years and the second time in history are those valiant Cincinnati Reds, who forced the honor by fighting off a tenacious band of St. Louis Cardinals. More than 65,000 spectators will probably jam Yankee Stadium on Wednesday afternoon to watch the ambitious newcomers make their opening stand against another great Yankee team.

Yankees Rested

Unless the unexpected occurs, the Yankees will be fully as formidable in this series as they have been in the most recent three. They made their pennant a mathematical certainty by the middle of September and have coasted for better than two weeks. Their players are well rested for the important series and they stand on the threshold of an unprecedented feat—four successive classic triumphs.

With the series again to be decided on the best four-out-of-seven-game basis, the first two contests will be played in Yankee Stadium on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Keeping Friday open for traveling, the scene changes to Crosley Field on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. In the event sixth and seventh games are necessary, the teams will return to New York the following Wednesday and Thursday. If rain should interfere, the clubs will stay where they happen to be until the games are played and the remaining schedule will move back accordingly.

Games Go On Air

All engagements will begin at 1:30 o'clock Eastern Standard Time and they will be broadcast over a nation-wide hookup. Although there reputedly is no difference between them, the American League baseball will be used during games at New York and the National in those at Cincinnati.

Tickets are still available, it is understood, for the New York dates, but at Cincinnati reserved seats are as scarce as no-hit hurlers. Fans out there have worked themselves to a terrific pitch and the Crosley Field seating capacity of 35,000 will be over-taxed regardless of the outcome of the first two games in the East. Cincy customers are confident that any team capable of holding off the latest edition of the hustling Gashouse Gang, possesses the necessary balance to stop the powerful Yankees.

Managerial Honor

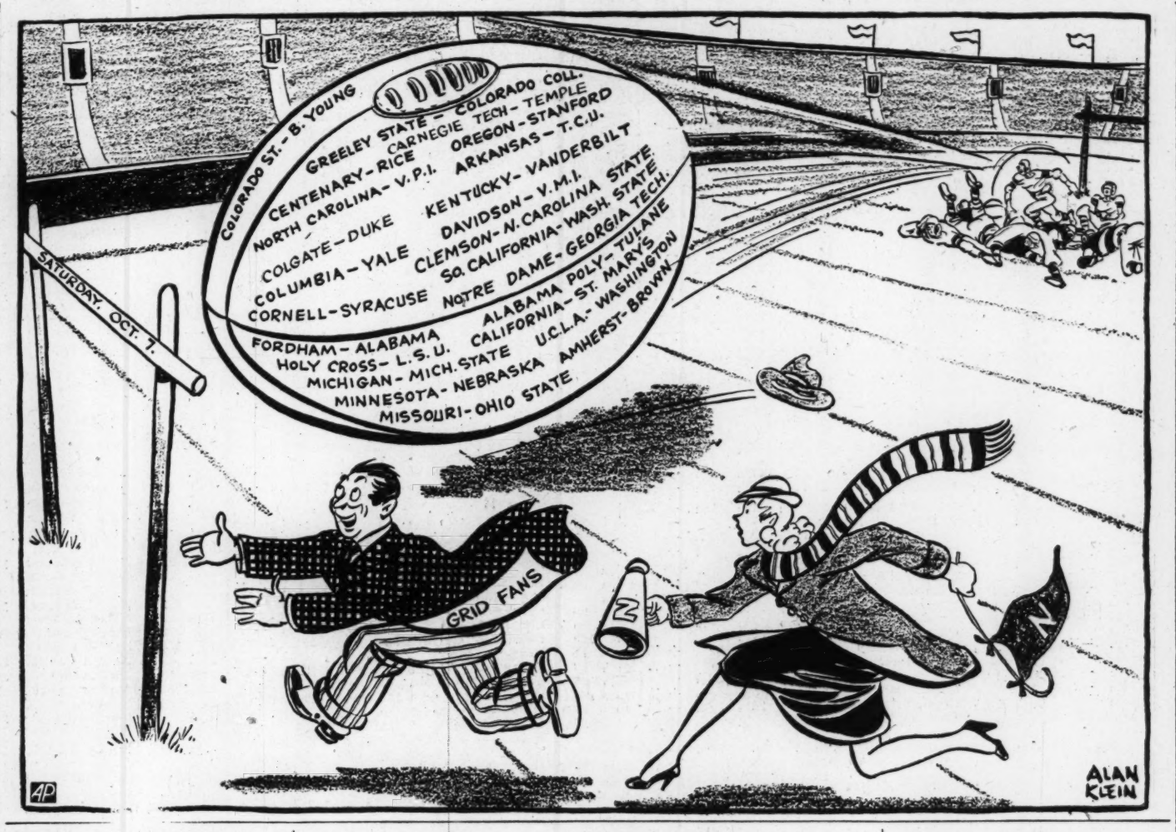
The rival managers, Joe McCarthy and Bill McKechnie, carry a number of personal honors into the series. Joe is the only pilot in history to win three successive world championships and also the only man to win flags in both major leagues. Before joining the Yankees, he led the Chicago Cubs when they were defeated by the Athletics in the Fall of 1929. McKechnie is the one manager who has won flags with three different clubs in the same circuit. He was at the head of the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1925 and the Cardinals three years later.

Cincinnati fans place more than average importance on this approaching classic. Any team likes to win, of course. But the Reds feel they must win and remove the unpleasant memory which has lingered over Cincy baseball folk since the distant campaign of 1919. A few months after they had beaten the Chicago White Sox that Fall, the Reds learned that they had innocently been involved in the game's biggest scandal. The White Sox, an alert newspaperman discovered, had purposely thrown the series at the suggestion of certain gamblers. The guilty players were barred from baseball forever, but the luster had been removed from the triumph of the Ohio club.

Want First Game

The contending teams this year will throw full strength into that first encounter on Wednesday. The opener is of paramount importance. Nine times during the past 12 seasons, the club capturing the inaugural went on to win the classic. Therefore, McCarthy will send his ace pitcher, Red Ruffing, after that all-important No. 1. Opposing him will be Paul Derringer, who has won 25 games for the Reds. At least once more later in the series, these two mound stars will meet. It is Ruffing's fifth Fall event, he previously having won four games and lost only one.

Two Yankee heroes of long standing will sit this one out. Lefty Gomez, who previously had won six classic games without defeat, had the misfortune to injure himself about a week ago. His appearance on the mound is extremely doubtful. Following the affair from the dugout bench in the role of captain will be Lou Gehrig, veteran of seven World Series. Lou's playing days are ended for all time, but his memory lingers on. Many observers believe that this will be Iron Horse's final official duty in connection with the Yankees. But it truly can be said: "There was only one Lou."



Bruins Feature Week End Of Pacific Coast Upsets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2—"U. C. L. A. in the Rose Bowl." This refrain, even though the West's most hopeful to rise from last weekend's amazing upsets, may be changed this coming Saturday at Seattle where the star-riding Bruins, victors over T. C. U. 6 to 2, meet Washington. For the Huskies will be ready to avenge their defeat last Saturday at the hands of Pittsburgh 27-6. The opening games indicated that another unpredictable season is under way, and those who back the Bruins for the championship may not be so far wrong after all.

Last Saturday, the highly-touted California team dropped one of its double-header "breathers" to Alonzo Stagg's Pacific squad, 6-0, after being hard-pressed to snag a 32-14 game out of the fire from Cal's "country cousins," the Aggies,, likewise a surprise. Oregon blocked the defending champions. the Trojans, 7-7. Oregon State College however lived up to predictions to defeat an over-hopeful Stanford squad, 12-0 thus the Beavers who take on Idaho this week, are to be watched as closely as the Bruins. Other games this week are St. Mary's at Cal, Stanford at Oregon; and Washington State, victor over Gonzaga at U. S. C.

Bruins Surprise Team

In staging their most spectacular and greatest victory in history, the Bruins overcame the top-rung T. C. U. team and thereby lodged themselves as the team to watch in the Pacific Coast Conference this year—and perhaps of the nation.

T. C. U., some say, didn't look like the T. C. U. that had strung up 14 straight victories since November of 1937, and had been chosen as one of the first three elevens in the nation last year. But such an observation is unfair to the battling Bruins, who turned one of their characteristic last-ditch stands into an epochal win.

Epoch of Horrell

The triumph marked the epoch of E. C. "Babe" Horrell, new head coach up from assistant for the past dozen years. This former All-America linesman on Cal's wonder teams of the early twenties got off to an auspicious start; and with his 10-game schedule declared to be one of the toughest any team ever tackled, he has the makings of the greatest team ever to come out of Westwood.

Already those who picked the Bruins as the club to be watched are vindicated: and perhaps it is proper to so term them, for the victory was largely the result of team-work of three great Negroes: Halfback Kenny Washington, the veteran senior who slings and slices with the best of 'em. Halfback Jackie Robinson in his first year up from jayvees where he was the best on record; and End W. W. Strode the "smearful" sweeper who cleared the way for Fullback Bill Overlin to smash over from the nine-yard line for the game's only touchdown.

Night-Game Record

Historic now in Bruin memory, the Friday night game preserved the record for night-game wins, albeit the others were pushovers of the opening-game tradition. The Horned Frogs were not strangers to lights but it was their second night defeat.

The rudely-handled Horned Frogs tried hard to emulate their last two varsities; but the Bruin reserves proved too much for the 1939 edition. Coach Leo R. Meyer used less than a half-dozen substitutes, and the best he could do was keep the Bruins on their toes the whole time.

71 Yards in 7 Plays

The first three quarters were scoreless, with the Frogs the more spectacular in their characteristic aerial attack, until the Bruins engineered six points in seven plays, going 71 yards.

The Texans scored their safety in the fourth when Overlin got a low pass from center behind the line, and failing to master the dew-laden ball, he lateralled to Co-Capt. Buck Gilmore at half, but the T. C. U. rush nailed him behind the line.

Eyes On Odle

All eyes were on Jack Odle, the T. C. U. junior who is on his way to reach the heights of Slingin' Sammy Baugh and Davey O'Brien, the quarterback greats of the last two aerial teams. The rest of the season may show that Jack is every bit as good as his idols in passing and punting. He tried no less than 25 tosses, and struck for 15—probably the greatest individual performance of the evening.

What Coach Meyer gained in such concentrated power, however, he automatically lost in deception, for the Bruins soon got on to things. And with Coach Horrell shuffling three teams, the razzle-dazzle was too much for the wearying T. C. U. chargers. Will it be too much for Washington, Cal, Stanford, Santa Clara, and U. S. C? **Robert K. Shellaby**

Red Wings Win First

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2 (AP)—Rochester's Red Wings, rocking on their heels from two defeats, pasted Louisville, 3 to 0, yesterday in the third game of the Little World's Series.

A record crowd—14,969 paid admissions—saw Herschel Lyons turn in a fine six-hit pitching performance for Rochester, International League representative, while his mates capitalized on an error by Louisville's second baseman Vee Sherlock in the sixth inning to score what proved the deciding runs.

Bulletin

UMPIRES NAMED

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, today assigned umpires for the World's Series opening in New York Wednesday as follows:

American League — William McGowan and William Summers.

National League—John 'Beans' Reardon and Ralph 'Babe' Pinelli.

Di Maggio, Mize Batting Champs Of Big Leagues

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees and Johnny Mize of the St. Louis Cardinals have assumed the major league batting titles.

The "Yankee Clipper" finished the American League season with a .381 mark, well below the .400 class to which he had aspired, but still 32 points better than the winning percentage last year of Jimmie Foxx of the Boston Red Sox.

Mize's mark of .349 also was better than last year, when Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds topped the National League at .342.

For the big Cardinal first baseman the championship climaxed a three-year quest. He was second both in 1937 and 1938. One of the minor surprises of the batting race was the feat of Frank McCormick of Cincinnati in nosing out Joe Medwick of the Cards for second place on the final day of the season.

Home run production fell off almost 50 per cent during the season with Foxx, who also was second in batting although out of action for approximately the last month, leading both leagues with 35.

Mize hit a home run yesterday to break a deadlock with Mel Ott of the Giants, and lead the National League sluggers.

Ted Williams of the Red Sox set a major league precedent of batting in the most runs in the American League, 142, first time a rookie won the honor. McCormick's 128 was tops in the National. The final unofficial batting records:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, New York	120	462	107	176	.381
Foxx, Boston	125	467	131	167	.358
Johnson, Philadelphia	150	544	115	184	.338
Keller, New York	110	398	87	122	.334
Trosky, Cleveland	122	448	90	149	.332
Rolfe, New York	152	647	139	213	.329
Williams, Red Sox	148	565	131	185	.327
Keltner, Cleveland	154	587	84	191	.325
Gehringer, Detroit	118	405	87	132	.326
McNair, Chicago	129	479	63	155	.324

National League

Mize, St. Louis	151	564	104	197	.349
McCormick, Cin'ati	156	630	99	209	.332
Medwick, St. Louis	151	605	98	201	.331
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	126	462	61	150	.325
Arnovich, Philadelphia	133	488	68	158	.324
Goodman, Cincinnati	124	470	85	152	.324
Slaughter, St. Louis	149	606	95	193	.319
Bonura, New York	123	454	75	145	.319
Danning, New York	135	519	79	163	.314
Hasseti, Boston	147	589	72	182	.309
Leiber, Chicago	112	366	67	113	.309

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Boston	35	Mize, St. Louis	28
Greenberg, Det.	33	Ott, New York	27
Williams, Boston	31	Camilli, Brooklyn	26
Di Maggio, N. Y.	30	Leiber, Chicago	24
Gordon, N. Y.	28	Lombardi, Cinn.	20

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, Boston	142	McCormick, Cin.	128
Di Maggio, N. Y.	126	Medwick, St. L.	115
Greenberg, Det	113	Mize, St. Louis	109
Johnson, Phila.	110	Camilli, Brooklyn	105
Gordon, N. Y.	110	Leiber, Chicago	88

Irish Games

BELFAST, Oct. 2 (AP)—Irish League City Cup games played Saturday resulted as follows:

Lurne 1, Coleraine 1.
Cliftonville 0, Newry Town 2.
Celtic 5, Bangor 1.
Glenavon 1, Glentoran 1.
Distillery 2, Linfield 2.
Ards 1, Portadown 2.
Derry City vs. Ballymena United, postponed.

Vols Take Lead

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 2 (AP)—Nashville's ace hurler, Solemn Sam Nahem, pitched the Southern Association Vols to a 7-3 victory over Fort Worth yesterday to give the Tennesseeans a 3-to-1 edge in the Dixie Series.

Immediately after the game, both clubs entrained for Fort Worth, where the Texas Leaguers will be hosts to the Vols in the sixth game of the series tonight.

National League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	97	57	.630
St. Louis	92	61	.601
Brooklyn	84	69	.549
Chicago	84	70	.545
New York	77	74	.510
Pittsburgh	68	85	.444
Boston	63	88	.417
Philadelphia	45	106	.298

Results Sept. 30

St. Louis 7, Chicago 5.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 14, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 3, New York 2.

Results Oct. 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 9, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 0.
New York 5, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 2.

Many Major Football Games Coming Next on Calendar

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—With one eye on the box office and the other on the mythical national championship, the nation's leading football teams launch an impressive intersectional program this week which may be of benefit both ways.

Already off to a good start with such impressive results as Pittsburgh's 27-6 victory over Washington, Minnesota's 62-0 rout of Arizona, Mississippi State's 19-0 triumph over Arkansas, the 30-0 beating Missouri handed Colorado and Vanderbilt's 13-12 upset of Rice last Saturday, the intersectional warfare spreads even more widely.

Titular Battles

And where the teams don't represent different sections, there are inter-Conference rivalries and titular battles in the major Conferences to fill out the bill.

Taking the week's program by sections, this is how it looks:

East: Although they won by aerial gymnastics rather than their old powerhouse tactics, Pitt's Panthers already have shown they're among the best in the East. West Virginia, despite a 44-0 win over West Virginia Wesleyan, hardly figures to stop Pitt this week.

Two other major eastern powers test their strength in intersectional games. Holy Cross, which showed a wealth of power in trimming Manhattan 28-0, faces Louisiana State, 14-7 victim of Mississippi. Fordham, after trimming Waynesburg 34-7, faces Alabama, 21-0 victor over little Howard. Army, which had some trouble stopping Furman 16-7, faces easier southern opposition in Centre while Navy swings the other way, tackling Virginia's good team after trimming William and Mary 31-6.

Carnegie Tech vs. Temple

The leading all-eastern pairing is Carnegie Tech, which looks like one of the best eastern teams, against Temple, which dropped a 3-2 decision to Georgetown Friday. The "Ivy League" barely gets under way with Columbia-Yale and Syracuse-Cornell as its leading games. Syracuse tuned up Friday with a 12-0 win over Clarkson. Penn-Lafayette, Princeton-Williams and Harvard-Bates are other openers.

Midwest: Minnesota showed that it has all kinds of power to toss into the Big Ten campaign but the Gophers are due to get a real test against Nebraska, which fought Indiana to a 7-7 tie Saturday. Notre Dame, whose hard-won 3-0 triumph over Purdue showed the Irish are in the forefront of the national title picture, faces an untested Georgia Tech outfit.

Ohio State opens its campaign against Missouri, which may be the class of the big six. Northwestern starts off with Oklahoma's Sooners, who were disappointed by their 7-7 tie with Southern Methodist. Michigan opens in the traditional manner against Michigan State.

Indiana vs. Iowa

Indiana and Iowa start off the Big Ten title race at Iowa City while Iowa State and Kansas, a pair of losers, meet in the first Big Six tussle. Wisconsin, which edged out Marquette 14-13, plays an intersectional game against Texas. 12-0 winner over Florida. Marquette visits Kansas State. Chicago, after a 6-0 loss to Beloit, faces Wabash while Illinois takes the week off to ponder a scoreless tie with Bradley.

South: Duke's Blue Devils, Rose Bowl losers last January, open another campaign for national recognition against Colgate, which dropped a 7-6 decision to New York University. The Blue Devils whipped Davidson, a strong Southern Conference rival, 26-6 last week. North Carolina, current Southern Conference leader after a 36-6 triumph over Wake Forest, should make it three-straight against Virginia Tech. Other Conference games are Clemson-North Carolina State, Richmond-Washington and Lee and V. M. I.-Davidson.

Southern Conference

The Southeastern Conference also gets down to business, with Vanderbilt, whose passes beat Rice in the last 4½ minutes, facing Kentucky, 21-0 winner over V. M. I. Tulane, which wiped out a 1938 defeat by downing Clemson 7-6, faces Auburn, 6-0 victor over Birmingham-Southern. The surprising Mississippi State team meets Florida, and Tennessee, which trimmed North Carolina State 13-0 Friday, meets Sewanee. On Friday Georgia takes on Furman and Wake Forest plays Miami.

Southwest: Texas and Texas Aggies both play in distant sections this week leaving Arkansas and Texas Christian to open the Southwest Conference campaign. T. C. U., last year's champion, lost its opener, 6-2, to University of California at Los Angeles Friday night. Rice plays thrice-beaten Centenary from the South, Baylor meets Oklahoma A. and M. at Stillwater and S. M. U. eases off against North Texas Teachers.

Pacific Coast

Pacific Coast: Only major intersectional tilt sends Texas A. and M., 14-0 winner over Centenary, against Santa Clara, which played a 7-7 tie with Utah. California, upset 6-0 by A. A. Stagg's College of the Pacific team in the second half of an opening doubleheader, meets St. Mary's, 19-0 winner over Gonzaga. Southern California, considered the ranking Coast Conference team until it was held to a 7-7 tie by Oregon, faces Washington State while Oregon plays Stanford, beaten 12-0 by Oregon State. U. C. L. A. and Washington pair off while Oregon State meets Idaho

Rocky Mountain: Utah, again threatening to take Big Seven honors on the strength of its fine showing against Santa Clara, plays its first Conference game against Wyoming, walloped 34-7 by New Mexico. Denver takes on New Mexico Friday night. Other Conference games Saturday are Colorado-Utah State and Brigham Young-Colorado State.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bob Feller set new major league strikeout record by fanning 18 Detroit batsmen but Indians lost to Tigers, 4-1.

Frisch 'Tickled' By His Return To Game as Manager

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2 (AP)—Tickled to be back in baseball as new manager of the Pirates, Frankie Frisch said today he is out to make the sixth-place Pittsburgh team a "hustling and winning ball club."

Appointment of the Fordham Flash to succeed Pie Traynor, pilot of the Pirates for six years, was announced Saturday night. Traynor, who resigned last week because of the team's "low position," remains with the club as assistant to Joe Schultz, head of its farm system.

Frisch resigned as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals in September, 1938, and since then has been broadcasting baseball games in Boston at $20,000 a year. He is believed to have a salary cut to get back into baseball — which he called "my whole life"—since his new salary is reported around the $17,500 mark on a two-year contract.

"You don't know how happy I am to get back in the game," the former Giants star said in a telephone interview from his home at New Rochelle, N. Y.

"I liked the radio broadcasting business all right, but baseball is my game, and practically my whole life, and I was glad of the opportunity offered me by the Pittsburgh club.

"I am only used to teams that win and are aggressive at all times, and will demand the same thing from the Pirates next year."

Frisch, 41, captained baseball, football and basketball teams at Fordham. After graduation in 1919 he joined the New York Giants and became a standout second sacker. He was a member of the Giant pennant-winners of 1921-22-23-24 and became the first player to hit .300 in four consecutive World Series.

After the 1926 season he was traded to St. Louis and helped the Cards win the pennants of 1928-30-31-34 and the World Series of 1931-34. He became their manager in 1933.

Detroit Unbeaten, Untied In Professional Football

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	Tied	Points For	Points Agst
Detroit	3	0	0	65	23
Green Bay	2	1	0	59	53
Chicago Bears	1	1	0	46	42
Cleveland	1	2	0	60	77
Chicago Cardinals	1	3	0	36	52
Eastern Division					
New York	1	0	1	13	3
Washington	1	0	1	7	0
Brooklyn	2	1	1	42	46
Philadelphia	0	2	1	3	20
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	7	22

Results, Oct. 1

Cleveland 27, Green Bay 24.
New York 0, Washington 0.
Brooklyn 0, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 17, Chicago Cardinals 3.

Games This Week

Tonight—Chicago Bears at Pittsburgh.
Next Sunday—Brooklyn at Washington; Green Bay at Chicago Cardinals; Chicago Bears at Cleveland; New York at Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Those Detroit Lions are making a smiling man out of Coach Gloomy Gus Henderson with their brilliant victory-producing tactics in the National Pro Football League.

Henderson, who moved in as Detroit coach this season after Dutch Clark went to Cleveland, has his aggressive machine riding the crest of the league's Western division, the only undefeated and untied team in the circuit.

Pingel Main Cog

Rookie Johnny Pingel, All-America at Michigan State last fall and looking better all the time, again was the main cog in the Lions' attack last night when they defeated the Chicago Cardinals, 17 to 3, before 10,000 spectators in Soldier Field. Detroit spotted the Cards three points on Bill Smith's 20-yard field goal, then went to work.

Pingel set up the first touchdown with an 18-yard pass to Charles Hanneman, then Bill Shepherd cracked center for the score and Hanneman added the point from placement. Hanneman added three points with a 41-yard field goal and then Pingel tossed a 17-yard pass to Hanneman for the second touchdown.

Dutch Clark's Cleveland outfit prevented Green Bay, last year's Western division winner, from keeping pace with the Lions. The Rams scored 13 points in the final quarter to whip the Packers, 27 to 24, the latters' first loss of the season. The victors mixed passes and runs adroitly for the game-winning rally for their first league triumph of the young season.

Giants Tied

The New York Giants, league champions, and Washington remained tied for first in the Eastern division by playing to a scoreless tie in Washington before 26,342 fans. Twice the Redskins were held back in the shadow of the Giants' goal and four times the Giants got close enough to try for field goals, but a wet field annulled their efforts. The result left each team with one victory and tie in two games.

Brooklyn and Philadelphia likewise fought to a 0-0 drew before 3,000 at Philadelphia. The Eagles got 12 first downs to one for the Dodgers, gained 226 yards rushing to 38 by Brooklyn but bogged down in pay-off territory.

The Chicago Bears and Pittsburgh Pirates meet tonight at Pittsburgh. A Bear victory would put the Chicagoans in a second-place tie with Green Bay in the Western division.

Football Scores

Saturday, Sept. 30

East

Alfred 7, Lehigh 0.
Army 16, Furman 7.
Bates 7, American Inter. 0.
Bergen J. C. 6, N. Y. Aggies 6.
Bethany 7, Westminster 0.
Boston College 45, Lebanon Val. 0.
Brown 34, Rhode Island State 0.
Canasius 0, Scranton Univ. 0.
Carnegie Tech 35, Wittenberg 0.
Clarion Tea. 7, Grove City 0.
Colby 20, New Hampshire 6.
Cortland 12, West. Maryland 0.
Dartmouth 41, St. Lawrence 9.
Dickinson 8, Blue Ridge 2.
Fordham 34, Waynesburg 7.
Franklin & Marshall 18, Upsala 7.
Gettysburg 6, Bucknell 0.
Holy Cross 28, Manhattan 0.
John Carrol (Cleveland) 13, St. Francis, (Loretta, Pa.,) 2.
Kutztown Tea. 20, E. Carolina Tea. 6.
Lafayette 33, Ursinus 0.
Lowell Tech. 33, Hyannis T. 6.
Juaniata 7, Hartwick 6.
Lockhaven Tea. 7, Indiana Tea. 0.
Maine 47, Arnold 0.
Mansfield Tea. 12, Dickinson J. C. 0.
Middlebury 7, Williams 0
Millersville Tea. 19, Bloomsburg Tea. 7.
Mt. St. Mary's 16, Potomac St. 0.
Navy 31, William & Mary 0.
New River Tea. 6, Shepherd Tea. 0.
New York Univ. 7, Colgate 6.
Norwich 25, Hobart 13.
Panzer 7, E. Stroudsburg Tea. 6.
Rutgers 13, Wesleyan 7.
St. Anselm's 36, Northeastern 7.
St. Joseph's 30, Monticello 13.
St. Vincent 13, Niagara 0.
Slippery Rock Tea. 16, Shippensburg 0.
Susquehanna 6, Buffalo 0.
Trinity 26, Rennselaer 19.
Union 41, Haverford 16.
Vermont 7, Amherst 6.
Villanova 14, Muhlenberg 0.
Wash. & Jeff 16, Muskingum 7.
West Virginia 44, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.

South

Alabama 21, Howard 0.
Alcorn A. & M. 7, P. C. Smith 0.
Baylor 34, Southwestern (Texas) 0.
Benedict 36, Friendship 0.
Boone Tea. 21, Carson-Newman 0.
Bowling Green Tea. 2, Morehead Tea 0.
Davis & Elkins 3, Salem 0.
Duke 26, Davidson 6.
E. Kentucky Tea. 20, Cumberland 0.
E. Tenn. Tea. 13, Union (Ky.) 7.
Ely J. C. 14, Virginia J. C. 12.
Georgia 26, The Citadel 0.
Kentucky 21, Virginia M. I. 0.
Louisiana Tech 39, Alabama Tea. 0.
Mars Hill 6, Wingate 0.
Maryland 26, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Maryville 26, Tusculum 0.
Marshall 20, V. P. I. 0.
Miss. College 7, Center 0.
Miss. State 19, Arkansas 0.
Mississippi 14, Louisiana State 7.
Montgomery Tea. 18, Lemoyne 0.
North Carolina 36, Wake Forest 6.
Ogelthorope 26, Erskine 0.
Ouachita 3, Durant Tea. 0.
Richmond 26, Randolph-Macon 0.
So. Carolina A. & M. 7, Eliz. City 0.
Texas 12, Florida 0.
Texas A. & M. 14, Centenary 0
Texas Tech 33, Texas Wesleyan 0.
Tulane 7, Clemson 6.
Vanderbilt 13, Rice 12.
W. and Lee, 9, Sewanee 0.
Xavier 2, Tuskegee 0.

West

Akron 33, Wheaton 6.
Arizona St. Tea. 19, W. Texas Tea. 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 19, Hiram 0.
Ball State 27, Grand Rapids 6.
Beloit 6, Chicago 0.
Bowling Green 35, Bluffton 0.
Capital 43, Kenyon 0.
Carroll 25, North Central 0.
Case 51, Otterbein 0.
Central (Ia). 13, Dubuque 6.
Central (Mich.) 6, Northern Ill Tea. 0.
Charleston Tea. 9, Elmhurst 0.
Cincinnati U. 26, Tampa U. 7.
Coe 0, St. Ambrose 0.
Concordia Coll. 14, Morton 0.
Creighton 26, Iowa Tea. 0.
Detroit 14, West. Mich. Tea. 0.
Duluth Tea. 13, Mankato Tea. 0.
Earlham 6, Danville Tea. 0.
Ellendale Tea. 13, Dickinson Tea. 0.
Gus. Adolphus 38, Stout Inst. 0.
Hanover 7, Depauw 6.
Heidelberg 14, Ashland 6.
Hillsdale 39, Adrian 0.
Illinois 0, Bradley Tech 0.
James Milliken 6, Principia 0.
Illinois Coll. 19, Carthage 0.
Iowa 41, South Dakota 0.
Kalamazoo 20, Olivet 6.
Kansas State 34, Fort Hayes State 7.
Kent State 20, Lawrence Tech. 6.
Knox 13, Simpson 0.
Lawrence 20 Marquette Tea. 6.
Manchester 72, Defiance 3.
Maryvile Tea. 9, Washington (St. L.) 7.
Mayville Tea, 33, Bottineau For. 0.
Miami (Ohio) 7, Mount Union 0.
Michigan State 16, Wayne 0.
Minnesota 62, Arizona 0.
Mission House 27, Wisconsin Ext. 6.
Missouri 30, Colorado 0.
Monmouth 26, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Nebraska 7, Indiana 7.
North Park 12, Aurora 0.
Northwest 12, Seminary 0.
Notre Dame 3, Purdue 0.
Ohio Northern 6, Wooster 0.
Oklahoma 7, So. Methodist 7.
Oshkosh Tea. 3, Northland 0.
Parsons 12, Macomber Tea. 6.
River Falls Tea. 10, Stevens Pt. Tea. 7
Rose Poly. 6, Evansville 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 26, St. Norbert 6.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 7, Valparaiso 0.
So. Dakota State 20, Moorhead Tea. 7.
Toledo 19, Detroit Tech. 6.
Tulsa 23, Wichita 6.
Wabash 2, Franklin 0.
Washburn 12, Emporia Tea. 0.
Western Reserve 7, Dayton 0.
William Penn 12, Upper Iowa 0.
Wisconsin 14, Marquette 13.

Far West

California 32, Calif. Aggies 14 (first game).
Pacific 6, California 0 (second game).
Colorado Mines 19, Colorado State 14.
Flagstaff Tea 9, Nevada State 7.
Greeley State 13, Idaho (S. B.) 0.
Hardin-Simmons 6, San Francisco Univ. 6
Idaho 7, Montana State 6.
Oregon 7, So. California 7.
Oregon State 12, Stanford 0.
Pittsburgh 27, Washington 6.
New Mex. Norm. 10, Regis 7.
Santa Clara 7, Utah 7.

Sunday, Oct. 1

De Sales (Toledo) 44, St. Mary's (Mich.) 6.
John Carroll 13, St. Francis (Pa.) 2.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 19, Gonzaga 0.
St. Vincent 13, Niagara 0.

Vim Triumphs

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 2 (AP) Harold S. Vanderbilt's 12-meter yacht, Vim, had little trouble winning the New York Yacht Club's special series although she was beaten Saturday by F. T. Bedford's Nyala in the final race of the series of five.

American League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	106	45	.702
Boston	89	62	.589
Cleveland	87	67	.565
Chicago	85	69	.552
Detroit	81	73	.526
Washington	65	87	.428
Philadelphia	55	97	.362
St. Louis	43	111	.279

Results Sept. 30

New York 5, Boston 4.
Boston 4, New York 2.
Washington 9, Philadelphia 5
St. Louis 5, Chicago 1.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5.

Results Oct. 1.

St. Louis 4, Chicago 3. 10 inns.)
Cleveland 8, Detroit 3.
Detroit 1, Cleveland 0.

College Soccer

Saturday, Sept. 30

Princeton 6, Army 0.
Rensselaer 4, Mass. State 0.

College Cross-Country

Saturday, Sept. 30

New York Univ. 15, Colgate 45.

Pacific Coast Series

Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 5.
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 1.

Polo Result

Saturday, Sept. 30

Greentree 10, Texas Rangers 8.

Where To Dine

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ALMA'S TEA ROOM
Proprietors—
Alma M. and E. R. Truesdale
We are the original owners and for 15 years we have been known for our continual serving of real home-cooked food.
Intersection Rt. 3 and Rt. 28
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Breakfast Luncheons
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Excellent Food Vegetables Always Fresh
17TH CAFETERIA
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When Jodhpurs stay down at a canter . . . . .

and the coat falls in smooth, square tailored lines in back—what a satisfaction to a horseback rider!

The growing popularity of the old, old sport of riding is giving spectators as well as riders a keen appreciation of the right clothes for riding. A number of advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are well equipped to offer excellently tailored, correctly fashioned riding clothes suited to the season as well as to the occasion. Whether for a morning's trot in the park, for loping after cattle on a ranch, for show appearances, or for roughing it in the Adirondacks — in The Christian Science Monitor is a sporting goods store, a department store, or tailor who can offer you the outfit you will enjoy.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Saturday's sales	843,340
1939 volume to date	201,293,686
1938 volume to date	200,471,693

Stocks Decline Moderately Due To Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Realization pushed stock market prices downward today and leaders lost fractions to around 3 points.

The pace was slow compared with recent sessions. Toward the final hour prices were a little better than their lows for the day.

Transfers approximated 800,000 shares.

Brokers asserted the desire to realize was natural after the sharp run-up of Saturday, but added that offerings were at no time aggressive.

Rumors that peace might suddenly arrive, which depressed values last week, were of little moment in today's business, it was declared. Traders were said to be taking at its face value the statement of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that "it (the war) began when he (Hitler) wanted it and it will end only when we are convinced that he has had enough."

Stocks prominent in lower ground most of the session included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Westinghouse Air Brake, Pullman, du Pont, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Eastman Kodak and J. C. Penney.

Off in the curb were Humble Oil and E. W. Bliss.

Bond Trading Narrow

While the bond market seemed none too sure which route to follow today, the general trend was into narrowly lower territory.

Even U. S. Governments presented a jagged price line at the start of the last hour with gains of around ¾ point offset by losses of ¼. Turnover here slowed to a trickle compared with the recent trading boom.

Rail loans, recently in the market limelight as news of heavy traffic expansion hit the market, shifted to the minus side but most recessions were confined to fractions.

Frisco 4½s of '78 countered this trend with a small gain on news of court action favorable to holders. Losers included Erie 5s of '75, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G" and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

The foreign list was as uncertainly poised as the balance of the market. Italian, German and Japanese issues inched ahead but Australian, Belgian and Denmark obligations slanted lower.

Steel Rate Up This Week to 87.5 P. C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Rising sharply for the fourth consecutive week, the nation's steel operating rate for this week was estimated today by the American Iron & Steel Institute at 8.5 per cent of capacity, up 3.7 points to the highest since May 24, 1937.

The advance since Labor Day, sped by war buying and haste to get orders on mill books in precaution against higher prices, has been one of the most rapid in the history of the industry.

The operating rate in the last four weeks has moved up from 58.6, partly representing the usual seasonal upturn after Labor Day.

This week's rate is close to the peak of the recovery in 1937, which was 92.3 in April.

Selling in Grain Mart Lowers Prices

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—With most traders awaiting the Hitler and Chamberlain speeches in Europe, quiet but persistent selling dominated the grain trade today and prices were lower.

Wheat lost about 2 cents and corn and other grains more than a cent before enough buying power developed to steady the market and bring about moderate rallies.

Weakness in securities and European peace talk were the most important trade factors.

Wheat closed 1⅜-1¾ lower than Saturday, December 82⅞-¾, May 83½-⅜; Corn 1-1¼ down, December 49⅞, May 52¾-⅞; oats ¾-1⅜ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with irregular fluctuations today, although Winston Churchill's speech yesterday injected a note of confidence into dealings. Industrials and home rails were supported but Raffirs faile to hold up and coppers fell back. German loans edged forward and Argentines improved. Rubbers moved up a trifle with the commodity.

Paris: Quotations for Bourse issues came through slowly today but there were firming tendencies throughout the list. Rentes closed off 170 centimes up to 10.

Amsterdam: After a wobbly start, the Bourse put on a little forward steam today and closed at the day's best levels. Dealings in American stocks were cautious but most domestic levels attracted good demand.

Liverpool: Cotton futurs advanced 4 to 7 points today when a fair trade buying and covering met only scattered hedging.

Bantam Car Plans Bond Issue

BUTLER, Pa. (AP)—The American Bantam Car Company announced stockholders had authorized a $1,000,000 bond issue for expansion purposes due to increased demand. Export orders have jumped since outbreak of war, said the announcement, while domestic orders continue to show a rise.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	48	48	48	+ ¼
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 26
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	9	65¼	64⅜	64½	—1¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 30
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	13	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	38	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	14	17	16	16¼	— ⅛
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	43	19	17½	18½	—1
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	19	25⅜	25	25	— ⅞
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	10	10	10	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	185½	185	185	—2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	3	14	13½	14	Sep 30
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
11⅜	8	Allied Stores	13	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Sep 28
48¾	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	9	45	44⅜	44⅝	—1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Sep 29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Sep 30
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69¼	69¼	69½	+2⅛
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	23	22½	22⅝	Sep 29
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	2	31¼	30½	30⅜	— ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	15	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	48	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
57⅜	31⅝	Am Br Sh (¾g)	1	54	52	52	—2
116½	83½	Am Can (4)	11	114¼	113¼	114	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	157½	156⅞	156⅞	Sep 27
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	31	39⅜	37¾	38½	— ⅞
61½	30¼	Am Car pf	14	60	59	60	
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	27	24¾	24	24⅛	— ⅝
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Sep 30
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	114½	114	114	Sep 29
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8¼	4¾	Am European	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 29
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅝	2½	2½	
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
24⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	23	23	23	— ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	25½	24½	24½	—1
8	3⅝	Am Hide & Lea	35	7⅛	7	7⅛	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	39⅜	38¾	39⅜	
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	14	47¼	47¼	47½	+ ¼
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	20½	20½	20½	Sep 28
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	12	28	27	27⅜	— ⅞
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	75½	73	73	—4
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
5½	2½	Am M&Metal	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
40½	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	4	26	26	26	— ½
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	13	5⅝	5½	5½	
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	2	47	47	47	+ ¼
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	9	40¾	40½	40½	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	52	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	26	21¼	20½	21	— ½
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	4	79½	79½	79½	— ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Sep 30
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	13	56½	55½	56⅛	— ⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	137¾	137¾	Sep 29
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	7	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ¾
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	31	39⅜	38¼	39	—1⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep 29
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 28
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	26	25¾	25¾	— ¾
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Sep 29
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	9	161⅞	161¼	161⅞	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	74¾	74¼	74¼	— ⅜
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	10	75½	75¼	75⅜	— ⅛
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	
89⅜	41¼	Am Type Fdrs	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	32	14¼	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	87¼	85¼	85¼	Sep 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	35	14¼	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	15	58½	55½	56½	—2½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	10	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43	43	43	Sep 28
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	154	34⅛	33½	33⅞	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	46¼	45¾	46¼	Sep 30
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Sep 30
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	16	16	16	Sep 30
3⅜	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	101¾	— ¼
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 25
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	24	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	21	9⅜	8¾	9⅛	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	65	65	65	Sep 28
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	32	33	31¼	31⅞	—1⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	64	64	64	— ½
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	3	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20¼	20	20	+1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	48	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ¾
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Sep 30
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	12	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	44¼	44¼	44¼	Sep 28
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64	64	64	Sep 29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep 30
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 30
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	42	6⅛	5¾	6	— ¼

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	148	20¾	19⅞	20	— ⅞
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	23	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	15	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ½
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	3	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	— ⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	7	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	7	26⅛	25	26	Sep 29
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep 25
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 29
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	20	29⅞	29	29¼	— ⅝
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Sep 27
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	39	38⅜	38¾	— ½
18½	15½	Beth Steel (½g)	104	91½	90½	90⅞	—2½
120⅜	99¼	Beth S 5% pf (1)	6	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
28	15⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	117¼	117	117¼	+ ¼
24¼	14	Bigelow-Sanf	15	29½	28	29⅛	+1⅛
17¾	8½	Black & Deck(1)	5	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
34¾	16¾	Blaw-Knox	10	14⅞	14	14⅝	— ¼
28½	16	Boeing Airplane	25	27½	26⅜	26⅝	— ½
22	12½	Bohn A&B(¾g)	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅝
22	16½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borden Co (.90g)	12	21¾	21¼	21¼	
4⅞	1½	Borg-War (¾g)	25	28¼	27⅜	27¾	— ⅝
31½	19½	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
7¾	5⅛	Bower Roll B(2)	1	31	31	31	
15⅞	7¾	Brew Cp A (.60g)	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
31⅞	16¼	Bridgeport Br	18	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅜
41	31	Briggs Mfg 1g)	56	25½	24⅞	25	— ⅜
53	41¾	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 19
2	1⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	10	47	46	47	+1
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep 29
41	31⅛	Bkly Un G (¾g)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
25	13½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¾g)	6	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	16	11⅜	11	11	— ½
8	4	Budd Mfg	20	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	5	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—1
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep 30
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	6	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	13	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	18	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	8	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	16	16	16	

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	26¼	25	25⅛	—1
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	59	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¾g)	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	9	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	94	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	3	40	39½	39½	+ ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	30⅝	30½	30½	—⅝
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 29
64½	38½	Case(JI) Co (5e)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
107½	100½	Caterpill Trac(2)	3	61½	60¾	61½	—1
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	19	26	25¼	25¾	— ¾
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	13	28	28	28	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	12	11	11	— ½
5½	3½	Century R M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	41¼	40¾	41	— ½
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 26
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	28	27½	27½	— ¼
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	51	44¾	43⅜	44⅛	—1¼
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp (1.20g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	15	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Sep 30
13½	9½	Chi MalOr(3g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	6	⅞	¾	¾	
1⅝	½	Chi M St P&P pf	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	10	17¾	17	17	— ½
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	37	37	37	Sep 28
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Sep 27
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 21
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	
13½	5	Childs Co	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
92½	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	86	91	89⅝	90½	— ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
30	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
33½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅝
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	20	46½	43⅞	45	—2
35½	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	1	31½	31½	31½	
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	3	110	109¾	110	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	10	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6).	1	103½	103½	103½	
36¼	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	6	33⅞	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¾
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	45	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	4	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
94	73	Col Carb (4)	7	89¼	88½	89¼	— ¾
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	19	46⅜	45¾	46⅜	+ ⅛
109⅝	99	Coml Cr pf (4½)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ½
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 30
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	34	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	24	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	64	63½	64	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	41	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
7	5	Congress Cigar	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	54	26¼	25½	25⅞	— ¼
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 28
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	26	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ¼
37	27	Cons Edison(2)	54	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅜
108⅛	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103	103	103	— ⅜
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Sep 29
77⅛	45⅝	Cons Laundries	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	33	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	4	6¾	6½	6¾	Sep 30
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	29	29	29	Sep 27
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	89½	89½	89½	Sep 26
11½	9½	Container Corp	11	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	4	15	14¾	14⅜	— ⅝
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	3	89	89	89	
51¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	6	49	48¾	48¾	
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅝
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	8¾	8½	8½	+ ¼
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37	36⅜	36⅝	+ ¼
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	22	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	6	30	29½	30	Sep 30
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	7	63½	62¾	63½	+1
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	5	155	155	155	Sep 26
47⅜	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	4¼	4	4⅛	
21⅝	5⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	29	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	— ¾
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	98	97½	97½	— ½
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	26	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8	—

Commerce and Finance

Steel Rate at New High for Year; Mills Try to Boost Capacity

Business and Industry

Unemployment Is Seen Unnecessary And Preventable

NEW YORK—In presenting a program to halt the selfish abuses and unsound policies which are now keeping more than 10,000,000 men out of work, the fourth Fortune Round Table in its report finds that unemployment in the United States is unnecessary and preventable.

Participants in this Fortune Round Table on unemployment included: Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney; Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp.; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Nelson A. Rockefeller; William S. Farish, President of Standard Oil of N. J.; Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corp.; Boris Shishkin, A. F. of L. economist; George H. Houston, of the National Association of Manufacturers; and President Edward A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

These men and seven others, representing the points of view of small businessmen, retailers, bankers, and professional economists, agreed that many specific uneconomic policies of business, of labor, of agriculture, and of government itself are responsible for unemployment today.

Plan Is Offered

To remove these obstacles, the Fortune Round Table report recommends that:

1. Business should adopt price and wage policies that will increase purchasing power.
2. Labor should consider the effect of its wage policies upon the volume of production.
3. Agriculture should confront the problem of permanent over-capacity and pay the same attention to pricing for increased volume as industry and labor.
4. Government, in addition to preventing abuses, should constantly encourage private investment.

"Despite the progress of the past century, the needs of the American people are far from gratified," declares the Round Table report, published in full in the October issue of Fortune. "With a per capita annual income of $470 (1936), the task of improving the standard of living of the American people is still formidable. The services and goods that the country should consume before a civilized living standard is obtained for everyone are virtually unlimited. The problem is to increase national productivity by increasing employment and investment.

"It is our belief that business recovery today is held back by numerous barriers or deterrents—many of which have unconsciously been formed by the efforts of various economic groups to improve their own position by policies the general effect of which is to hold back production in the economy as a whole. . . .

Tendency to Spend

"From the political standpoint, it is comparatively easy to increase government expenditure but extremely difficult to remove deterrents. Consequently the tendency of some men in public life is to dodge the issue of deterrents, hoping to keep the country afloat by indiscriminate spending.

"If given industries utilize their power so as unduly to increase prices and fix large profit margins, particularly while operating plant at only part capacity, then the unemployed cannot possibly be absorbed by private inenterprise," the Fortune Round Table report points out. "Full employment can be achieved only if American industry displays initiative in starting new enterprises and in passing on a proper part of the benefits of technological progress to the consumer in the form of lower prices and to the wage earner in the form of higher earnings.

"It is just as important for organized labor to have well-planned policies for the marketing of the services of their members as it is for industry to have sound price policies. When unions look upon themselves as engaged in merely fixing prices, they may do a poor job of marketing, not only from the standpoint of their own members but also from that of the mass of unorganized unemployed. For if wage rates are increased so as to wipe out profits, the employer must reduce the number employed."

Farm Prices Outlook

As for agricultural deterrents, the Fortune Round Table report points out that: "If the farmer is to live under a 'controlled' economy, in so far as industry and organized labor are concerned, he demands some equally effective device for maintaining his prices. Since farmers are divided into millions of small units unable to organize as effectively as industrial capital or labor, they have turned to government for aid.

"In so far as government's agricultural policy has aimed at cushioning the shock of necessary adjustment, the Round Table believes that it is justified. On the other hand, there is a danger that agricultural payments and loans will serve as a deterrent to the full utilization of our resources, if such payments tend to freeze the existing situation.

"The degree to which readjustments must take place in agriculture depends partly on the extent to which national income as a whole can be raised and foreign markets recovered. Until these major question are answered the future of agriculture must be uncertain.

Criticisms of Government

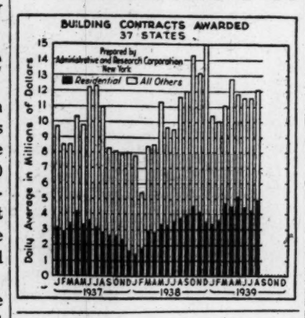
"Finally we turn to the criticisms directed against government deterrents to full employment," the Fortune Round Table continues. "The most important general deterrent advanced is a complex of fears as to the motives of the present Administration.

"Particular criticism is directed against the present method of regulating the issuance of securities.

"Many businessmen also emphasize the effect of recent tax policies. The tax rate on corporate incomes, which roughly doubled between 1929 and 1936, is a burden on enterprise discouraging new employment. If the corporate income tax were reduced and the burden shifted on the middle brackets of the personal income tax, it would still fall upon essentially the same people, but in a way that would not affect managerial decisions as at present.

"Recognizing the necessity of regulation to prevent certain abuses, the Round Table believes the time has come when regulation and government policy generally should be given a new orientation. Government should not only prevent business abuse, but it should also encourage private investment and business practices that are socially beneficial."

Building Contracts Continue Above '38


BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED
37 STATES
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation New York
Residential
All Others
Daily Average in Millions of Dollars
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1937
1938
1939

Textile Workers To Make Demands For Higher Wages

NEW YORK (AP)—The Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) notified principal manufacturers of woolen and worsted goods that it would demand an "immediate and substantial" wage increase for 160,000 workers to offset higher living costs brought on by the war.

President Emil Rieve said similar requests would be made later for approximately 1,250,000 organized and unorganized textile workers in cotton and other textile branches.

The union's executive council voted to ask for immediate higher wage conferences with the American Woolen Co.; the Princeton Worsted Co.; the Berkshire Woolen Co.; the Kent Manufacturing Co., and the Arlington, Uxbridge, Stevens and Pacific Mills.

Mr. Rieve said the union would seek prompt restoration of wages reduced during 1938 as well as advances "justified by the rise in prices."

Citing union acceptance of 1938 reductions, Mr. Rieve said the workers did not attempt to dislocate the industry, and expressed belief that the woolen and worsted industry should be prepared to share benefits of a present upward movement in the industry.

The council, composed of 19 vice-presidents representing different sections and branches of the industry, announced that if the mills "desire to be reasonable," there would be no recourse to strikes.

The council condemned what it described as undue advances in consumers' goods which had increased living costs.

"The rising cost of living means a real reduction in the buying power of labor," the council asserted, "and wage increases must balance this development."

Bank Clearings Well Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading United States cities during the week ended Sept. 27 lagged a little behind the preceding week but outstripped the comparable 1938 period for the 10th consecutive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest clearings of $5,193,946,000 were 12.7 per cent ahead of $4,606,664,000 a year ago but were $881,151 less than the previous week.

All cities reported gains over last year, including New York 7.3 per cent, Boston 39.5 per cent, Baltimore 37.2, Cleveland 30.6, Omaha 29.9, Pittsburgh 28.3, Detroit 26.5.

Chicago volume of $299,600,000 represented a gain of 10.5 per cent from $271,100,000 in 1938.

R. H. Macy & Co. Offers New 'Cash-Time' Service

NEW YORK (AP)—R. H. Macy & Co., one of the country's largest department stores, announced that beginning Oct. 9 it will revise a policy adopted in 1858 of selling only for cash.

The store will offer a "cash-time" service which will allow customers cash prices to be paid out of income.

First Nat'l Stores Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—First National Stores, operating a large grocery chain, reported net profit for the three months ended July 1 of $713,794, or 87 cents a common share, compared with $647,977, or 79 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

Chile to Use U. S. Credit to Develop National Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The $5,000,000 credit given Chile by the Import-Export Bank of Washington will be spent on American machinery and other imports for the development of national industries. The advance is made direct to the Corporation for the Stimulation of Production. This organization was to direct post-earthquake recovery but will now also tackle economic problems created by the European war.

The dollar loan is for five years, with four and a half per cent interest, and service guaranteed by the special taxation imposed under the same law that created the Corporation.

There is a Government share in the copper companies' profits which should insure extra income in dollar currency, thus avoiding the difficulties of exchange transfer when payments are made.

The credit represents welcome assistance at this time. The earthquake's effects on regional economy, a sharp decline in exports, followed early adverse war reactions, have created many difficulties in the import trade. The most acute of these will disappear with the additional $5,000,000 exchange.

The Production Corporation is authorized to contract foreign loans up to 1,000,000,000, pesos. The American credit represents approximately 150,000,000 pesos. Finance Minister Robert Wachholtz, who is president of the Corporation, announced he will spend 100,000,000 pesos in installments up to December 31, 1940. This will all go towards industrial development. Purely constructional activities are taken care of by the Reconstruction Corporation, which is empowered also to obtain foreign loans up to 1,000,000,000 pesos.

Señor Wachholtz declared that peso revenue is coming in most satisfactorily, sufficient to finance all immediate plans for reconstruction and production. More than 100,000,000 pesos are already allotted on new schools, water works and housing in the devastated zone. Other millions are invested in roads to relieve the railways of heavy traffic.

Pesos, though plentiful, will not buy road-making and industrial machinery, however. That is why a dollar credit became necessary. The conditions granted by the bank are considered businesslike and dignified by all sectors of Chilean opinion.

U. S. Revises List Of Surplus Food Under Stamp Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department issued a revised list of Surplus farm commodities which may be obtained under the Government's food stamp plan.

The list, effective October 1, includes butter, eggs, raisins, apples, pork lard, dried prunes, onions except green onions, dry beans, fresh pears, wheat flour and whole wheat flour, and corn meal. Fresh snap beans were designated as surplus for the period October 1 through October 31.

Raisins, apples, park lard and snap beans appeared on the list for the first time. Foods which will be removed from the list October 1 include cabbages, fresh peaches, fresh tomatoes, rice and fresh green peas.

The Department revises its list in accordance with seasonal or other changes in the market situation.

The stamp plan is in operation in Rochester, N. Y.; Dayton, Ohio; Seattle; Birmingham, Ala.; Pottawatomie County Okla., including the city of Shawnee, and Des Moines, Iowa. Springfield, Ill., has been designated as the next city where the plan will be placed in operation.

Under the program, low income families are alloted stamps with which they may obtain surplus foods from grocery stores.

Engineering Awards Drop in September

NEW YORK (AP)—Major engineering construction awards in September totaled $209,337,000 compared with $311,222,000 in August and $289,725,000 in September, 1938, the Engineering News-Record reported.

The weekly average was 10 per cent below that of September last year, which contained five weeks against four this year, and 16 per cent under the August weekly average.

For the nine months the total was $2,265,252,000, an increase of 13 per cent over the comparable period last year. Private awards were off 4 per cent and public construction 21 per cent higher.

By groups the awards compared as follows:

	Sept. 1939	Sept. 1938
Private	$63,077,000	$53,442,000
State, municipal	$113,366,000	$199,544,000
Federal	$32,894,000	$36,739,000

Canada Raises Trading Liit on Butter, Eggs

MONTREAL, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Canadian Commodity Exchange announced that today it would increase to two cents the maximum daily fluctuations allowable in butter, cheese and eggs, thus restoring the traditional range existing before the recent emergency caused imposition of a one cent limit.

The ruling applies to spot and "to arrive" transactions. The futures transactions limit has always been 2 cents.

Monitor Index Shows Extension Of Sharp Advance in Business

Extending the sharp advance of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity mounted to 97.0 (prel.) on Sept. 23, the highest level since Sept. 18, 1937. This compares with 96.4 on Sept. 16 and 85.7 on Sept. 24, 1938.

The three components of the index registered gains in the reported figures but only electric power production fell short of seasonal expectations and showed a moderate dip from the previous week's two-year high.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued the steady climb which has been in progress, with only one interruption in the Labor Day holiday week, since the first week in August. The latest week's gain was more than seasonal in extent and the adjusted figure made a new high for the year and a two-year high record.

Bank debits outside New York City mounted for the third consecutive week to the highest total since the first week in the year and on an adjusted basis to the best level since last January.

Orders of railroad equipment have shown a pronounced improvement, and expansion in the steel mills and public utilities is reported under way.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep.23* 1939	Sep.16 1939	Sep.22 1938
Combined index	97.0	96.4	85.7
Bk debits outside NYC	93.0	90.3	82.4
Elec power production	100.9	101.2	91.4
Misc carloadings	93.1	92.8	77.8

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On the whole the market last week went down, but it was a microscopic downturn which a month from now nobody will ever remember. What really happened was the rails went up and industrials went down and the result was about a draw.

On the New York Times' 50-stock index it looks as though stocks were making a triangle with a rising bottom, so that the breakout should come about Columbus Day and should be on the upside. (Perhaps about quarter of eleven in the morning?)

But the Dow-Jones' index of rail shares looks much better. No sidewise movements there, the slant is up and no mistake, to a new high for the month, the year, and for the bull market that started in April, 1938. In other words rails touched 36 last week and the best they could do last November was 34.33. It seems strange that they have done so much better than the industrials. Rail equipments did even better than the rails, as they usually exaggerate the movement of the railroad group.

Each day's list of new 1939 highs generally contained a long list of rail equipments, just as each day's brief list of new 1939 lows generally contained one or two gold stocks. And in the bond market the second-grade mortgages had a field day and helped to draw bond averages almost back to pre-war levels despite the stubborn refusual of Treasuries to lift their heads.

Peace Scare

Toward the end of the week the chief bearish influence on the market was a covey of peace rumors which flitted round the floor of the stock exchange. The idea is that Hitler will say to the Allies "Now that I and Russia have finished off Poland, let's stop fighting." The argument is by appeal to the lack of impressive air raids.

The answer is that Germany is in none too comfortable a position by having Russia as a next-door neighbor; that she had to take the jackal's share of the Polish carcass, and that as an economic ally Russia is probably a total loss. Her biggest year's sales to Germany in the last decade were about $80,000,000 worth of goods in 1935, which was perhaps 5 per cent of Germany's imports.

Anyway the peace rumor was about the only acceptable explanation for the sell-off—except the Washington delay over striking out the embargo on arms. Certainly the business news had not one bearish note in it. Everybody is holding tight to the present price level as long as he can, but the pressure toward higher prices keeps breaking through here and there, either because raw materail costs have gone up, as with the steel industry, or because buyers are persistent and importunate, as with zinc and copper among the non-ferrous metals.

The discriminatory process among commodities now goes on apace, with the averages held steady only by the fact that strength in some offsets weakness in others. Wool moves steadily upward, and the Wool Top Futures Market here is having the business of its life, bigger even than Antwerp's best, as the trade is getting the habit of hedging.

Open-interest figures in most of the commodity markets seem to say that the successive limit steps upward in most commodity markets a few weeks ago were not the result of outside speculation but of the placing or lifting of trade hedges. As a matter of fact spot prices mostly went up faster than future contracts.

National Industrial Conference Board figures help to explain. They show that at the end of August new orders were up 21 per cent over a year earlier, unfilled orders up 26 per cent, and inventories down 7 per cent.

Foreign buyers are now finding it hard to buy here, particularly in cotton goods and steel, producers cannily giving first place to regular domestic buyers, and being booked up in many cases for the rest of the year.

Traders Concerned

Congress's proposed ban on the carriage of American goods in American ships to belligerent countries is beginning to give worry to certain commodity trades. If, for instance, American ships can't carry outbound cargoes to Britain's African possessions, they will have to raise freight rates on incoming cocoa, and the same holds for rubber and tin.

The Street took with some gloom the President's remark about the War Resources Board soon breaking up. Though its work, really, has been done and there is no further need for it now, nevertheless the announcement was taken as a triumph for Corcoran and Cohen.

The utility industry is expecting to be harried soon for expansion plans for "national defense," though it doesn't make industrial sense, and if you examine the chart of rising electric power load as it rose through the World War, you can't tell the difference where the war began and ended.

Incidentally one of the arguments given against the utilities as a market purchase is slightly misleading. It is said that they cannot raise rates easily or without long-winded legal runaround. However, about 85 per cent of their load (though not of their revenues) goes to industry at negotiated rates, and as the industrial cost of by-product or owned-installation power rises, the utilities could in a price pinch raise their own prices for wholesale power correspondingly.

Government bonds seem to have hit bottom for a time. The Federal bought only $7,000,000, and the market showed no outstanding weakness. Meantime the Federal let about $20,000,000 of bills run off, and the bill rate, which a few months ago had been around 1-20 of one per cent, is now around 17-20ths (or 0.85 per cent bank discount rate).

They say here that Mr. Eccles and Mr. Morgenthau had a difference of opinion, Mr. Eccles wanting the Federal to do some more market-supporting, and Mr. Morgenthau wanting to let nature take its course, but be that as it may the Treasury feelers sent out about a possible refunding soon of the $500,000,000-odd of 1⅜ per cent notes maturing Dec. 15 seem to indicate an acceptance by Washington of the prospect that current levels for Treasury obligations are here to stay for a while at least.

Commercial loans continue to expand, but the expansion is slowing down.

The British are selling securities here in large blocks, mostly over the counter. Nobody seems to know why they sell now instead of waiting. It is being done rather quietly and discreetly and carefully. And meantime the pound in the free New York market is back up round the $4.02 London level.

Steel Operations Up 4½ Points To 84 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased 4½ points to 84 per cent of mill capacity, extending the September upturn to 20 points, according to the magazine Steel.

"Pressure for delivery," continues the report, "leaves mills the problem of providing additional iron and steel producing facilities necessary to relieve heavy backlogs.

Capacity Increased

"More steelmaking capacity is being added as rapidly as possible. In some cases this is being retarded by shortage of blast furnace capacity. The latter, in turn, is handicapped by lack of adequate coke supplies. Demand for coking coal is taxing mine capacity, with some operators unable to acquire sufficient manpower and equipment to ease the situation immediately.

"Scrap prices continue to advance, but the pace is slower and in some districts quotations show signs of leveling off soon. Steel's price composite of steelworks scrap grades advanced only 75 cents last week to $20.75, compared with a rise of $4.50 the preceding three weeks. The current figure still is short of the 1937 peak of $22.08 attained in April that year.

"What portion of September's steel business is destined for buyer's stocks, rather than for consumption this quarter, is difficult to determine. Actual and prospective price increases have been an important factor in simulating forward coverage, with relatively low inventories also an influence.

"At the same time, consumption is expanding steadily in many directions. Automobile production, quickened by better retail sales than was expected, rose nearly 9,000 units last week to 62,755 cars and trucks, highest in 13 weeks. Railroad demand for equipment and track material has shown the most abrupt increase in many years, and activity in structural shapes has expanded markedly the past week or two.

Freight Car Orders

"Latest freight car orders involve an additional 12,000 units. Protection has been obtained on approximately 500,000 tons of steel for new cars alone, including about 5,000 pending for export. An additional 100,000 tons is under protection for equipment repairs. This includes cars placed recently as well as those pending. Rail purchases last week totaled close to 120,000 tons, with a large tonnage still pending."

Steelmaking gains were smaller in most districts last week, as a number of plants already are at capacity. Pittsburgh was up 4 points to 79, Chicago rose 5½ points to 84 and Youngstown moved up 4 points to 86. Other increases included 2 points to 61 in eastern Pennsylvania; 3½ points to 87½ at Cleveland; 3 points to 86 at Birmingham; 20 points to 100 in New England; 7 points to 78½ at Cincinnati and 5½ points to 72 at St. Louis. Unchanged were Wheeling at 88, Buffalo at 72 and Detroit at 99.

Tire, Steel Leaders For Embargo Repeal

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Paul W. Litchfield, President of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. joined industrial leaders advocating repeal of the arms embargo and advocated defense measures.

Speaking before members of the Akron Exchange Club Mr. Litchfield said the neutrality question before Congress is "just a difference of opinion of how best to keep us out of war," and that he favored the policy suggested by Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt.

He declared the nation would do well to further strengthen its defenses, particularly in development of the air force. "Nations which today are controlling the air are holding the whip hand," he said.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — President Frank Purnell, of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., said he favors modification of the embargoes in the Neutrality Act along the lines suggested by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Purnell said that steel is not affected by the law, but that he feels the change would be a factor in preventing the spread of war to a point where the United States could not avoid being involved.

Cement Output, Shipments Up in August; Stocks Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the Portland cement industry produced 12,369,000 barrels in August, shipped 13,804,000 from the mills and had 20,926,000 in stock at the end of the month.

Production and shipment increased 12.4 and 16.8 per cent respectively as compared with August, 1938, but mill stocks were 7.1 per cent lower.

Maine Central Net Declines

PORTLAND, Me. (AP) — The Maine Central Railroad reported a net income of $5,066 over and above fixed charges in August compared with $15,488 net income the same month a year ago. For the first eight months, the report said, net income after fixed charges was $157,267 in comparison with a deficit of $311,050 the same period in 1938.

Heads Railroad

Frank J. Gavin

Elected President of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Gavin formerly was Executive Vice-President of the road.

TNEC Hears Ten Concerns Own Half Of U. S. Oil Reserve

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monopoly investigating committee heard that 10 companies, headed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, own half of the gross proved oil reserve in the United States.

The witness, E. Degolyer of Dallas, Texas, said, however, that these large companies accounted for only 36.8 of the nation's gross production of oil. He remarked that he did not know whether this was "by force of circumstances or design." He did not name the 10 companies.

"On a net basis," the witness said, "approximately one-third of the nation's (oil) reserves are owned by the so-called old Standard companies, one-fourth by small companies or individuals, one-fifth by the 10 principal independents and from one-sixth to one-eighth is royalty owned by landowners and royalty owners."

Mr. Degolyer said there were no dependable statistics with regard to the number of companies and individuals engaged in producing oil, but added that the number would run into the thousands.

Discussing the proration of production, under which companies are permitted to produce only a fraction of the potential daily flow from their wells, Mr. Degolyer said he thought "too little has been done toward insuring conditions of reasonable price through the necessary prerequisite of providing reasonable cost."

"In my opinion," he continued, "this is in part the fault of the industry and in part the fault of the states. The industry has done much in speeding up drilling rates and so keeping costs down in the face of constantly increasing depth to which it is now required to drill."

Roads Make Plans To Buy Equipment

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad announced it is inquiring for and expects to purchase 1,500 cars and seven diesel electric switching locomotives.

Erie said it was in the market for 700 50-ton box cars, 500 50-ton hopper cars, 250 70-ton drop bed gondolas and 50 70-ton flat cars. The road also intends to buy three 1,000-horsepower and four 600-horsepower diesel switching locomotives.

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph Budd, president of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad announced directors of the road had approved an equipment buying program involving the acquisition of 10 modern freight locomotives, 100 flat cars, 250 coal cars and four diesel passenger locomotives.

The new diesels, Mr. Budd said after a meeting of the board, will release for other service a half dozen or more locomotives now in service hauling passenger trains.

The board took no action with respect to vacancies in its membership.

Road Orders $1,000,000 Rails

NEW YORK (AP)—Norfolk & Western Railway Co., has ordered around 25,000 tons of 135-pound steel rails from Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., and Bethlehem Steel Co., trade circies said. The cost was estimated at more than $1,000,000.

British, French 'War Chest' Put At $8,000,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—England and France together had a "war chest" of more than $8,000,000,000 in gold and dollar assets at the start of the present conflict, the National City Bank of New York estimated.

The big Wall Street bank, with numerous foreign branches, brought out its compilation as business circles tried to figure how much the allies would be able to buy here in event of a "cash and carry" neutrality law.

The National City estimated combined British and French gold and dollar assets at $8,180,000,000 compared with $7,505,000,000 in 1914.

Its "rough estimates" on a comparative basis were set down as follows:

England	1914	1939
Gold at home and abroad	$795,000,000	$2,200,000,000
Bank balances in United States	270,000,000	580,000,000
American securities	2,650,000,000	1,090,000,000
Direct investments in United States	600,000,000	700,000,000
Total	$5,315,000,000	4,570,000,000
France	**1914**	**1939**
Gold at home and abroad	$1,750,000,000	$3,025,000,000
Bank balances in United States	30,000,000	275,000,000
American securities	365,000,000	285,000,000
Direct investments in United States	45,000,000	25,000,000
Total	$2,190,000,000	$3,610,000,000

"In addition to the gold and dollar assets of Great Britain and France, consideration may well be given to their extensive investments in the dominions and colonies," the bank said in its monthly economic survey.

"These include numerous Canadian securities, Rhodesian copper shares, Rand mining shares and large British investments in neutral countries such as South America, many of which doubtless could be sold in the New York market for dollars.

"British investments in Canada hae been estimated at about $2,500,000,000, in South Africa at $1,250,000,000 and in Argentina at $2,200,000,000. . . .

"Finally, it should be pointed out that an important continuous source of dollar exchange available to the Allied powers lies in their new production of gold. Approximately $730,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of the world output outside of Russia, was produced within the British and French empires in 1938, whereas in 1914 their annual production was but $260,000,000."

Canada's Exportable Wheat Surplus Put At 416,000,000 Bu.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada has available for export during the crop year which began Aug. 1, some 416,000,000 bushels of wheat, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated in a report on the wheat situation.

The amount is arrived at by adding the 1939 carry-over of 95,000,000 bushels to the new crop of 449,000,000 bushels and deducting the estimated domestic requirements of 128,000,000 bushels.

Of the 416,000,000 bushels, 12,000,000 bushels were exported in August, leaving a balance of 404,000,000 bushels on Sept. 1.

Domestic requirements during the last crop year were 122,600,000 bushels, as compared with 100,600,000 bushels the previous crop year. Based on these figures, the estimate of 128,000,000 bushels this year was decided upon. The increase is to allow principally for the loss in cleaning the big crop.

Carloadings Seen Rising 13 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimate that freight carloadings for the fourth quarter of 1939 would be 13.8 per cent above loadings for the same quarter last year.

The estimate, the association added, was based an questionnaires submitted shippers "before the sudden increase in carloadings subsequent to the outbreak of the European conflict were much in evidence."

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 202

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, September 26, 1939.

1832 1939

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bata Shoe Firm Expands Despite Events in Europe

WASHINGTON (AP) — World-wide activities of the Bata Shoe Company, located in what formerly was Czechoslovakia, have been expanded rather than curtailed by recent events in Europe.

This was disclosed by the Commerce Department, which reported that annexation of Czechoslovakia by Germany had created a huge new market for the company, an important competitor of United States manufacturers.

Reich Aids Bata

The Reich Government, which previously had barred Bata products, has opened its markets to the giant organization. In fact, said the department, Germany has welcomed an influx of Bata footwear because domestic manufacturers were flooded with unfilled orders.

Meanwhile, the Reich was reported as lending aid to expansion of Bata's world trade since the company's extensive export business had become a valuable factor in Germany's own foreign trade.

The Bata company is diverting much of its United States business from its main plant in Czechoslovakia to the Netherlands, the department reported, adding that this accounted for a 13-fold increase in exports of footwear from the Netherlands to this country during the first half of 1939 as compared with the corresponding period of 1938.

Shipments to the American market in the two half-year periods, respectively, were 8,192 and 108,528 pairs. These were low priced footwear with a declared export value of about 66 cents a pair, the department said.

With establishment of new factories in Canada and the United States, Bata now has plants in every part of the world except South America, it was reported.

Protest Entry of Czechs

The United Shoe Workers (C. I. O.) and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Massachusetts, have protested entry of Czech shoe workers to this country.

Mrs. Rogers said the Bata company was seeking permission to bring in 500 shoe workers "under the guise of visitors to the World's Fair, chemists and professionals." She said these workers probably would be assigned to Bata's new Maryland shoe factory and that she had protested to the Immigration Service and State Department against such "an injustice to thousands of American shoe workers now unemployed."

Mrs. Rogers and union representatives said 100 Czechs already have arrived at the Maryland plant.

Shippers Protest Cash-and-Carry Law

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—San Francisco business interests protested against a strict cash-and-carry law, and asked Congress to permit American ships to continue to call at ports outside the war zone, at least in the Pacific basin area.

Shippers said they did not want a law which would keep American ships from visiting Australia, New Zealand, India, Singapore, Hong Kong, or even Vancouver, B. C.

Rene May, President of the Pacific Fresh Fruit Association, said in a speech at a mass meeting last week that if the bill passes in its present form "about the only points to which American ships could sail would be the Philippines and some ports in China."

Sees Restrictive Factors In Market Rise Extension

Poor's Investment Advisory Service sees two restrictive factors currently appearing "to stand in the way of an immediate material extension of the rise." One is the question of neutrality legislation. "More importantly, however," the service states, "is the fact that stock prices as a whole have already given emphatic recognition to the higher levels of corporate earning power in prospect.

"Actual weakness would be incompatible with present business strength but a more leisurely and reasoned appraisal is likely to supersede for the time being the emotional impetus of the past few weeks. Any intervening period of irregularity should form a base for renewed advance."

Business Personals

Arthur Unger, General Foods Sales Company Vice-President, will retire from the company and from active business on Oct. 1, Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, announced. Mr. Urger has been engaged in sales promotion of grocery specialties for a period of more than 35 years.

The Polaroid Corporation announced that Will Marcus has joined their organization in a publicity and public relations capacity. Mr. Marcus recently left Norman Bel Geddes & Company where he served in a similar position.

Formation of the new firm of Henry Herrman & Co. to conduct a general business in investment securities has been announced. Its partners are Henry Herrman, for many years with Speyer & Co., and William M. Cahn, Jr., formerly of A. G. Becker & Co. The new offices are located at 52 William Street, New York.

Carl Howe, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad in charge of traffic, has been elected a director of the road, replacing Stephen Birch of Mahwah, N. J. Mr. Birch resigned.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	104.15	104.15	104.15
1 3⅜s '47-'43	107.3	107.3	107.3
4 3¼s '45-'43	107.5	107	107.5
1 3¼s '45-'43 reg	106.31	106.31	106.31
1 3¼s '46-'44	107	107	107
4 2¾s '47-'45	110.12	110.12	110.12
5 2½s '49-'46	104.9	104.6	104.9
15 2 '47	105.21	105.21	105.21
25 2¾s '51-'48	99.26	99.26	99.26
12 2½s '48	103	103	103
15 2½s '53-'49	102.1	102.1	102.1
2 2½s '52-'50	100.10	99.30	100
25 2¾s '54-'51	100.10	100.10	100.10
27 3s '55-'51	101.10	101	101
45 2¾s '60-'55	103.24	103.20	103.20
1 2¾s '59-'56	101.9	101.2	101.7
11 2¾s '63-'58	100.9	100.9	100.9
5 2¾s '65-'60	100.3	100	100
	100.10	100.8	100.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3¼s '64-'44	104.4	104.4	104.4

Home Owners Loan

6 2¼s '52-'42	102.28	102.28	102.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	83	82½	82½
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	76½	76	76
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	48	46½	47
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	92	92	92
2 Am. & For P 5s 2030	110	110	110
14 AmIGChem 5½s '49	97½	97½	97½
29 Am T & T 5½s '43 109	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
15 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109⅞	109	13-32
7 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100½	100	100½
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	101	100¾	101
8 Anaconda C 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3 Armour Del 4s 57	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
5 Arm Del 4s 55	95	94½	95
10 AT&SF 4s 95	95¼	95	95
2 AT&SF af 4s 95 st	102¾	102½	102½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	90	90	90
2 A C Line 4½s 64	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 A C Line 5s 48	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	75½	75½	75½
10 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	43½	43½	43½
8 Atl Refin 3s 53	36	36	36
13 B&O rfg 6s 95	101	100⅜	100⅜
9 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	35¼	34	34⅜
7 B&O 1st 5s 48	33½	33½	33½
2 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	70	70	70
2 B&O rfg 5s 95	68	68	68
1 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	31½	31¼	31½
6 B&O 5s 96 F	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 B&O 5s 96F ct	31½	30¾	30¾
16 B&O 5s 2000 D	30½	30½	30½
18 B&O cv 4½s 60	31¾	31¼	31½
18 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	22¾	22	22½
29 B&O 1st 4s 48	21⅞	20⅞	21
1 B&O S W 5s 50	70¾	70	70
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	50	50	50
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48B	88½	87⅞	87⅞
28 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	114	114	114
14 Beth Stl 2¾s 66	105⅛	104½	104½
47 Beth Stl 3¼s 66	98½	98⅜	98⅜
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	113¾	110⅜	110⅜
23 Boston&Me 5s 67	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	42½	42	42½
4 Boston&Me 4¾s 5s 55	38½	38¾	38¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	42½	42	42
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Bkly Un El 5s 50	74¼	73½	73⅞
6 Bkly U 5s 45	80½	80½	80½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	108	108	108
4 Buf R&P 4½s 57	100	100	100
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	44¼	44	44
4 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	43½	43	43
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	96⅛	96⅛	96
31 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅜	96⅜	96½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93	93	93
35 Nan Nat Ry 4½s '56	92	91¾	92
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¼	91¾	92
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	92¼	91¾	92
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	106	106	106
6 Can Pacific 5s '44	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	76½	76½	76½
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	79	79	79
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	70	69½	69½
12 Can Pac 4s perp	56½	56	56
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80½	80½	80½
16 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	5¼	5	5¼
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	38¼	38¼	38¼
19 Cen Pac 5s '60	57¾	57	57
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	72	71½	72
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	23¾	22¼	22⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 ChamP&F(38)4¾s'50	102	102	102
2 C&O 4½s '92	117½	117½	117½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96 D	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93	93	93
3 C&O rfg 3½s '71 A	92	92	92
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94½	94½	94½
2 CB&Q 4s III '49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Chi&E Ill 5s '34	111	111	111
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	21	20½	20½
8 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
5 Chi I & 6s '66	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
8 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3¼	3½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	11	11
6 Chi&NW gtn 5s '87	17½	17½	17½
58 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5⅞	5¼
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	11	11	11
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4	3¾	3¾
4 CRI&P 4s '88	17	16¾	17
19 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105	105	105
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	101½	101½	101½
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94	94	94
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	91	91	91
11 CCC&StL 4½s '77	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	61¾	61½	61½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107½	107	107
3 Col&So 4½s '80	81¾	81	81
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	42¾	42⅜	42¾
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	101¾	102
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	99⅞	99½	99½
31 ComwlthElec 3½s '58	103¼	103	103¼
13 Con Edis 3½s '48	115	114⅝	115
1 Con Edis 3½s'58	105½	105	105½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	101½	101	101¼
15 Con Rys 4s 54	102	102	102
8 Con Rys 4s 56	73½	73½	73½
5 Consum Pow 3½s 67	13½	13½	13½
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Container 5s 43	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Continental Oil 2¾s48	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Crown Cork 5s '56	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	102½	101¾	102½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Dayton P&L 3½s 60	35½	35	35⅝
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	105½	105	105
1 D G & E 5s 5 51	67¼	66¼	66¼
5 D & R G West 5s 55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	4¾	4½	4½
21 D & R G West 5s 78	8	7½	7½
49 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	108½	108½	108½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	103	102½	102¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107	106⅞	106⅞
63 Erie rfg 5s 67	107½	107½	107½
25 Erie rfg 5s 75	18½	17⅞	17⅞
1 Erie 1st 4s 96 reg	18¾	17¾	18
12 Erie gen lien 4s'96	40¾	40¾	40¾
13 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	27¼	27½	27½
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74	102⅜	102	102¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	9¼	9¼	9¼
6 Gen MotAccep3¼s51	61¼	61¼	61¼
19 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	104¼	104	104¼
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	80¼	79¼	79¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	84	84	84
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¾	93¼	93¾
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93	93	93
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	53	53	53
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	73	73	73
9 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	44¾	43¾	43⅞
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48	48¼
4 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106⅛	106	106
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	52	52	52
9 Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	53	52¼	52¼
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	57½	57⅛	57⅛
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	53	52½	52½
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96	95½	95½
12 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	105½	105¼	105¼
20 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	64	64
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	63¾	63¾	63¾
29 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	65	64¼	63¾
18 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	64⅜	64¼	64¼
3 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Int Hydro El cv '44	70	69½	69½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65½	65½	65½
5 Int Paper 5s '47	99	98½	98½
51 Int T&T 5s '55	48¾	48½	48¾
2 K C Stk Yds 5s '50	53½	53½	53½
1 K C Southn 5s '50	34	33½	34
20 K C Term 4s '60	69	69	69
7 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	99	99	99
5 L S & M S 3½s '97	80	80	80
2 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	84	84	84
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	53	52½	53
2 Lex & East 5s '65	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Lion Oil CV 4½s '52	123½	123½	123½
2 Loews 3½s '46	102	102	102
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	93½	93½	93½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	82	82	82
22 Louis & N un 4s '40	89	89	89
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	76	76	76
18 Manhat Ry 4s '90	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	66½	66½	66½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	51	51	51
9 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	103	103	103
1 Mid&Nor cn 4½s '39	94⅞	94¾	94¾
7 MilSpraa&NW 4s '47	32	32	32
1 M & StL 4s '49	14⅞	14½	14⅞
17 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	2½	2½	2½
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	4	3½	4
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	28½	27½	27½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	41¼	40⅞	40⅞
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	18	18
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18¼	18	18
8 Mob&Ohio 5s '38	6	6	6
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	30⅝	30½	30½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	94	94	94
3 Mount StT&T 3¼s '69	51¾	51¼	51¼
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	99½	99½	99½
14 Nat Ost 3½s '40	103⅛	103	103⅛
7 Natl Steel 3s '65	98¾	98¼	98¾
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	97⅞	97¾	97¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	26½	26½	26½
1 N Or Ter 4s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	70	70	70
131 NYC 4½s 2013 A	69	68½	68½
12 NYC cn 4s '98	63½	62½	62⅝
27 NYC cv 3¼s '52	66½	66	66¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	72	71½	72
3 NYCh&StL 4s '41	81¼	81	81
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	78	78	78
21 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	69½	68½	69
4 NYCh&StL 4s '46	62½	61¼	61½
5 NYCh&StL 3½s '47	81½	81½	81½
1 NY Conn RR 5s '58	85	85	85
	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	55	54⅞	55
2 Adriatic El 7s '52	52	51⅞	52
5 Antwerp 5s '58	69	69	69
22 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛
12 Argentine 4½s '48	89½	88½	89½
4 Argentine 4½s '71	84½	83½	84½
1 Australia 5s '55	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Australia 5s '57	68¼	68	68
3 Australia 4½s '56	65	65	65
4 Belgium 7s '55	92¼	91	92
8 Belgium 6½s '49	84⅞	83½	83½
19 Belgium 6s '55	86	84	84
1 Brazil 8s '41	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
13 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	12¼	12	12¼
2 Brazil 6½s 27-'57	12½	12	12¼
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11½	11½	11½
1 Brisbane 6s '50	70	70	70
13 Buen A 4½s&4½s'77	53¼	53	53
4 BuenA4½s&4½sAug'76	53½	53½	53½
12 Buen A 4½s&4¾s '75	58⅛	58⅛	58½
17 Canada 5s '52	99	98½	99
28 Canada 4s '60	87	86	86
12 Canada 3s '67	77	77	77
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14½	14½	14½
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14¼	14¼	14⅛
1 Chile 6s '60	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	13	12	12
1 Copenhag 5s '52	53	53	53
5 Copenhag 5½s '53	50	50	50
5 Costa Rica 7s '51	18½	18½	18½
5 Cuba 4½s '77	57¾	57¾	57¾
7 Denmark 6s '42	74	74	74
10 Denmark 4½s '62	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
4 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	70	70	70
1 Finland 6s '45	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
4 French 7½s '41	92	92	92
1 French 7s '49	99	99	99
5 Ger Gov 5½s '65	9¼	9	9¼
1 Haiti 6s 52	11	10⅞	11
9 Helsingfors 6½s 60	79	79	79
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	36½	36½	36½
34 Italy 7s 1951	52¼	52	52¼
7 Japan 6½s 54	78½	78½	78½
1 Japan 5½s 65	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
1 Mendoza Prov 4s 54	68	68	68
1 Met Water 5½s 50	59¼	59¼	59¼
12 Milan City 6½s 52	36	35¾	36
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	8½	8½	8½
5 Norway 6s 44	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Norway 6s 43	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Panam 5s63A st asd	63	63	63
10 Peru 7s 59	8½	8½	8½
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Peru 2d 6s 1961	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Poland 4½s 68 asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Poland 4½s '68 asd	5½	5½	5½
25 Queensld 5s '41	97	96⅛	96¼
4 Queensld 6s '47	78½	78	78
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14 Rome 6½s '52	42	41⅞	42
1 Salvador 4½s '57	18	17¾	17¾
1 Serbs Cts Sl8s '62	12	12	12
1 Uruguay 3¾s&4½s'79	40	40	40
2 Yokohoma 6s '61	55⅝	55½	55½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,055,000; previous day, 5,532,275; week ago, 13,557,250; year ago, 7,917,075; two years ago, 6,488,375; Jan. 1 to date 1,553,642,700; year ago, 1,314,010,280; two years ago, 8,206,966,450.

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Dec.	.83½	.83½	.82¾	.82⅞	.84⅜
May	.84¼	.84¼	.83½	.83½	.84⅞
July	.83	.83	.82	.82¼	.84
Corn					
Dec.	.50½	.50½	.49Z	.49⅞	.51
May	.53	.53¼	.52½	.52¾	.54
July	.54½	.54½	.53½	.53¾	.54¾
Oats					
Dec.	.32¾	.32¾	.31¾	.32⅛	.33
May	.33½	.33⅝	.32½	.32⅝	.33¾
July	.31¾	.31¾	.31	.31¼	.32
Rye					
Dec.	.53¾	.53¾	.53¼	.53⅝	.54⅞
May	.56¾	.56¾	.55⅜	.55⅝	.57⅛
July	.55¾	.55¾	.55¼	.55½	.56¾

Another Blast Furnace Working

CHICAGO (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation blew in its No. 1 blast furnace at its South Chicago plant, bringing to 16 the number of Carnegie-Illinois furnaces operating in the Chicago district. Eight are at South Chicago and eight at the Gary, Ind., works.

Canadian Pacific Earnings Up

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $1,326,000 was shown in Canadian Pacific Railway traffic earnings of $4,823,000, for the week ended Sept. 14, compared with $3,497,000 for the corresponding period last year. The increase was equal to 37.9 per cent.

Income Payments Up $1,700,000,000 In First 8 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins estimated that individuals received income totalling $43,067,000,000 in the first eight months of this year, or about $1,700,000,000 more than they got in the same period last year.

He said that if income payments continued at the same pace for the remainder of the year, the 1939 total would exceed $68,000,000,000, compared with 1938's $66,275,000,000.

Income payments, which are the total of wages, dividends, relief and other forms of income, is slightly different from what statisticians call "national income."

August income payments were estimated at $5,393,000,000 which was 4½ per cent more than in the same month last year.

In the first eight months of the year, total payments of wages and salaries were estimated at $28,503,000,000, compared with $27,087,000,000 in the same period last year.

U. S. Plane Exports Total $12,136,845 In August; New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Airplane exports from the United States reached a record total of $12,136,845 in August, just before invocation of the American neutrality law shut off major shipments to Europe.

The August figure, which was 34 per cent more than in July and 126 per cent more than in August last year, included $5,221,926 for England, and $4,801,260 for France. Both these warring nations have large airplane orders in this country which cannot be filled now because of the neutrality law, unless it is modified.

England's August purchases included 44 planes, 50 engines and many airplane accessories and parts. France took delivery on 57 planes, 129 engines and extra parts and accessories. Although France bought more units, England bought more expensive planes.

The remainder of August exports was divided between Canada, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippine Islands and Japan.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Div.	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (2.40)		34½	36½
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)		18½	20
Bank of New York (14)		437	449
Bankers Trust (2)		59½	61½
Brooklyn Tr (4)		78	83
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)		105½	108½
Chase National (1.40)		37	38
Chemical Bank and Trust (1.80)		51½	53¼
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)		172	178
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust		14	15½
Empire Trust (.60)		59	60
First National Bank Boston (2)		47	48
First National (100)		1890	1930
Guaranty Trust(12)		297	302
Irving Trust (.60)		13½	14½
Manufacturers Trust (2)		38½	40½
National City (1)		30½	32½
New York Trust (5)		115½	118½
Public (1½)		32¼	34¼
Title Guaranty & Trust		4½	5½

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (3a)	102½	106½
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	42¾	44¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	29
American Equitable (1)	23¾	25
American Insurance Newark (½a)	30	32¼
American Reinsurance (1.60)	12½	14
American Reserve (1½)	42½	44½
American Surety (2½)	24¼	25¾
Automobile (1a)	46	48
City of New York (1.20)	33	35
Conn General Life (.80)	22½	25
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	23¼	25
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	30	32¼
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	122	128
General Reinsurance (1a)	9	10¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	38¾	40¾
Globe & Rutgers	12¼	13¾
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	20	22¾
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	28¾
Hartford Fire (2)	27¼	28¾
Home Ins (1.20a)	75	78
Homestead (1)	33½	35½
Mass Bond (3½)	19¼	20¾
National Fire (2)	57¼	59
New Hampshire (1.60a)	58	60
New York Fire (1)	43½	46
North River (1)	16¼	17¾
Phoenix (2a)	25¾	27¼
Reserve (P) In (1.20a)	74½	78½
St Paul Fire (8)	25	26½
Springfield (4½a)	220	226
Sun Life (15)	113	116
Travelers (16)	290	340
US Fid & G	11	421
US Fire (2)	20	21½
	51¾	53¾

a—also extra or extras. g—declared or paid so far this year. e—paid last year.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.01⅞	$4.02⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.01⅞	4.02⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0228	.0228	†
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.2695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2260	.2662	$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	.0505	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5333	.5335	$
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2275	.2275	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0200	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1900x	.1900x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0070x	.0070x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—Peso*†	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			

New Zealand Marks a Century of Steady Progress Along a Broad Frontier

New Zealand Government Publicity Bureau; Paul's

All This Is New Zealand

(1) Maori weavers ply their trade at Rotorua, North Island. (2) Harvesting scene on Canterbury Plains. (3) Mt. Egmont rises 8,260 feet at Taranaki. (4) A view of Auckland University. (5) Mt. Underwood on South Island as seen from Milford Sound. (6) A comprehensive view of the city of Wellington. (7) On a sheep station at Wairarapa, North Island. (8) A countryside scene in New Zealand. (9) An afternoon of fun on the beach at Worser Bay, Wellington.

New Zealand Is as British As Ever in Spite of Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Dominion of New Zealand is as closely related to the British Empire today as it was before 1931 when the Statute of Westminster transformed that empire into a free association of nations. Whitehall may have ceased to exercise certain legal rights over this country, but the bond with Britain still remains in the New Zealand thought.

This is in no small measure because no statute can evoke the desire and the organization to carry out an independent policy in affairs outside the empire itself.

Today Britain continues to be the one member of the family of nations with really effective foreign representation, the background which comes from long-continued dealings with other powers, the personnel equal to the demands of services abroad.

The outcome of such a situation is clear: it leaves Britain in the policy of this Dominion. During the War there is no question of where loyalties lie, and a fundamental fact that emerges from the present situation is the fact of the unity of the Empire, in which New Zealand plays an inevitable role.

At the Lapstone, Australia, conference of the empire Institutes of International Affairs last year it was clearly recognized that the powers of the dominions to give a lead in foreign affairs were limited, and that their influence on policy in development was restricted by the factors of time and distance.

A pragmatic approach to the position of New Zealand within the British Commonwealth of Nations, then, reveals sharp militations upon its supposed freedom of action. Today it is safe to say it accepts those limitations without disquiet and is willingly backing Britain to the limit consistent with its own safety.

It does this the more readily because its present Government is strongly opposed to the dictatorships and to concessions to aggression.

In following this line New Zealand no more than seeks to preserve itself. It recognizes the importance of a powerful Britain in the organization of the empire, and knows that if the empire is to survive it must be strong at the center. It is confirmed in this decision by its trade ties and its financial needs. Today 75 per cent of its foreign trade goes to the United Kingdom, and just about half its national debt of £290,000,000 is owed there. And from its remote and peaceful ocean it yearns toward Britain with the devotion of a young child. British literature, British philosophy, British habits of thinking, of behaving, of feeling, are dominant here. In the depression election of 1931 the National Government could think of nothing better than to ask the country to vote in a national government and follow Britain's lead.

Even though, when the Statute of Westminster was passed, it was provided that none of its important sections should apply to any dominion without its consent, the present emergency has purely overridden technicalities.

New Zealand's position as a part of the Empire is suddenly disclosed to be one of those things which can be discussed from many angles in peace time, but which bring a single united response in war.

Courage and Idealism Mark the History of New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Next January New Zealand will observe the centenary of the British settlement of their shores, but not the lapse of a century since British work in this country began, or even since the land was first claimed for England's crown.

For the addition of New Zealand to the Empire was one of those curious accidents which resulted in the famous dictum that Britain founded an empire in a fit of absent-mindedness. When Capt. James Cook, famed navigator, explored the coastline in 1779 and annexed it in the name of his country, the British Government disavowed his act. A half-century after the American Revolution the British were not ill-content to have lost their colonies, the event lessened responsibility and diminished care, for colonists were apt to develop ideas of politics, and then, as Turgot said, the ripe fruit fell from the tree.

Sir James Stephen, Permanent Undersecretary at the Colonial Office, described his superiors as "mere throwings-up of the tide of life" (it seems the Government refused to waste a good man there) and a report of the committee of the House of Commons on the position of aborigines in the British settlements definitely discouraged colonization.

Factors in Changed Policy

From this position three things edged the British into the line of action which resulted in one more member of the family of nations of 1939.

The first was the poverty and discontent after the Napoleonic wars, and the need to find an outlet for the people. The unemployed and criminally-inclined did not diminish, it seemed, with the sailing of the transports to Botany Bay.

The second was the growth of the ideas of a group of young men who later called themselves "the theorists of 1830." They were strongly religious and heartily behind the missionary work which Samuel Marsden and his followers were doing among the Maoris.

The third was the colonization movement which resulted in the formation of the New Zealand company and which, despite delays and a discouraging report by a committee of the House of Lords, managed to equip and dispatch the ship Tory on May 5, 1839, its parting word from the Government being a warning from Lord Normanby that no pledge could be given of official recognition of any land titles which might be acquired in the new colony, and that the administration might move to annex the territory, apparently for the protection of the natives.

Naval Mission Dispatched

The political battle which followed was filled with personalities; at the end of it the Government sent off Capt. William Hobson, a naval officer, to Bay of Islands, to hoist the Union Jack and claim the country for Queen Victoria. That was the prelude to a quarrel between the settlers and the lieutenant-governor, partly due to his persistent refusal to live near the dominion's chief settlement, mostly traceable to his struggle with them over land titles granted by the company, and for which they had paid in good faith, but which the Government viewed with suspicion.

The settlers swarmed over the country; they established a large town at Port Nicholson, others at Wanganui, Auckland and New Plymouth, and mastered the little-populated South Island. In 1852 they won self-government, and four years later had a parliamentary system and a responsible ministry. The national history for the next 20 years was that of a dual conflict: a political struggle between the central Government and the nine provincial councils which did not wish to yield their powers, and a racial struggle between white newcomer and Maori.

The native wars, which lasted from 1861 to 1871, were purely land wars. They began in conflict for rich farm lands and because of the opposition of the Maoris to the land surveys. The natives proved expensive to conquer, they fought until they were able to fight no longer, and the colonists learned the lesson that timely conciliation might avert a dangerous situation. In these days New Zealand was a sheep-ranching country, and when the Maori wars began there were not 100,000 people settled here. In the next two decades the discovery of gold and the growth of agriculture, due partly to the fact that gold was found also in Australia and the gold-seekers have to be fed raised the population to five times that figure.

Roads and Railroads Built

But with the seventies depression was felt in the land. The scattered colonists could make little impact on the world, communications were still primitive, and the great exporting industries of frozen meat and dairy produce were yet to come. It was at this time Julius Vogel, Jewish journalist and Colonial Treasurer, propounded his plan of "borrowing for development," of restoring prosperity by building roads and railroads and importing immigrants from Britain. Once the novelty of the plan of this early Roosevelt was over, the House of Representatives voted £4,000,000 of the £10,000,000 he asked. Vogel had the foresight to suggest that the Government purchase the land along the new railroads before they were laid, and sell it afterward at prices which would pay for the tracks.

Had this plan been carried through in its original form the country might have benefited from a piece of brilliant financing. In 10 years the nation spent £14,000,000, and with the rise in the price of wool prosperity returned to the land. But from the end of the seventies a state of depression ruled here and for around 15 years it did not lift.

In 1879 the so-called Continuous Ministry came into being after the Conservative forces had overthrown Sir George Grey who as Governor, as Prime Minister, and as lone filibuster, was the most prominent figure in the history of the country for many years. All through the eighties there was a time of paring, of fighting to stimulate a stagnant revenue, of high taxes, and reduction in public works and civil servants' salaries. Yet despite the struggle deficit followed deficit until in 1890 the progressives, who had held office for only three years during this period, rallied and swept to victory in a campaign which, in some ways strikingly resembled the return of the Socialist Government four years ago. Such platform planks as "no more borrowing," "better treatment of factory workers," "improvement of the condition of the workers" and "self-reliance" were common to both parties.

Soon to head this party was Richard John Seddon, succeeding the election leader John Ballance. This forceful, colorful figure began experiments in legislation which, accompanying the rise of the new meat export industry made possible by refrigeration, lasted for the next 13 years.

The Record Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Accepted ideas that Britain colonized New Zealand in spite of itself are changing before the work of modern researchers. Orthodox historians have always held that New Zealand came under the British flag because of the work of the New Zealand Company, formed through the enterprise of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, abductor, convict, and dreamer. But that is not the truth.

New researches of the British Colonial Office archives in London have uncovered recondite facts. Prof. James Rutherford, who holds the chair of history at Auckland University, reveals that as early as 1838 it had been decided to annex the country and the work of the company, so often saluted as adding the lands to the British comonwealth in 1840 hardly affected British policy at all. In fact it may have retarded matters because of Government suspicion of the company.

The fact that New Zealand was first a dependency of New South Wales, Australia, is also explained by this research. It was due, it seems, to British nicety. The Colonial Office did not care to ask the House of Commons to legislate for a country which was not "within His Majesty's Dominions," so the Colony of New South Wales was extended to include the parts of New Zealand which Captain Hobson, the agent of the Government, and not the company, acquired for Britain.

Other material which has come to light gives a fresh picture of primitive law in the pioneer settlements. "Native law" proclamations issued in 1835 forbade import of strong spirits and authorized confiscation of any boat which brought them and a fine of £125 for both seller and buyer.

Provisions for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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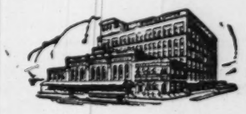

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Busy Wellington Makes Plans As Host to Exhibition Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This capital City of New Zealand is preparing an exhibition to commemorate the centenary of the arrival of the pioneer settlers.

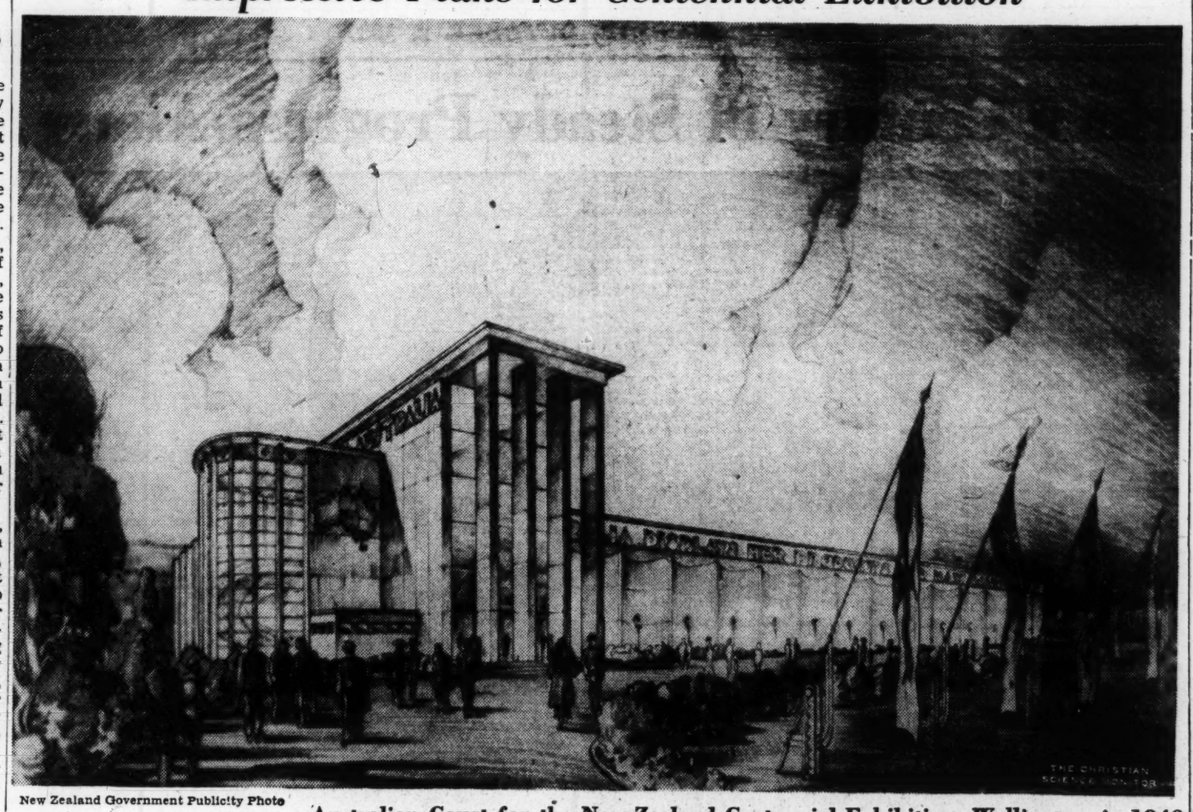
One may approach Wellington by water or rail, and either way the effect is unusual. In your ship, you swing from the turbulent waters of Cook Strait, separating the two main islands of New Zealand, into a splendid deep-water harbor seven miles across, and you may see the City apparently tumbling down into the water from the crests of surrounding hills. By rail, you rattle down a series of grades through one tunnel after another and then burst out at the sea edge on much the same view.

The City's main area lies near the waterfront, and its arms stretch up a multitude of valleys. It climbs forbidding hills and plants its houses on the brink of precipices. It has had to spend money like water merely to make roads to places where people may live, and then has spent more money on great walls to prevent the hills from obliterating the roads when it rained. And whenever a Wellington man builds, he figures he will have to dig a hole first, to get enough level ground.

When you set about exploring, you are struck by the nearness of the most unrelated places. You go, say, to Khandallah, which is close to the City but reached by devious hill tracks past settlements of Government-built houses. You go to Karori, which is reached by a steady hill climb over a pass which seems on top of the world and which lies in another direction. After some time you will find that by slipping down a path through an innocent looking valley, you can reach one place from the other without going into the City.

After living here for a while, you learn what a cosmopolitan City this is. There are, of course, genuine Wellingtonians, but most of the people you meet seem to be from Auckland, or Sydney, or California, or Manchester, England. For many it is a stopping place; after a year or two they will be off again, to New York, London or Netherlands India. Or if they are allied with some New Zealand firm, they will be sent to some remote spot where they will gather trade, or make loans, or supervise one of the innumerable undertakings of the Government.

Impressive Plans for Centennial Exhibition



New Zealand Government Publicity Photo

Australian Court for the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition, Wellington, in 1940

New Zealand Joins Parade Of Nations With Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Centennial Exhibition here is due to open on Nov. 8 and to close about the end of April, 1940. It is felt that there can be no more appropriate way of celebrating New Zealand's centenary than to make it possible for the people to see the growth and development of their country and the progress of industry, natural science and art throughout the world.

The Royal Patron of the Exhibition is King George and the Patron is Viscount Galway, Governor-General of New Zealand. Prime Minister M. J. Savage is Vice-Patron, D. G. Sullivan, Minister of Industries and Commerce is President. The enterprise is promoted and controlled by the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition Company, Ltd. There are 15 Directors, three of whom are appointed by the New Zealand Government, one by the Wellington City Council, and one by the Wellington Harbour Board; the remaining 10 are elected.

No Remuneration

No remuneration is paid to any Director, and no bonus or dividend is intended to be paid to the shareholders of the Company. Profits are to be applied to approved public or charitable purposes. A site has been selected at Rongotai, within 15 minutes of the center of Wellington, comprising an area of 55 acres, served by tramway, which will be supplemented for the period by other means of transport.

The building to be occupied by the New Zealand Government will cover 104,000 square feet and will contain a comprehensive representation of Departments of State. Visitors will be able to see the procedure of administration in all its activities. At the Dominion Court, the Provinces of New Zealand will combine to make a display of their scenic features, industrial development and natural resources. Auckland, for example, is erecting a representation of the thermal activity at Rotorua and Waitomo Caves. Additional interest will center on the official representation of the Governments of Great Britain, Australia, Canada, and Fiji. Great Britain and Australia are erecting elaborate pavilions.

An area has been set apart where various branches of women's work will be displayed, including fine arts, arts and crafts, domestic science, nursing and child welfare, and a country women's section. Lectures and demonstrations will also be arranged. This section will include loan exhibits from Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Mary.

Varied Entertainment

All tastes in amusements are being catered for. Music will be provided by the famous Band of His Majesty's Welsh Guards, which has been engaged for the full term of the Exhibition. Amusements of a lighter order will be provided in Playland, on an area of about 10 acres. The devices will be of a most up to-date and thrilling character and will include a scenic railway. The lighting effects will include an illuminated fountain and cascade, and reflecting pools. The grounds are being laid out with trees, shrubs, and flower gardens.

The Directors estimate an aggregate attendance of 5,000,000 people. Arrangements have been made for visitors from a distance, and an Accomodation Bureau for them has been established.

Dominion's Economy Tied to Europe's

By Hugh C. Jenkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANGANUI, New Zealand—With a small population, which after a century has only reached a million and a half persons, in an isolated country about the size of Italy and a much more fertile area, land utilization was the obvious path for New Zealand's economy, and this with a view to the export trades. Today over 80 per cent of New Zealand's exports go to the United Kingdom which is the only world import market for meat, butter and cheese. Butter now goes to Germany in small quantities, while wool is sold to France, Germany, Belgium, Italy (when she has the money) and the United States of America.

The dependence of the Dominion on the United Kingdom for its export market shapes New Zealand's trade policy more than any other factor. The Ottawa Conference promulgated the order of preferences which each Empire country was entitled to follow: (1) Local producers, (2) Empire producers, (3) Foreign producers.

New Zealand, however, had to take cognizance of its own inability to produce many manufactured goods efficiently because of its small population which was fairly evenly distributed over two narrow islands; also that it was 80 per cent dependent upon the United Kingdom market; and that certain commodities could not be conveniently purchased within the Empire. The fashioning of a trade policy for the Dominion of New Zealand was therefore under such conditions necessarily a problem of compromises.

Today the avowed objects of the tariff policy are: (1) Raising revenue; (2) Development of New Zealand industries, (3) Maintenance and extension of the markets for New Zealand products, (4) Encouragement of intra-Empire trade.

The Ottawa Agreement

By the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 New Zealand, for the preservation of a relatively free market in the United Kingdom—although the principle of import limitation was conceded—promised to hold an inquiry into its tariff with a view to affording protection against United Kingdom products only to those industries which were reasonably assured of a sound opportunity for success and to grant such industries protection on such a level as to enable the United Kingdom producer to compete on the basis of relative cost of economic and efficient production.

As a result protective tariffs were abolished altogether in a few instances where there was no competition from local industries. Protective and revenue duties were reduced on a fairly wide range of imports. Revenue duties on automobile bodies were abolished and duties amended to encourage the importation of unassembled cars. A surtax was abolished and readjustments made in primage duties.

Exchange Alterations

The full impact of these tariff changes, however, was never felt because the exchange rate between London and New Zealand rose gradually to £110 (N. Z.) to £100 sterling. Succumbing to pressure from the farm bloc, the Government of the day raised the rate to £125 (N. Z.) which gave to farmers higher prices in New Zealand currency and afforded local industries an unexpected protection.

When the present Government found that its policy had resulted in a serious depletion of London funds it hesitated to allow the official rate to rise. This was natural seeing that it has previously pledged itself to reduce the Exchange rate. When crisis conditions developed in December, 1938, the only politically practicable path for the Government was the control of imports and external credit.

British Reactions

Import Control in many instances proved to be a misnomer, for in many instances it amounted to prohibition. This inflicted great hardship on those businesses which had built up a trade over a period of years. For, denying the market to a manufacturer or merchant was equivalent to taking his capital, because the expense entailed in creating that market was entirely lost.

The Federation of British Industries sought to preserve the New Zealand market for those whom it represented and cited the Ottawa Agreement. From a different quarter, however, another set of reactions was being registered. The Exchange rate, in the eyes of the English agriculturalist, gave to the New Zealand farmer a bonus of 25 per cent on all exports which English farmers, themselves laden with difficulties, regarded as an unfair advantage enjoyed by their overseas competitors.

When Import Control was resorted to by New Zealand with the idea of preserving the Dominion's London funds the resentment of the manufacturers was joined to the discontent of the farmers, resulting in the latter's advocacy bearing fruit to the extent that a 3 per cent limitation was imposed upon meat imports from New Zealand. The result was therefore that New Zealand's free market in the United Kingdom was gone, and it is now expected that the unrestricted market for butter and cheese will soon be limited.

New Factories

Such new factories as have already been established have provided employment in a community where unemployment has remained severe since 1932. Because of this employment factor overseas manufacturers realize that no Government is likely to withdraw protection from industries which have been expanded under the influence of Exchange control and import restriction.

Walter Nash, Finance Minister, while in London said that New Zealand did not wish to impose import restrictions permanently. But this was in direct conflict with a prior statement of Prime Minister Michael Savage that import control would be permanent, he hoped.

The New Zealand Government and the Federation of British Industries have been concentrating on the short view of New Zealand's external trade problem. The Government has been seeking means to restore the Dominion's impaired financial position in London brought about by a period of overspending in New Zealand. The Federation of British Industries is seeking to avoid breaking the nexus between the British manufacturer and the Dominion market.

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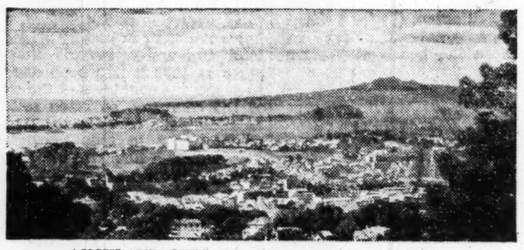

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South Island Provides A Panorama of Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNEDIN, New Zealand—For a land that makes such a compact showing on the chart of the Pacific, the South Island of New Zealand presents a remarkably varied panorama of great beauty and interest.

Here within an area no larger than England and Wales nature has thrown together large sections of the Swiss Alps, of Norway's fiords, and of the prairies of America's West, in a form so compact that the South Island has come to be regarded as one of the world's most beautiful and most convenient vacation spots.

Of the many vivid pictures the visitor takes away from Greenstone Land, as the Maori tribes call the South Island, the first is that of the cheery landscape of Nelson Province in the north. It lies nearest to Wellington, Capital of New Zealand, and is the natural stepping off place for any tour of South Island.

Land of Sunshine

The Nelson district is a land of sunshine and fruit, of friendly little clusters of houses hanging on the hillsides or lying snugly in the center of large clearings, surrounded by carefully kept gardens.

It is said to be the sunniest spot of all New Zealand, for its orchards and vineyards are bathed by the sun's rays every day of the year.

Nelson's many bays and inlets, where the forest descends to the water's edge, are rich with the tradition of whaling days and of gold rushes. They form an ideal playground for sailboats and yachts. There is nothing spectacular about Nelson Province, yet everyone who lives there is happy. They call it "the best place on earth to live."

Snow-Capped Peaks

To the south, a vast chain of snow-capped mountains stretches down the western side of South Island for 525 miles, reaching a height of 12,000 feet and a width of over 60 miles. This range, known as the Southern Alps, forms the backbone of South Island, and dominates every scene in Greenstone Land. On the west the Alps fall down steeply into rugged country of mineral wealth and pagan beauty, and on the east they sink gently into fertile plains and rich pasture lands.

Mount Cook, called Aorangi, "the Cloud Piercer," rises to a height of 12,350 feet and is considered by many the culminating masterpiece of the Alps, and the region around it as one of the best summer and winter playgrounds on South Island. From the Hermitage, a comfortable hotel in the heart of the mountains at the base of Aorangi, one can look upon 14 peaks that are over 10,000 feet high. Vast snowfields and glaciers are close at hand for those interested in winter sports, and countless trails invite the visitor to search for new and more impressive views.

Cataract of Ice

Behind Aorangi lies the Tasman Glacier, one of the largest in the world within the temperate zone. It is 18 miles long and two miles wide, and is fed by the Hochstetter icefall, a 4,000-foot cataract of glittering ice.

The Queenstown area to the south is a second summer and winter resort region of wooded mountains and deep lakes carved by glaciers. In many cases the bottoms of the lakes lie as much as 100 feet below the level of the ocean, a fact which has not yet been sufficiently explained by geographers.

Lake Wakatipu, on which Queenstown is located, is the starting point of many alpine excursions and lake cruises through mountain regions that are still as wild and untouched as they were 100 years ago.

Beautiful Lakes

Other beautiful lakes are Lake Wanaka, Te Anau, and Manapouri, each of which presents some particularly beautiful scene of its own.

The West Coast, or Westland, of South Island is a narrow strip of rich sub-tropical forest land, dotted with thousands of small lakes, that stretches from the snow line of the Alps to the shores of the Tasman Sea.

Warm moisture-laden winds that come across the water are stopped by the high mountains and release heavy rains all along the coast which bring the annual rainfall in some places to 200 inches.

As a result, the vegetation everywhere is luxuriant. In the humid valleys waterfalls, like threads of silver, drop from great heights, and trees and ferns grow to magnificent proportions.

Westland is particularly beautiful in the New Zealand summer months, from November to March, for then the blossoms of the rata plant flood the fresh green-tinted mountain sides with crimson. As everything is moist, every color is magnified in brilliance, and it is said that artists hesitate to reproduce the true colors lest they should be disbelieved by people who do not know the Westland scene.

Serpent-like Glaciers

Here and there the green slopes of Westland are cleft by gleaming serpent-like glaciers that wind their way steeply down deep gorges from the perpetual snowfields of the Alps to within 12 miles of the sea. Like gigantic waterfalls the Franz Joseph and the Fox Glaciers descend from a height of 8,000 feet to less than 700 feet above sea level inside a distance of nine miles, a confused mass of squirming packed ice.

The bluish-green surface of the glaciers and their alpine architecture presents astonishing contrasts to the coloring of the sub-tropical forest along their sides.

In the southwest corner of South Island lie the 2,500,000 acres of the unexplored Fiordland National Park. For a hundred miles the coast is indented with cañons cut like deep trenches into the heart of the mountains. Their steep and irregular coastlines sometimes reach a length of 100 miles, and their combination of tremendous glaciated cliffs which rise to average heights of 4,000 and 5,000 feet and the rich jungle rain-forest are said by many to surpass anything the fiords of Norway and Alaska have to offer.

Milford Sound

The best known and the most visited of the Dominion's fiords is Milford Sound. Compared to those further down the coast it is very short—only 10 miles from entrance to head—but its fame and somber beauty are derived from the exceeding boldness of its cliff architecture. Its mile-high walls are of sheer granite, and against them 500-foot waterfalls look like puny spouts.

Milford Sound's most outstanding landmark is Mitre Peak, a tower of solid rock rising out of the waters of the inlet to a height of 6,000 feet. It is flanked by waterfalls and is seen against a sky line of the snow capped peaks of the Southern Alps which at this point closely approach the sea.

In the old days before the white man invaded this silent and somber cañon, the Maoris responded to its beauty and made stories and legends for its bays and lofty peaks that became entangled in the clouds.

Here they found their precious greenstone, the dark green jade from which they carved art objects and axes.

World's Wonder Walk

The head of Milford Sound is the starting place for the "World's Wonder Walk," which leads from the rock-bound coast into the center of the Southern Alps and to the shores of Lake Te Anau, where the flat grasslands of the East Coast begin.

The trail leads past the Sutherland Falls, one of the world's highest cataracts, which plunges from a height of almost 2,000 feet in three giant leaps. This is a country so far away from the Old World that many years will pass before all its peaks and cañons will be known. It is one of the few wild and lovely places on the earth which have not been exploited or spoiled by human beings.

In contrast to the dramatic scenery of the West Coast, the great plains of the east present peaceful landscapes that might have been moved from England to this new world. Anglican pioneers who came here 100 years ago named them the Canterbury Plains, and they set out to recreate their homeland in New Zealand.

Old-World Flavor

Christchurch, main City of this rich agricultural district, has a definite Old-World flavor. The Avon River meanders through the City under English oaks and weeping willows. An English cathedral graces the main square and the schools have the atmosphere of Exeter and Harwich.

Geography is a bit mixed in New Zealand, for south of the English-settled province of Canterbury lies the Scottish province of Otago, bounded on the north by the Waitaki River which is often referred to as the Tweed of New Zealand.

Dunedin was deliberately made into an "Edinburgh of the South," complete with architecture, kilts, and burr. Behind the City begin the prairies of New Zealand which stretch back to the shores of Lake Te Anau. From this region comes most of the Dominion's wool and here miners from all over the world dug for gold in the great gold rushes of the 1860's.

Though many of the South Island's scenes may be found in other parts of the world, nowhere are they so easy of access. Good roads or steamships take the traveler within a few hours into the midst of some of nature's most impressive monuments.

This compactness, coupled with the sunshine and mild weather and the inviting ocean beaches along the coast make South Island an ideal spot for a vacation rich in experiences and impressions, but not in the least bit strenuous.

The American tourist will appreciate more than anything else, perhaps, the sight of a beautiful landscape without huge signs advertising standard products.

Mist Over the Mountains

New Zealand Government Publicity Bureau

Frankton Arm at Wakatipu, South Island

Athletic Contests Grip New Zealander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The New Zealander, being largely a transplanted Englishman, Scotsman, Welshman, or Irishman, plays all the games popular in the Motherland. Rugby football is the national game. An "All Black," as a New Zealand Rugby representative is called, is a person of distinction in the public mind, and contests with the Dominion's rivals—New South Wales, South Africa, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales—are followed with keen interest. In cricket, New Zealand does not rank so high, but it has been promoted to test-match grade, and its inter-provincial matches are listed as first-class by "Wisden's Almanac."

English Tradition Governs Literature in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Like the journalism of New Zealand, the literature and art of this remote Dominion has been governed by English tradition. The early settlers of New Zealand contained a large number of well-educated men. They founded educational institutions from primary schools to University, gave newspaper articles a literary touch, and wrote books.

The community, generally, however, was too much occupied with pioneering to give much attention to literature and art, and when poems were written and pictures painted they were the work for the most part of men and women whose minds had been formed in the Mother Country.

Thus early New Zealand writing and painting was English transplanted; it was largely imitative. Moreover, of all the Dominions, New Zealand is the most like Britain in scenery and climate, and some colonists tried to reproduce in their new home the tree and bird life of the country from which they came.

The old days, however, produced some notable work. F. E. Maning's "Old New Zealand" is a classic, one of the best books written about a native race. Mr. Maning came to New Zealand before the annexation of 1840, married a Maori, and became a judge of the Native Land Court. The long poem "Ranolf and Amohia," by Alfred Dommett, the friend of Browning, is out of print and little read now, but it remains, despite its obvious defects, a striking piece of work; it, too, is a study in the relations between the two races.

The new movement began about 50 years ago. William Pember Reeves, who is probably New Zealand's most distinguished man of letters, was New Zealand born. He was the first Minister of Labor and as such was responsible for the system of State conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. He became Agent-General and High Commissioner in England, and afterwards the first principal of the London School of Economics.

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Visitors Offered Sweeping Variety In New Zealand

By Quentin Pope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealanders are proud of the strangely varied beauty of their country, convinced of its superiority to the rest of the world, and rather puzzled at the fact that in spite of their efforts to make it known, three visitors in five here continue to be from near-by Australia.

And anyone who has toured around this rich and exciting land, has penetrated the giant northern forests of giant trees, watched the hot pools of Rotorua steam and bubble, or seen the cold beauty of the southern lakes comes to realize the firm basis of this apparent pride on the part of these Antipodeans who are now celebrating the centenary of their settlement in the South Pacific, and to assent when told that here is the world's storehouse of scenic beauty.

Do you want the calm magnificence of Canadian forests? They are to be found in North Auckland, where the towering kauri trees grow. Do you want Catalina and its deep-sea fishing? It is here at Bay of Islands. Yellowstone Park? There is at Rotorua a district of thermal energy which the New Zealanders claim dwarfs Yellowstone for extent and vigor. In Taranaki, where the rich dairy herds move, you have an undulating beauty similar to that of England. In the South Island, hard by one another, you have the Scottish lakes, the fiords of Norway, the mountains of Switzerland. And everywhere you have hills of a lush and varied green, hills for which the hearts of New Zealanders ache when they are confronted with the plains of foreign lands, and hills which keep their color all the year round.

For this is a land of kindly weather. There are frequent rains, most of the country is well watered, and droughts such as the United States and Australia know are beyond the imagination of the New Zealand farmer. All down this 1,000-mile strip of southern democracy the seawinds bring fertility from an ocean which is never far away.

The climate knows no great extremes. Though Wellington, in the southern hemisphere, approximates Madrid in the northern, the seawinds temper the heat. Only in the far south do you meet with a winter which recalls the winter of northern Europe, or New England. For the rest of the country the growing season is ten months long, and European plants imported here wear themselves out. Outside the window, as these words are written, American climbing roses are flowering and it is midwinter's day.

In the far north of the country you find the charm of a semi-tropical climate and deep sea fishing. In the center of the North Island is the thermal district, rich in mud pools and geysers, boiling springs, lakes, and clear streams in which the largest trout in the world are said to live. All about are imposing mountain peaks, one of them the still active volcano Ngauruhoe, which sometimes bears a plume of smoke. Over in Taranaki, which juts out in a rounded peak to the west, is Mount Egmont, which has a strange resemblance to Fujiyama.

South Island Beauties

Down in the South Island you find the most beautiful things of all. The South Island is the Scotland of New Zealand. Once the dominant part of the country, it has seen a trend of population to the north as the industry changed and the emphasis on sheep has been shared by cattle and dairying. There has been a northward migration of business, and many South Islanders have gone along. Yet all this has but served to increase the emphasis which the South places on its tourist attractions.

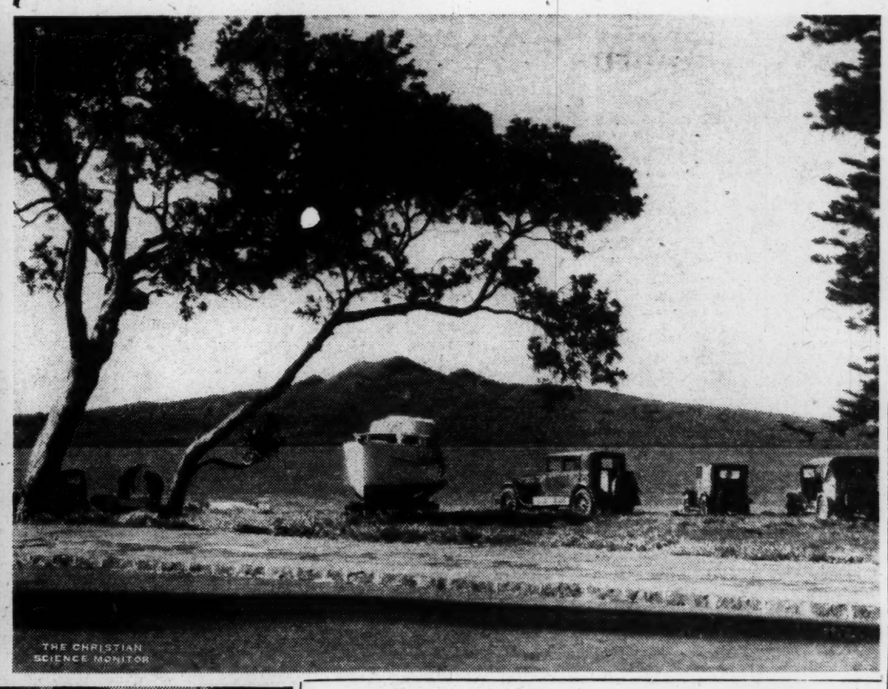
Indeed the South has great things to offer. As a single example, no sight in New Zealand really equals that provided by the southern fiords, or the breath-taking views on Lake Ada, above Milford Sound, where the crystal waters of the lake are visible to the bottom, from which the trunks of innumerable trees project, and the snow-clad mountains crowd round about, mirrored in the clear basin.

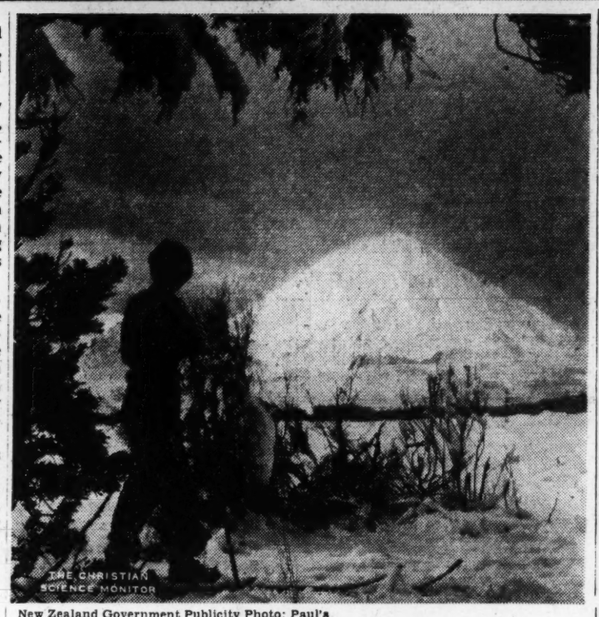
Travel Easy

And all around are other things as grand: the whole awesome chain of the Southern Alps, with their peaks of 12,000 feet, the blinding beauty of the Franz Josef glacier, the sparkling southern lakes, also different and so imposing, the fiords with their sheer mountain walls, the Milford track, wandering along two rivers, over a disturbing pass, and through bird-filled forests, the adventurous gorge roads of the West Coast where 100 inches of rain fall every year.

These things may be reached, most of them, by Government railroads on which riding is not often fast, for this is a mountainous land, but is generally easy. They may be gained more quickly and easily by the great road network which has been created in the past 15 years. Paved roads now cover 2,300 miles, and are being pushed on rapidly under the present Government. The good riding on these roads is one reason why New Zealand is now second only to the United States in automobiles.

Among the Beauty Spots of New Zealand





New Zealand Government Publicity Photo; Paul's

New Zealand Offers Variety

Upper left: Geyser Flat at Whakarewarewa, North Island. Upper right: A favorite picnic spot on St. Helier's Bay near Auckland, North Island. Below: Mt. Ngauruhoe, Tongariro National Park, North Island.

Australia Takes Vigorous Steps To Safeguard Koala

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The koala bear—familiar to tourists and readers of travel pamphlets as unofficial "emblem" for Australia—is becoming increasingly subject to strict rehabilitation in order to assure its preservation.

The koala's original territory was in southern Queensland, New South Wales, and northern Victoria, extending for about 200 miles from the coast. That area has slowly but surely contracted as settlement has increased. Its beloved forests have been cleared or thinned. Shy and timid, the koala has fallen prey to its contact with settlers. Its rich soft fur attracted attention for commercial purposes, and the harmless little animals were shockingly destroyed in millions. But, at last, in the face of the threatened extinction of the marsupial, strict protection laws were put into force in the three States where it is found.

Even now, it is not certain that these steps are not too late. The rehabilitation of its numbers is being attempted by sanctuaries. Influential organizations of naturalists and public-spirited citizens act as vigilantes of the protective law.

The koala is found nowhere else in the world than in this Country. Tourists find it one of the most delightful attractions.

Women Advance In Many Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Paralleling New Zealand's progressive steps in social government has been a forward movement in the granting of rights to women.

The struggle in England for the admission of women to University training and granting of degrees to women had not been long in progress when the right was quietly conceded by the New Zealand University almost at the first asking. Since then, thousands of New Zealand women have taken advantage of this right.

In 1893, decades before Britain gave women a vote in Parliamentary elections, New Zealand women were admitted to the franchise. Many years ago the Family Protection Act was passed, to protect the widows and families of men who left their estates outside the family.

It is sometimes said that in the succeeding years New Zealand women have not taken full advantage of these forward moves, that they are too much inclined to rest on achievement and are insufficiently interested in public affairs. It is true that only in recent years was a women elected to Parliament, and that only the other day was a woman appointed (not elected) to the Senate of the New Zealand University. But even if such things may be attributed to apathy among women, they are also due to prejudice among men.

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Visitors to New Zealand Seldom Pass Up Rotorua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTORUA, New Zealand—The name of Rotorua is so closely connected with New Zealand that if you meet anyone who has visited this country at all they will assume you have stopped off there on your journey.

For Rotorua is Yellowstone Park plus. It has not any geyser which can bear comparison with Old Faithful, but in sights and sounds, it has few, if any, rivals in the world.

All about one boiling pools steam and fuss, geysers work up to the playing pressure, liquid mud turns over with fat "putts" under the influence of the forces inside the earth. It all helps to give an amazing picture of the interior of our planet.

So in Rotorua one moves among elemental forces, and before long treats them as casually as old friends, getting used to skirting boiling mud pools, no longer stopping to contemplate the arably-dressed Maoris slipping basins into boiling water and so cooking their dinners in nature's oven. One may even reach the stage where one no longer remarks the difference between these natives and the highly colored and glamorous creatures who gave a "Maori concert" last night at the specially low price of 50 cents, because, at this time of the year tourists get concessions, and there are rival concerts round about.

The town of Rotorua is one of those one-street affairs, stretching, it seems, from a golf course where the traps are formed of ancient craters, to "the lake." The lake is Lake Rotorua, blue and disconcertingly beautiful with a volcanic island in the middle, bobbing up in unexpected places. Rotorua is one of a chain of five lakes. Roto-Iti, Rotomahana, Roto Okakani and Roto-Ma are the others. One may make an automobile trip around them through some of the finest forests in the world. Nearly 100 miles to the south is still another lake, Taupo, where all the fish stories of a lifetime seem to come true to everyone within a week.

All the best things in the way of steam and mud at Rotorua are at a place called Whakarewarewa which is guarded by an old, tumbledown fence, and is apparently native preserve to which a few cents admission charge is made. Within the fence one may hire a native guide who will recite the local legends about each geyser and mud pool. There are the "Prince of Wales Feathers" geyser and the "Bridal Veil" geyser among others, and an abundance of places with names like "the Devil's Cauldron" and "Hell's Kitchen."

The chief industry of Rotorua is taking in tourists and showing them the place. There is every inducement to visit this region, for it is connected by easy-riding railroad with Auckland City, which is the first port of call for the trans-Pacific liners, and the terminal point to-be of the Pan-American Pacific air line and also of the New Zealand-Britain air service which will be operating soon. The Government puts its best coaches on the Rotorua run. The tourists repay this thought by flocking down to Rotorua.

New Zealand Takes to Skiing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Skiing is a sport that does not escape either North Islanders or South Islanders in New Zealand. The large number of ski clubs now flourishing in various parts of the country bear witness to the rapid growth of the sport among New Zealanders.

One of the most notable of these ski clubs is the Mount Egmont Alpine Club, known as the Royal Blue and Gold Club, as its members wear blue shirts with their skiing trousers.

Another skiing club in the North Island is the Stratford Mountain Club, the base of which is on the Stratford Plateau Eastern Slopes. There is a good road to this plateau, and excellent sport is obtained.

A popular snowfield is at North Egmont where there is also a good hostel.

The Ruapehu Ski Club is also in the North Island. The colors worn by its members are scarlet and black, and the base of this club is at Chateau Tongariro National Park. In the South Island skiing is indulged in at the Hermitage, Mount Cook, and Arthur's Pass. These places are reached from Christchurch. Skiing practice is also held around the latter place and Dunedin, when there is snow on the hills.

Ski clubs in New Zealand have very large memberships. Members of the Ruapehu Club—headquarters in Wanganui—are drawn from all over the North Island; membership is not confined to one club. For example, members of Ruapehu also belong to Mount Egmont Alpine Club and vice versa.

Skiing has made rapid strides in the Province of Taranaki (Maori name for Mount Egmont) since about 1931, and some leading New Zealand ski-runners from that province gained prominence in the championships usually held at the Chateau Tongarire. The latter is very modern with a huge scenic window which embraces a view of the beauties of Ngauruhoe and Tongariro.

New Zealand's Yellowstone Park 'Plus'

New Zealand Government Publicity Photo

Thermal Activity (Left) With Waikite Geyser (Center) and Papakura Geyser (Right)

Common Imperial Interests Tie Australia and New Zealand

By A. W. V. King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The practical association between Australia and New Zealand—marked by Australian participation in the New Zealand Centennial—began soon after the arrival of the first settlers in Sydney in 1788. Indeed, there was an earlier link, for it was after the voyage to New Zealand that the British navigator, Capt. James Cook, sailing westward, struck the east coast of Australia, of which he took possession in the name of Britain.

The commissions of the early Governors of New South Wales did not specifically mention New Zealand, but the Governors included it within their jurisdiction. Traders and whalers, followed by a few white settlers, provided the earlier ties of commercial interests, but it was not until the term of the sixth Governor, Lachlan Macquarie, that the link was made official by the appointment between 1811 and 1820 of a Resident and magistrates.

White settlers and missionaries and more traders and whalers followed them. New Zealand was given the status of a dependency of the young colony of New South Wales, and that status remained until, in 1841, it was given by Royal Charter the status of a separate colony.

Since then, there has been no political link between Australia and New Zealand except the common ties of the English monarchy and British Empire interests. Suggestions were made during negotiations among the six Australian States for federation at the end of last century that New Zealand should join the Commonwealth. These were seriously considered in New Zealand, but, and never to its regret, New Zealand rejected them.

Close Affinity of Interests

In the 40 years since then, there has never been any idea that Australia and New Zealand should be politically linked. At the same time, there has been keen reciprocal interest in each country in the politics of the other. Both have been political pioneers. Innovations such as the secret ballot, the vote for adult women, and social and humanitarian legislation have been quickly studied and often adopted. In political aspirations and outlook, there is a close affinity between the two dominions, and that is likely, in the face of common South Pacific interests, dangers, and risks, to become even closer.

In culture, there is a gap between the two Dominions. Federation in 1900 and the World War of 1914-18 helped and hurried Australia to a nationalism to which New Zealand neither aspired nor attained. The nationalism of Australia has been reflected in its culture—a greater individualism, for instance, among its writers and painters; a stronger inclination to depart from old world standards and schools. This contrasts with the English mold of New Zealand literature and art.

In university life, too, Australia evolved its six compact, self-contained, individualistic institutions in each capital city—each one different, each one being pushed forward, despite the influence of English professors, to an Australian characteristic. New Zealand university life was scattered among university colleges, each specializing in different subjects, in different cities, the whole forming the university.

Contrast in Heritages

Again, from its native race, the Maoris, New Zealand abstracted features of a high Polynesian culture which colored the white outlook. Australia, on the other hand, gained little from its stone-age primitives.

New Zealand is more English than Australia, which seeks to avoid any but the best features of English culture and is growing further and further, though gradually, away from it. New Zealand is satisfied with being English, though, under the spur of radicalism, the desire for greater New Zealand nationalism is growing.

The economic links between the two countries are on a double footing—first, a basis where interests are mutual; and, second, a basis where interests clash. This paradox can be seen in its most simple and modern form in the marketing of the two Dominions' produce in Britain. Both need a sheltered market there for their butter and meat, and hence act in concert in obtaining tariff and quota benefits from Britain. But, inside the sheltered British market, they compete intensely in selling their products. Britain has to hold the scales evenly between them, or offend one or the other.

Surplus of Same Goods

New Zealand has not much that it can sell to Australia, since it produces so many of the goods that Australia produces. Each has a surplus of the same goods it desires to sell. Dairy products, wool, mutton and lamb, beef, honey, eggs, and other farm produce are all in surplus production in each Dominion.

But Australia has outstripped New Zealand in manufactures, for which Australia finds a natural geographical market a mere 1,000 miles or so across the Tasman Sea, serviced by fast, efficient merchantmen. It is not surprising that Australia for many years has sold far more to New Zealand than the latter has sold to Australia.

New Zealand has frequently tried to rectify its unfavorable trade balance and there have been trade squabbles between the two countries, mainly the result of the desire of each to protect its rural communities' interests.

But recently, after years of negotiations, there has been evidence that this era of economic jealousy between Australia and New Zealand is ending, although sectional interests still render difficult the task of broad-minded statesmen.

Meanwhile, relations between Australia and New Zealand are most harmonious when based on their common Imperial interests, their common defense needs, their virile interest in sports (especially Rugby Union football), the quickening of transport means, and their common democratic outlook.

New Zealand Press Dignified; Its Radio Partly State-Owned

By A. E. Mulgan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z. — New Zealand has been described as a country of newspapers. The first newspaper was issued a few weeks after the Wellington pioneers landed on Petone beach at Wellington in 1840, and in the early days journalists were very active in commenting on public affairs in the various settlements. As the country developed every town set up its newspaper, and many of these provincial newspapers became prosperous concerns.

New Zealand journalism was modeled on the Victorian journalism of England, and New Zealand newspapers remain more Victorian than the English press. They are restrained in tone. There is little sensationalism or invasion of the citizen's privacy. Though editorials hit hard at times, personalities are eschewed. Front pages are devoted to advertisements, not to news.

The improvement in communications in this century—extension of railways and making of high class main roads—has reduced the prosperity of many of these provincial papers by bringing the metropolitan dailies quickly and regularly to readers in country towns and districts.

Newspapers print daily a page or so of cable news from all parts of the world. This is supplied through a co-operative concern, the Press Association, which also covers New Zealand news by telegraph.

The uniformly high standard of living in New Zealand has enabled radio broadcasting to rapidly reach a commanding position as one of the country's great cultural influences. In 12 years the number of listeners' licenses in a population of 1,500,000 has grown to 320,000, and over 84 per cent of the households in the Dominion now have receiving sets. This advance has been made despite a license fee of 30 shillings per annum, probably the highest in the world. The whole system is owned and operated by the State.

Broadcasting was introduced by private enterprise working under a government concession, but in 1932 the State exercised its right of resumption, and for £60,000 acquired the four stations of the New Zealand Broadcasting Company. These were operating in Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington and Dunedin.

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New Zealand to Celebrate Centennial With Pageantry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—This Dominion is celebrating its centennial as a possession of the British Crown not only in an exhibition packed with attractions and placed on a unique site, but also in appropriate and vivid ceremonial. Beside the official commemoration of dates of importance in the history of New Zealand, various societies and groups are seizing the brilliant opportunity for a suitable gathering.

The first pageantry of interest to visitors will take place on Jan. 2, 1940, at Waimate North. Waimate is in the sub-tropical north of New Zealand, and is memorable as the location of a farm where early Protestant missionaries introduced civilization in its most practical form to the Maori.

Here a complete pageant of New Zealand's history from the earliest times to the present day will be enacted on an outdoor setting of great interest. Maori haka or dance competitions will add their native rhythms to another typical colonial competition—an axeman's carnival. The visitor, sated with these outlandish but characteristic sports, may then move down to Auckland for the Centennial Games, beginning on Jan. 6, 1940.

On Jan. 22 when the games have finished—it is hoped that distinguished athletes from the United States and elsewhere will have competed—the visitor will find the pageantry at the unveiling of the Wellington Province's Memorial on Petone Beach, near Wellington, the most considerable among a variety of competing attractions. It was on this sandy shore on Jan. 22, 1840, that the voyage-weary New Zealand Company's settlers landed to make their homes in their new country. This will be a national festival, and scenes from history will be enacted, floats afterwards joining in procession.

Auckland

Auckland again requires the attention of the visitor who wishes to get full value out of his visit to New Zealand. On Jan. 26 a two-day historical procession begins there.

The original landing took place at Waitangi, Bay of Islands, where on Feb. 6 and 7, the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi will be celebrated on the historic ground where it took place 100 years before. This will be the occasion of the gathering of the North Island Maori tribes, at which the local Ngapuhi tribe will be the hosts of their Maori kinsmen in old-time Maori feasts.

Interest will veer to the south again in February, when, beginning on Feb. 17, the Otago provincial celebrations at Dunedin will re-enact the arrival of the first contingents of Presbyterian settlers in pageantry that will combine floats and marching units. From April 1 to 5 highly interesting ceremonies will be enacted at Akaroa. Akaroa was the scene of a colonising attempt by a French company. It still has the descendants of the handful of French immigrants who took part in this politically abortive but socially fruitful enterprise. These people will take an honored part in the historical re-enactments. At Akaroa at the same time the South Island Maoris will gather for their celebrations.

As Wellington already has the principal attraction of the Centennial Exhibition, the program of pageantry has been deliberately decentralized in order that centers other than Wellington might share the interest of the varied functions.

Wellington, however, will be the scene of the final ceremonies, when on Nov. 16, 1940, a historical pageant will mark the separation of New Zealand from New South Wales and its erection as a separate colony.

Boy Scout Jamboree

These celebrations are only the more outstanding events in a program which is, both nationally and locally, on a vaster scale than this short article can possibly portray. In January, 1940, there will be a Boy Scout Jamboree near Wellington.

In the same month Auckland holds a regatta and water-pageant. During the autumn months Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, the four chief towns, will each enjoy a musical week. During the winter, skiing championships and a winter sports carnival will be held at a resort in the Southern Alps, New Zealand's mountain chain which is more heavily glaciated than Switzerland.

There will be centennial golf championships with prizes attractive enough to draw some overseas golfers to New Zealand, and a Centennial Rugby Football Carnival. Visiting warships, British and foreign, are expected to add interest to the celebrations generally.

A great many local communities have decided to take advantage of the Government's subsidy to set up Centennial Memorials, and there will be many small ceremonies associated with the unveiling or the declaring open of these memorials. The memorials so far decided upon are very varied, ranging from parks, playgrounds, and tree-planting projects which represent half the proposals, to swimming baths, women's community halls, local histories and an inspiring look-out on the top of a mountain (Wellington's memorial) and an electrically illuminated fountain.

The Government has expressly declared itself in favor of socially useful memorials rather than the merely monumental. It is itself erecting simple memorial plaques to commemorate those sites which are of special historical significance—for instance, the principal landing places of the explorer, Captain Cook.

Maori Memorial

The Maori people are taking an enthusiastic part in the preparations for the Centennial, and their own Centennial effort has already been considerable. Under the supervision of that gifted leader of her people, Princess Te Puea Herangi, a fleet of war-canoes to be launched next year is being specially constructed under strict conditions imposed by the sacredness of the task in Maori eyes. The Maori people's memorial will take the form of a meeting house, or whare-runanga, at Waitangi where the Treaty with the white man was signed one hundred years ago, symbolizing thus the harmonious partnership of the two races.

Among the least spectacular, but in some ways the most worthwhile of all the Government's centennial enterprises are the competitions, literary, dramatic and musical. The schools of the Dominion are competing in competitions for surveys of local history. The traveling Historical Exhibition of New Zealand Art will interest everyone who has made the journey to this country with its dramatic and individual landscape forms.

The centennial celebrations will have repercussions among philatelists all over the world in the historical scenes on the pictorial set of centennial postage stamps.

The Government film studios are bringing out a centennial film which will be of export quality. Though this film begins historically, it graphically recreates the multiform life of the present, giving ample space to the landscape beauty of New Zealand in the process.

The centennial exhibition and ceremonies will be the most engrossing during 1940. But the majority of the memorials and the Government's comprehensive program of centennial historical publications should prove by far the most lasting memorial to New Zealand's first hundred years.

Pioneering in New Zealand 100 Years Ago

'Plowing Virgin Soil' From Centennial Film

New Zealand Government Publicity Photo

New Zealand Immigrants Preparing to Disembark

Pelorus Jack: Noted Dolphin Protected by a Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Today few people will believe the story of Pelorus Jack, a world-famous dolphin. This tale of a creature which was protected by a parliament, which had notables seeking its acquaintance, and which gave color to many legends, is too much for them.

Pelorus Jack was no ordinary creature. He swam in the waters of Pelorus Sound, at the northern end of New Zealand's South Island, and in this stretch of sea he was usually found between Clay Point and Chetwode Island, which are 10 miles apart. Up until 27 years ago he would regularly bring his 14-foot length alongside the vessels entering the sound, rubbing himself against them and darting from side to side of their bows. He was earliest reported in those waters in 1890 when Captain Worrall, one of the foremost officers of the Union Line, remembered him. Local tradition places his arrival at a much earlier date, but there is no reliable evidence that he was playing about the arriving ships any earlier.

For many years he was merely a local curiosity and most people treated the tale of him with contempt. But at last he began to break into print. Capt. Frank Bullen, the British whaler-author, who was amazed at Jack's speed described him in the London Evening Standard. In 1906 London's Strand Magazine referred to him. The next year he was in print in the Boston Herald. By December, 1910, the London Daily Mirror captioned a picture of him "The Best Known Fish in the World." He was described in India in 1911. The following year he reached the pages of Wide World magazine. In 1912, also, he was in Popular Science.

By this time he had multitudes of admirers. A few years ago the Dean of Durham was asked to contribute to one of those British newspaper features entitled "My Most Notable Christmas." He declared his to be the time when he climbed out of his berth on the between-islands steamer, to look at Pelorus Jack. Viscount Bryce, of "The American Commonwealth," made a special trip across Cook Strait, which severs the two islands, to see him, but was two months too late.

In 1904 the Government determined to protect him and forbade the taking of him for a period of five years. Issuance of the order was delayed for a long period because of back-scene arguments about his classification. The Rev. D. C. Bates, Government meteorologist, who promoted the protective move, claimed he was a grampus griseus (Risso's dolphin). Eminent naturalists would not accept this view, and it was only after conclusive evidence was obtained that he was legally given the rating of a Risso's dolphin and protected.

In 1912 he disappeared and his disappearance remains a mystery, though a whole flock of reports of him being sighted were frequently received. There is a general conviction that he had abandoned his old haunts.

The behavior of the creature is simply explained by Dr. Bates, who declares that Pelorus Jack occasionally picked up an octopus which a passing ship had caught upon its bow. The waters of this sound are thick with octopuses, and on them the dolphins feed. This theory would account for his presence around the bows of passing boats. He always swam about the stems of ships, diving from side to side. Dolphins are not common in those waters and his behavior quickly marked him out.

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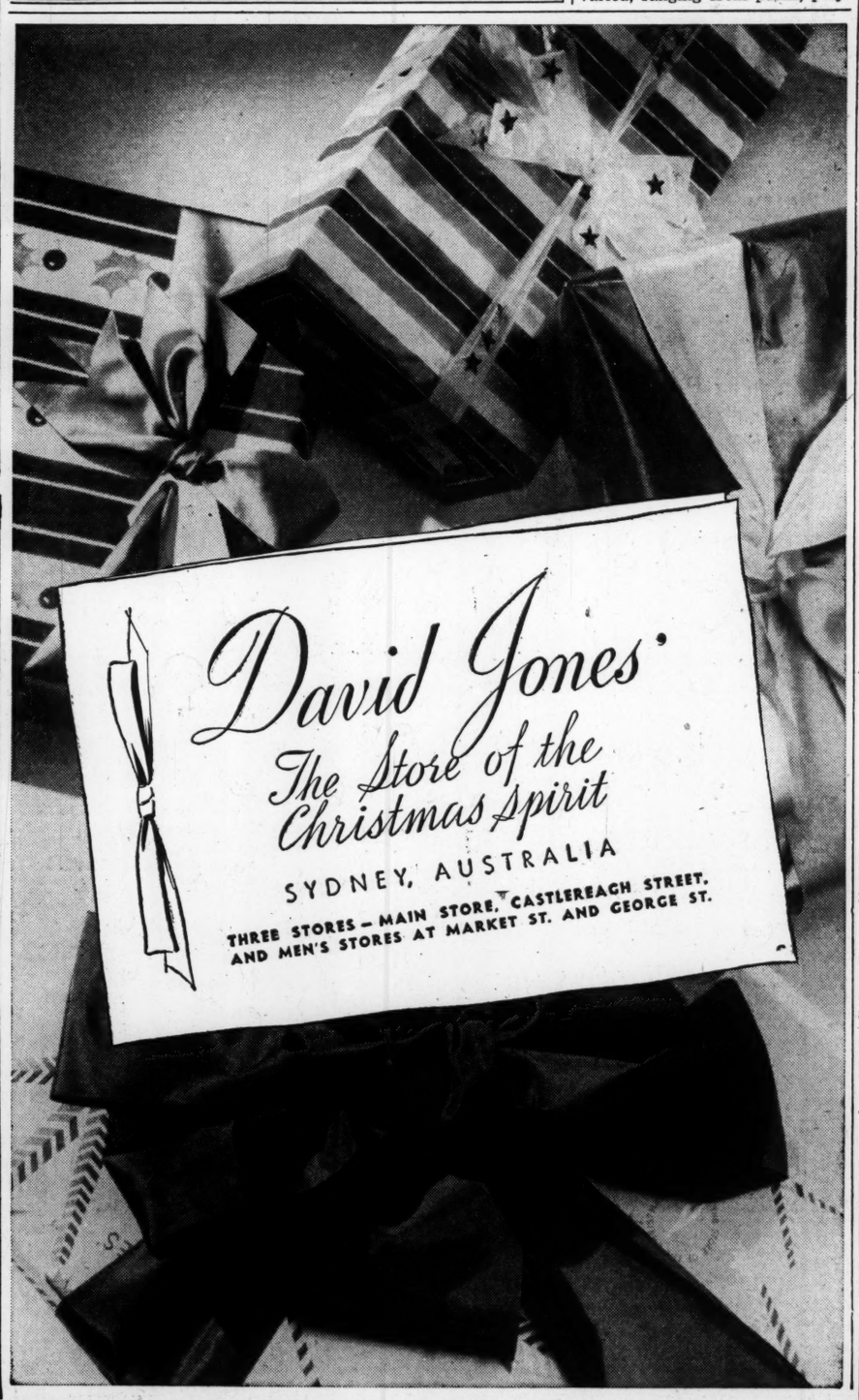
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Host of Island Communities Answers New Zealand Roll Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

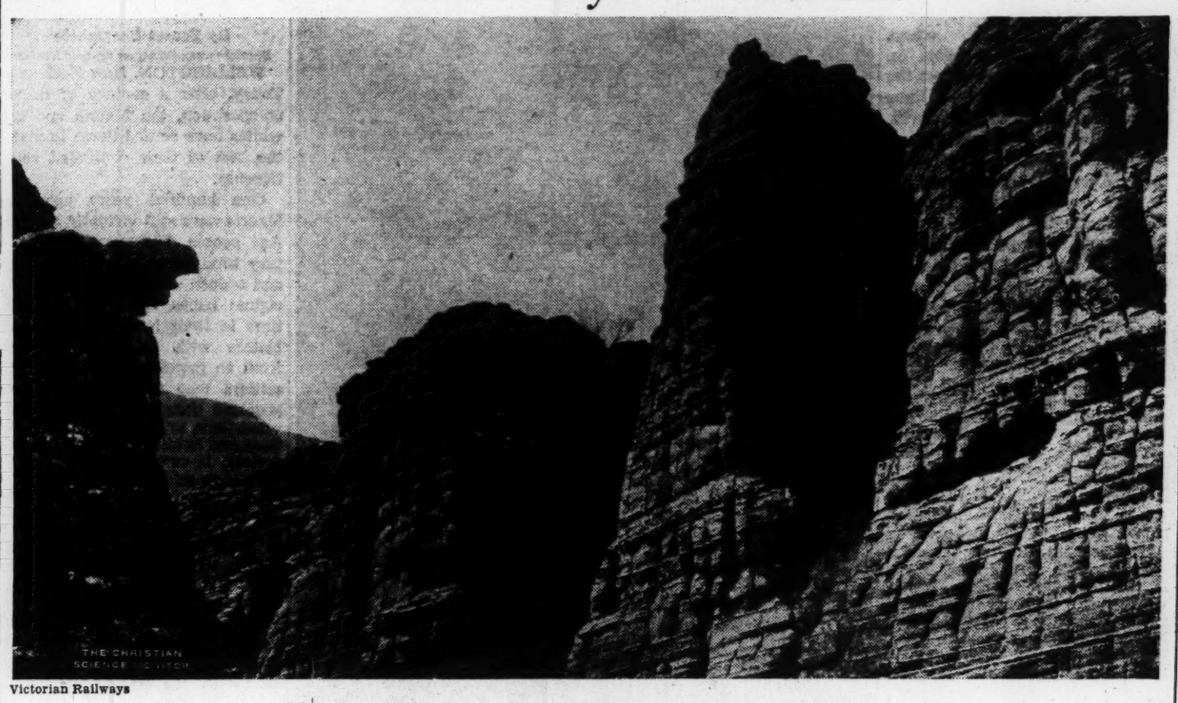
AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Wide distribution of New Zealand's dependencies in the tropical Pacific is illustrated by the recent visit of the Governor-General, Lord Galway, to the northern and southern groups of the Cook Islands, the Union Islands to the north of Samoa, and Western Samoa itself. The Dominion is the center of an empire within an Empire, and the territories for whose administration it is responsible stretch from the South Pole, through the Ross Sea quadrant, to within nine degrees of the Equator.

Stepping stones to the islands of the Cook Group are the Kermadecs, which have been the scene of several attempts at colonization, and are now the home of a party of New Zealand meteorologists. The Cook Islands proper lie 1,600 miles northeast of New Zealand. Rarotonga is the principal island; there the Resident Commissioner of the New Zealand Government lives, with Resident Agents in charge of the various islands. Rarotonga rises to over 2,000 feet and has abundant water and rich soil. Mangaia and Aitutaki are both 18 miles in circumference. Some of the other islands are atolls. The area under the Commissioner stretches some hundreds of miles north to Penrhyn Island, one of the most famous pearl islands in the Pacific, where there is land-locked shelter for large vessels. Suwarrow Island, with its Stevensonian tales of buried treasure, is in this system. Then away to the northwest, outside this administrative block, are the Union Islands, groups of islets with a total area of 2,250 acres. On the western boundary of the Cook rectangle is lonely Niue, 300 miles east of Tonga.

The Cook Islanders are kinsmen of the New Zealand Maori, and in his address to the Governor General at Rarotonga, the Resident Commissioner referred to them as "our Maori people."

From the Union Islands, Lord Galway's party traveled south to Western Samoa, New Zealand's mandated territory, then to Fiji, a British Crown Colony, and then to Tonga (Friendly Islands), where a happy community, with no national debt or serious economic problems to worry it, is governed by a Queen and a Parliament under British protection. Then to Niue, and home to Auckland, after a six weeks' tour through parts of the world which, though they have their problems, present in their peacefulness and contentment, a striking contrast to other regions.

The Grand Canyon of Australia



Victorian Railways

A Scene in The Grampians, a Mountain Range in Victoria

Australians Plan to Present Manufactures and Art at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia will be appropriately represented at the New Zealand Centennial Exhibition, opening at Wellington on Nov. 8. To the Commonwealth's Department of Commerce has been entrusted the task of organizing the displays and planning the building which houses them. Officials of the Department have been engaged for more than a year in performing this task.

In a way, the Commerce Department officials have a pioneer task to perform. In previous oversea exhibitions at which Australia has been represented, like the Wembley Exhibition of 1924, the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow last year, and the New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco this year, it was easy enough to stage displays emphasizing the farming industries of Australia, new to those oversea countries and subtly assuming the role of trade propaganda. The sheep, cattle, dairying, wheat, timber, and mining industries provided a wealth of material for spectacular posing and demonstrations of the natural resources of the Commonwealth and their utilization and exploitation. Tourism added its quota, by noting attractions of a country off the usual beat of travelers.

But in staging an exhibit in New Zealand, the official organizers had to break new ground. It was useless to attempt to stagger New Zealanders' imagination with displays of industries similar to their own. Sheep, cattle, dairy herds, wheat sheafs, mining exhibits—all would leave New Zealanders cold because of their familiarity with them.

Emphasis at Fair

Consequently, a decision was made that the Australian exhibit should emphasize manufacturing activities. Thus, the products of the factory rather than those of the farm are to be brought to the attention of visitors.

Commerce Department officials sought and obtained the co-operation of Chambers of Manufactures and individual factory operators. Steel products ranging from pins and nails to guns and anchors, automobile bodies, hats, radio sets, pianos, soaps, glassware, and dozens of other manufactures of Australia will be starred in a display calculated to catch the Maorilander's eye. It would have been even more comprehensive if some manufacturers had not withdrawn their co-operation in consequence of the imposition by the New Zealand Government of import restrictions, which lopped off £1,500,000 worth of Australia's annual trade; but a majority of manufacturers realized that these restrictions are temporary and maintained their promises to help the official exhibit.

The Australian Pavilion, estimated to cost £50,000, will stand in an area of 20,000 square feet reserved in the exhibition grounds. The pavilion will have a floor space of 250 feet by 50 feet. Four 60-foot columns will flank the entrance, and behind them will rise a façade of clear glass. Brilliant color designs will mark the exterior of the main exhibition hall. The building will include a theatrette, in which scenic and industrial films will be shown, and in which there will be accommodation for 150 persons.

The greater part of the hall will be devoted to a display which will depict Australia's primary and secondary industries. As explained, manufactures will achieve a prominence not hitherto attained in an oversea exhibition; but since this is to be a cavalcade of a nation, the great farming industries, on which the Australian national prosperity, after all, chiefly depends, cannot be altogether omitted. It is planned to make the representation of these industries as distinctive from those of similar New Zealand industries as possible.

Touring

There is a growing tourist traffic between the two countries. Each has travel attractions so different from the other's, and the distance between them is so comparatively short, that annual vacations can be, and are, spent pleasurably by Australians in New Zealand and by New Zealanders in Australia. Thus there is a continual to-and-fro tourist stream between the two countries. The Australian National Travel Association plans to use the Centennial Exhibition as a means of making the tourist attractions of Australia better known to New Zealanders by means of films and a comprehensive display of posters, pamphlets, photographs, and specimens of flora and fauna.

A departure will be a display emphasizing Australian cultural life, in the fields of literature, painting, and sculpture. The school of Australian landscape painting, transporting to New Zealand the brilliant sunlight of such artists as Streeton, Heysen, Lister Lister, should be a revelation to a people whose country has climatic and geographical features so different from those of Australia.

Examples of aboriginal art will tell of the pre-civilization era of Australia, and aborigines will explain the symbolism of rock carvings and crude chalk drawings done before white men settled in Australia. Examples of the art from the early white settlers to contemporary moderns will be taken from the walls of public galleries in the capital cities for loan. Australian statuary will also find niches.

Further, there will be a display of manuscripts and maps from the Mitchell Library, Sydney. Items on the early exploration and settlement of New Zealand and the administration from Sydney of that country, when it was an appendage of the colony of New South Wales, will be shown.

Parliament on Air, And Elections Too

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The innovation of broadcasting parliamentary debates in New Zealand was made in 1936, the powerful central station 2YA, of 60 kilowatts, being utilized. It can be well received in most parts of the Dominion. The 1938 general election was substantially fought "over the air," and after three years of parliamentary broadcasting the electors appeared to be well informed and keenly interested in political questions. Whether political reputations had been made or marred by the broadcasting of debates is difficult to say, but it is significant that members who had preferred the irresponsible style of speaking did not reappear in the new Parliament.

Scope for New Zealand Youth Advised as Dominion Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The serious problem of New Zealand's falling population, caused largely by the migration of many New Zealanders to other countries in search of education and employment, has led to consideration of ways to enlarge business and cultural opportunities within the Dominion.

It is noted that though it was in Cecil Rhodes's mind that Rhodes Scholars should return to their country and give it the benefit of their Oxford training, most of New Zealand's Rhodes Scholars prefer to stay in the Old World. The same is said of other gifted young New Zealanders who leave for further study abroad. So many of them find employment and stay there. New Zealand Governments have been criticised for not doing more to find opportunities for this talent. On the other hand, the large and increasing number of graduates in the New Zealand Civil Service is pointed to. The question of recruiting the service more widely from University institutions is being considered by a committee.

Opportunities for advancement, for doing the work they want to do, are conceded to be much more numerous in larger communities. Natural scientists find themselves in the center of things, instead of working alone in a remote corner of the world. Writers and artists are stimulated by the traditions of ages and the company of crowds of fellow workers. If it is admitted that New Zealand might do more to provide its gifted sons and daughters with satisfying billets, it should also be conceded that such positions are limited in a society of only a million and a half people.

Meanwhile, there is no doubt about the success of these young people abroad. The New Zealand student lacks the cultural background of the Englishman, but, accustomed to do all manner of things from his earliest years, he has more initiative and independence, and is less hampered by class consciousness. Many New Zealand students, including Rhodes Scholars, have also the advantage when they go to English Universities, that they have already graduated. Moreover, their success at Oxford and Cambridge and other British Universities is striking. They hold their own in the schools, and pass to important positions. Many of them are scattered round the Empire as professors and lecturers.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Aviation's Role in Knitting Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—As aviation comes to play an increasingly important role in bringing Australia closer into the Empire system, a survey of the Commonwealth's aviation progress reveals the rapid development which has taken place during the past half century.

Australia has become noted in aviation not only for the record-breaking and pioneering flights of some of its sons, but also as the home of Lawrence Hargrave, who more than 50 years ago, in and near Sydney, demonstrated the possibilty of mechanical flight and lifted human flight from the realm of dreamland into realization.

Hargrave's work was unappreciated in his contemporary Australia and even in Britain. The governments of British countries refused his offer to give them his working models, which today repose in the Deutsche Museum, Munich, Germany, and identify Hargrave as the forerunner of the Wright brothers and Farman. One treasure Sydney still holds—Hargrave's original monoplane—in the Technological Museum here.

First Flight

The first aerial flight by a motor-propelled machine in Australia was accomplished by Colin Defries at a Sydney race course in 1909. One hundred and fifty persons, at a private demonstration, saw Defries, otherwise unknown except for this spectacular feat, fly 115 yards in a little more than five seconds. The first public flight was not made until the following year. William E. Hart, a mechanically-inclined Sydney dentist, James Stone, an American trick motor cyclist, Houdini, the noted "escapologist," and Jules Girraud, a Frenchman, were among the "madmen" who between 1910 and 1914 demonstrated to Australians the possibilities of aerial travel.

Air enthusiasm in Australia was given a fillip by the Commonwealth's prize of £10,000 for the first aviator to complete within 30 days a flight from England to Australia. Ross Smith and his brother, Keith, both wartime aviators, and mechanics James M. Bennett and William M. Sheirs, won the prize with a flight of 28 days in a Vickers-Vimy biplane powered by two 360-horsepower Rolls-Royce motors.

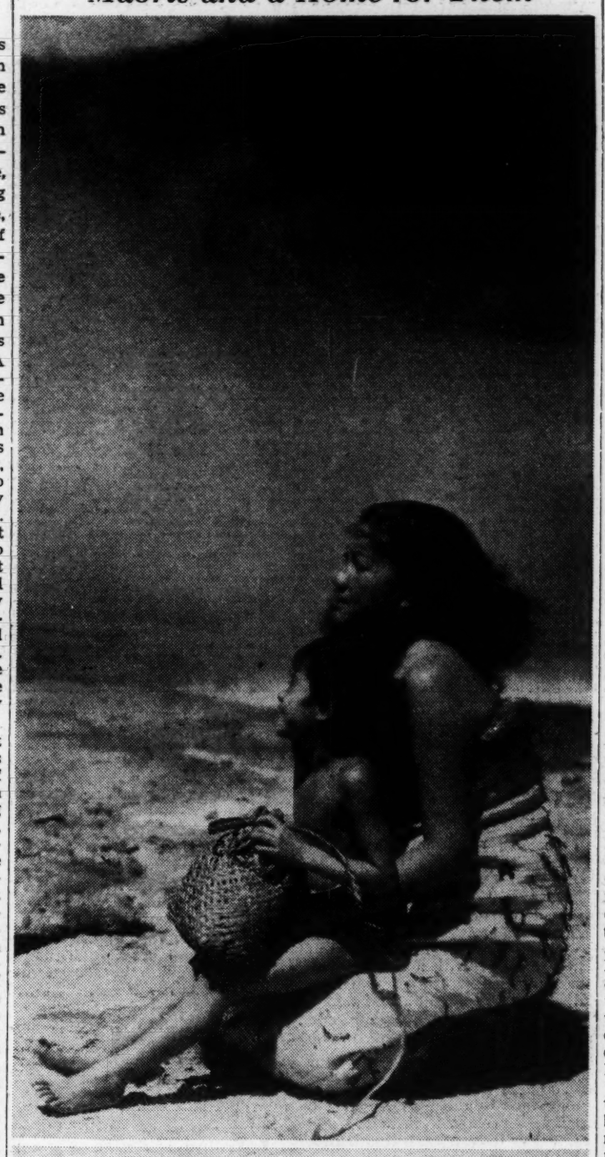
Plane Is Popular

The bridging of that distance displayed the practicability of overcoming the geographical isolation of Australia. The now historic flights of men like Charles Kingsford Smith, Charles Ulm, Bert Hinkler and a host of other adventurous riders of the air built the aviation structure that now houses the England-Australia flying-boat and Dutch Amsterdam-Sydney services and a network of internal air lines.

Australians, definitely air conscious, use the airplane as they use train, steamer, and automobile. Mail and passenger services, some Government-subsidized, others valiantly bidding for profits on their own initiative, criss-cross the continent. The main service links Perth, Western Australia, with Townsville, North Queensland — crossing the desert to Adelaide, South Australia, thence thrusting its way eastward to Melbourne, Victoria, and northward by way of Sydney and Brisbane on to its terminal. A service links Brisbane and Darwin. Flying-boat service from Darwin crosses the northern tip of the continent and then slides down the east coast to Sydney. A service junctions with the Brisbane-Darwin cross-country route at Cloncurry, Queensland, and terminates at Cootamundra, Southern New South Wales. Another links Sydney with Adelaide directly, avoiding the detour necessary to call at Melbourne. The latter city is linked with Hobart, Tasmania. A service cuts through the heart of the continent from Darwin to Adelaide. Another serves the great cattle stations between Perth and Darwin. Another links Sydney with New Guinea. Minor offshoots operate in Western and Northwestern New South Wales. Soon the huge flying-boats will be roaring out of Sydney for the crossing of the Tasman Sea to New Zealand.

Aviation has annihilated the vast distances of Australia and has largely overcome the disabilities of sparsely-settled areas between centers of population. It is playing an ever-growing part in defense, mail and freight carriage, and passenger traffic. Notable among the organizations it has yielded to Australia is Qantas Empire Airways. Started by Hudson Fysh, a war-time pilot who is still its chief executive, Qantas has grown into a huge company which is the Australian counterpart and partner of Imperial Airways. It operates the Singapore-Sydney section of the England-Australia flying-boat service, as well as several services from Brisbane to North and Northwestern Queensland. It began as the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services—the initials soon shortened the company's name into Qantas—to serve the sparsely-settled areas between Brisbane and Darwin. It solved, by quick transport, the elementary problems of that huge area and in the 18 years of its history has had a notable freedom from serious accident.

Maoris and a Home for Them



New Zealand Government Publicity Photo

Cottage in Makirikiri Native Land Use Scheme

The cottage, built at a cost of £436, is in a project at the southeast corner of the North Island.

Interest in Aviation Intense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Because of its geographical position, New Zealand today holds a major interest in the developments of the airplane age. Yet, paradoxically, it was owing to the comparative isolation of the country, that the Dominion was slow to develop the same interest in aviation which reached such a high pitch in Europe and America following the flight of the Wright Brothers.

After 1909, a number of local enthusiasts either constructed or imported their own aircraft; and the first flight in a heavier than air machine was made near Auckland early in 1911.

A few years after this, two companies were formed, one at Auckland and the other at Christchurch for the training of pilots for the Royal Flying Corps, and during the World War some 200 airmen were sent to Britain. Following a few experimental mail flights in 1919-1922, interest waned until the first attempted crossing of the Tasman in 1928, which, however, ended in disaster. The crossing was accomplished a few months later when the late Sir Charles Kingsford Smith and the late Charles Ulm with a crew of two, flew from Sydney to Christchurch in the now famous Fokker Monoplane "Southern Cross."

The Government also decided to establish a chain of landing grounds throughout the Dominion for use of civil and military aircraft. The work involved in the investigation of sites and the construction of aerodromes is carried out by the Aerodromes Section of the Public Works Department working in close co-operation with the Controller of Civil Aviation.

Within the last few years several commercial aircraft concerns have become firmly established and all the main centers of the Dominion are linked up in services operating from Auckland in the North to Dunedin in the South. These services encircle the North Island, and with the impending inauguration of new routes under consideration the same will be practically true of the South Island.

There is a service down the West Coast of the South Island, and one can not only fly to the glaciers of South Westland but take a joy ride up these steep ice rivers and circle round the great peaks of the Alps. The saving of time is enormous. The fastest train express, traversing a long stretch of high country en route, takes about 14 hours to cover the distance between Wellington and Auckland, but the service planes do the trip in 2½ hours

Maoris and Whites Dwelling in Peace

By Ernest Beaglehole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Today, after a century of mixed co-operation, the Maoris and the whites have settled down to make the best of their continued relationship.

One hundred years ago, the Maoris were still virtually a Stone Age people. The succeeding century brought with it many rough and sudden changes for these aboriginal tribes faced for the first time in their long and turbulent history with organized pressure from an invading white group of settlers who Christianized them, acquired their land, and then invited them to conform to the customs and habits of the white man's society. It says much for the intelligence and educability of the Maori that he has been able to survive the hundred years of European contact. His Polynesian kinsmen in other parts of the Pacific have not been so fortunately resistant.

Steady Progress

On the whole, the last hundred years have seen a steady progress despite occasional marking time caused by the Maori wars of the middle of the last century—in which, however, only some of the Maori people were involved—and the resisting grievances that were their aftermath for many of the Maori tribes. Maori population showed a definite and marked decline during the nineteenth century—so much so that there were not wanting those to prophesy the quick and irrevocable passing of the Maoris. Prophecy was ill-advised, however. Today the Maori population numbers nearly 87,000. Last year its net increase was more than double that of the white population. About 50 per cent of this Maori population is conservatively estimated to be Polynesian.

It is only within recent years that the education of Maoris has been marked by enlightened vision rather than pedantic pedagogical routine. Maori children are educated today either in native village schools (141 such schools with about 10,000 pupils at the beginning of 1938), or in public schools attended also by white children (more than 11,000 Maori pupils in these schools). There are also eight high schools for Maori pupils with a total roll of about 500. Maori youth may receive university education equally with white students. Maori village schools, however, have generally been backward and inefficient. Recently an attempt has been made to relate the curriculum and aims of the Maori school to the changing demands of Maori village life. Emphasis has been placed on the teaching of Maori traditions, history, handicrafts, and on simple agriculture, housecraft, and hygiene. There still remain big problems to be faced by all those interested in the future of Maori education. The training of teachers for native school work is still backward and the exact role of the school as both a conserving and progressive agency in the Maori community has not yet been clearly and adequately defined.

Housing conditions in the Maori village have also caused concern recently to Maori and European leaders. According to European standards, Maori housing is intolerably bad in most parts of the country. A Native Housing Act passed in 1935 has been designed to remedy the situation by permitting the Board of Native Affairs to make advances from special Parliamentary grants for the erection, repair, and improvement of Maori houses.

One of the outstanding features of recent years, however, has been a determined attempt to rehabilitate the economic fortunes of the Maori by intensive land development schemes and rural resettlement.

The Maori economically is among the lowest income groups of the country. He is also predominantly a rural dweller. The past hundred years has seen the alienation of much of his land and has reduced him either to living on land rentals or on the income of an unskilled laborer. The last 10 years, however, have seen great changes in this economic set-up.

Owing to the inspiration and leadership of a Maori, Sir Apirana Ngata, lawyer, scholar and Cabinet Minister, and with the co-operation of sympathetic European leaders, land owned and occupied by Maori people has been systematically consolidated into workable blocks and then intensively developed and settled in small farming units specializing mainly in dairying.

Land Development

These land development schemes have been controlled by the Government's Native Department and have benefitted by large-scale contract buying of farming implements and supplies, and by the direction of expert agricultural overseers. Since the inception of this scheme in 1929, over £3,000,000 have been spent in native land development. Most of this money is secured by long-term mortgages on the native farms. It is hoped that by the time the land is finally freed of debt the Maori occupier of each unit farm will have settled down into an efficient, prosperous contributor to the primary produce wealth of New Zealand.

Minor details of the administration of this land development scheme have at times received much adverse criticism. None today, however, claim that the schemes are not well-planned, well-controlled, and likely to do much to add greatly to the wealth of the country and to the economic, social, and cultural rehabilitation of the Maori people.

The Maori today is a valued law-abiding citizen of the Dominion. He elects four members to the House of Representatives with a total membership of 80. By the Electoral Amendment Act of 1937 he was given the privilege of a secret ballot, thus aligning him politically with general white practice in New Zealand. His relations with the white man are good. The color bar is not absent in New Zealand but it is not pronounced and never repressive.

Maori Tribes

Some Maori tribes still have grievances against the Government regarding old land claims not yet satisfied according to equity and justice. But on the whole, the present time is one of material and social advance, with Maori and white man co-operating for the good of each and therefore for the good of all. It is fitting that the Dominion's centennial should see the burial of old injustice and the forgetting of former antagonisms. The Maoris proved formidable foes during the wars of settlement, gaining respect for their courage and independence. With this intelligence and energy they are likely to prove valuable helpers in the equally pressing tasks of Nation-building in these South Seas.

It is the task of the white New Zealander to recognize the value of this help and the unique contribution that the Maoris can make to the future development of a specific and colorful New Zealand society.

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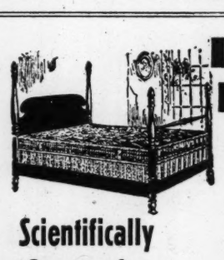
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Peace Placed at Door of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—War or peace is now in the lap of Congress, according to the consensus in all quarters here today—from taxicab driver to the most profound students of international law and politics—and interest is consequently centered on the debate on in the Senate Chamber in Washington beginning this afternoon.

Meanwhile the air waves and the press are carrying heavy loads of opinion for and against amendment of the United States Neutrality Act to permit modification of its embargo provisions that will enable European combatants to obtain needed supplies from this country on a "cash and carry" basis.

Featuring the debate here was an appeal by Alfred E. Smith, formerly Democratic presidential nominee and outspoken opponent of the New Deal, for nation-wide support of President Roosevelt in his efforts to amend the Neutrality Act, and a "radio preview" by United States Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, backing amendment of the Neutrality Act, and United States Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, last-ditch opponent of letting down the bars to permit the "cash-and-carry" clause, over the radio last night.

Smith's Stand Significant

Mr. Smith's stand beside the President was viewed as particularly significant and as indicating that he, while opposing practically every measure advocated by the New Deal, had banned politics on this issue, holding that "in the discussion there is no room for personalities, parties, classes or creeds," and that "all differences must be wiped out in this hour of challenge."

"Personal interest must be subordinated to the common good," he declared. "We must be selfish, not for ourselves, but for the whole nation."

Mr. Smith declared that the present Neutrality Act "does not work:" that while the theory back of it seemed excellent when it was passed, the act has now been tested and had not met the test.

"It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting," he declared.

Senator Pittman in his defense of the proposed amendment asserted it was aimed at preserving the peace of the United States and the security and safety of its citizens and their interests, while Senator Nye challenged this thesis and called upon citizens everywhere to let members of Congress know their views on the issue.

Misuse of American Flag

Another outstanding feature of the discussions was a statement by Dr. Edwin Borchard, Professor of International Law at Yale University, who came out strongly for barring armed merchant vessels from United States ports. He called upon the Administration to prevent any "misuse of the American flag," such as, he said, occurred during the World War.

Referring to Germany's declaration that it would sink allied merchant men without warning, Dr. Borchard held that while the arming of merchant vessels did not "precisely" put them in the same category as warships, it did deprive them of their immunity from being sunk on sight." He voiced full agreement with Dr. John Bassett Moore that Secretary of State Robert Lansing was in error on his international law when he ruled in September, 1914, that a merchant vessel might carry defensive armament without acquiring the character of a warship.

Neither was Germany right, he held, in declaring that under international law Great Britain had no right to arm its merchant vessels instead, he stressed, Britain had this right if it was prepared to accept the consequences.

Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde, Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University, and one of the foremost authorities on international law, concurred in this view, declaring that Britain had the right to arm its merchant fleet in order to combat German submarines if it thought it "a wise and practicable means of fighting them."

All these views, while dealing directly with the U-boat menace to Allied shipping, were seen here as also bearing directly on the neutrality issue.

Threat to Freedom Seen

Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University and one of President Wilson's advisers at Versailles, in a matriculation address at Yale yesterday, also joined in the discussion when he declared that the American people "could not view with any comfort a situation characterized by the predominance in Western Europe of a victorious Nazi Government which has opened the eastern gates of the Continent to the Russian flood of Communist liberalism."

"There is, I believe," he said, "great dangers to the principle of individual freedom involved in the possible victory of Nazi Germany. There is even greater danger to that principle from within, from ourselves. Let us be certain that in our abhorrence of dictatorships' mastery of mind and conscience abroad we do not impose an unofficial censorship at home."

Smith Says President Is Right

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, long one of the foremost critics of the New Deal, called on the Nation last night to "stand solidly" behind President Roosevelt's fight to amend the Neutrality Act.

Praising the President's program for lifting the arms embargo to permit cash-and-carry sales of munitions and war supplies and to bar American shipping from the war zones, Mr. Smith told a radio audience:

"He is so clearly right, so obviously on the side of common sense and sound judgment and of patriotism, that only those who lack an understanding of the issue will oppose him."

The speech was the first in which Mr. Smith, the 1928 Democratic presidential nominee, had publicly supported a major administration measure advanced by the man who succeeded him as the standard bearer of his party.

As he spoke, Columbia Broadcasting System offices were picketed by 20 supporters of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, carrying placards reading: "Al, why have you changed your color?" and "Al, are you going with the other crowd now? Why?"

Mr. Smith said the only way to keep America out of the present European war was to bar American ships and passengers from belligerent waters.

"Personal interests must be subordinated to the common good," he continued. "We must be selfish, not for ourselves but for the whole Nation.

"The present Neutrality Act does not work. It has not met the test, and in the coming state of world affairs, it can't possibly meet the even more drastic strains of the future. It has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Mr. Smith declared it was the sinking of American ships in European waters that brought America into the World War in 1917 and asserted the present distinction under which "war materials" are banned but other supplies freely shipped was "essentially the bunk."

The torpedoing of two Swedish steamships was proof, he added, that "the German Government does not recognize any difference between the goods covered by the American embargo and the goods that are not covered by the embargo."

Wheeler Against Repeal

HUDSON, Mass. (AP)—Registering his opposition to repeal of the arms embargo, United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) Montana) declared Oct. 2 Europe's problem paralleled others faced many times—"The characters may be more bold, but the plot and the climax are as old as European history itself."

Addressing a "homecoming" celebration in Hudson, his native town, Oct. 1, the senior Montana Senator asserted that his sympathies were "with the Allies—and I know that the American people and all lovers of Democracy want Hitlerism crushed."

"Our entry into war cannot be measured alone in terms of lives lost and dollars spent," he added. "The price would surely be loss of Democracy and Christianity. They cannot withstand the impact of war."

Senator Wheeler said that although he was opposed to the sale of finished munitions products he would favor the cash and carry sale of raw materials. "There is a vast difference," he explained, "between raw materials and the finished product."

He said, however, he would "insist" that all wartime sales be "paid for in cash and delivery made in this Country."

Walsh Would Retain Ban

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 2—Declaring that repeal of the arms embargo would be equivalent to taking sides in the European war, United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, told a mass meeting on Boston Common yesterday that repeal ultimately would bring this Country into the war. Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, addressed a crowd of 5,000 who assembled despite chill winds and rain, at a meeting called by the Veterans Neutrality Committee, which is opposed to repeal.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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23 21st, Dept. 532, New York

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IT'S
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Established in '63
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Prompt Service
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED *Jackson's* **THORO-BAKE BREAD?**
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

College Co-Eds Will Revel in Our Moderately-Priced Campus Fashions
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Books on Speech Training
Lower Prices in Canada. Ask for lists.
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London St. Thomas

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Removed to
Bank of Montreal Chambers
over Market Branch
PHONE MET 2322

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES Ford SERVICE
265 Laurier Ave., West Ottawa

HUDSON'S BAY BLANKETS
IRISH LINENS
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
175 SPARKS STREET. OTTAWA

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 831 BANK ST.
8-0097 7-0488

OTTAWA (Continued)

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Let us keep your wardrobe spic and span. Langley's Cleaners are expert!
Phone 2-7361
LANGLEY'S

Phone 2-2411 R. & P. Powell GROCER
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
Household Laundry
LIMITED
Telephone 7-6700

TORONTO

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE.
at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
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20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 Avenue Road, Toronto, Canada
RANDOLPH 3333

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

TORONTO (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Quality Dry Cleaning
Phone LA. 1151
BAKER BROS.
LIMITED
Cleaners, Furriers and Carpet Cleaners

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

24-HOUR SERVICE
Your washing done and back to you in 24 hours is quick service. This is regular service at this plant in Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS *are drinking* GOLDEN CREST *supplied by*
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Diana Restaurant
137 YONGE STREET
133 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

HARRY YOUNG
Fine Footwear
6 ST. CLAIR EAST TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
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All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
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MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
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CLEANERS & DYERS FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
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KE 8513

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CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

MORLEY M. WATSON
ART DECORATION
PAPER HANGING
PAINTING
Lakeside 3631 29 Vermont Ave.

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ELEANOR HAT SHOP

2321 Bloor St. West
(At Windermere)
FALL HATS ON DISPLAY
$1.95 to $4.95

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 a. m. daily except Sunday
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Simpson's
recommends
"SIMDOE"
The only doeskin gloves we guarantee to be smudgeproof and absolutely washable.
There's not a smudge in a pair of our "Simdoe" gloves! And you'll have no trouble with them hardening when you wash them. They come in velvety shades of green, wine, brown, black, navy, beige, natural and white, in classic pull-ons with outsewn seams.
$3.95
STREET FLOOR
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL FUEL OIL
*Dollard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., LTD.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

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"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
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Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
BElair 2834 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

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REGINA

Sterling SMART SHOES
Florsheims
Selby
Tru-Poise
also Hosiery
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
1860 Hamilton Street

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Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Quality Coal and Wood
EMPIRE LUMBER & FUEL CO. LTD.
Phone 5458 715 2nd Ave. N.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EAling 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London. Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

WINDOW CLEANING

LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK
J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE. 318 Cold Harbor Lane, Brixton, S. W. 9.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 a. m.to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4
PHONE, CITY 3930

RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION
Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
110 Darkes Lane
POTTERS BAR
Phone Potters Bar 93

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BARBARA BANHAM
137 EBURY ST., S.W.1.—SLO 4443
Alla Svenskor Välkomna

The Guernsey Cake Shop
Home-made Cakes, Jams, etc.
Morning Refreshment
Dainty Luncheons a Speciality
Teas
Birthday and other Cakes made to order
Genuine Guernsey Gâche
36 Palmer Street (Victoria St.), S. W. 1

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"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed.
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
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Bayswater 2615

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Builders and Decorators
Office and Works now at
7 Nant Road, Finchley Road, N. W. 2
Speedwell 9607
Also at Andover Place, Paddington, W. 2

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

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for
Carbon Paper, Ribbons, Etc. and all Office Stationery
Prompt Deliveries a Special Feature
Britannic Carbon Co. Ltd.
11 Queen Victoria Street E. C. 4

Phone FLAxman 1701
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Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE Ltd.
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Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7285
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

EXTRA VALUE
K Shoes give you extra value in these difficult times, because they give you extra comfort and extra wear. That is why I specialize in fitting K Shoes and recommend them so strongly.
BALDWIN SMITH Ltd.
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HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
COALS ETC.
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(Facing Euston Station)

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LIMITED
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For Every
INSURANCE
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
Actual Makers
Lightweight Suitcases
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Est. 1870 Slo. 8969

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET. Modern appointments

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ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19 Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

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LOOK SLIM BY WEARING a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick Undergarments
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Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitory, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators, 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

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All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
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61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
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At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

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LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2.—Beautifully equipped bed-sittingrooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute buses, tubes. BAY 5627

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE — Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

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STAFFS.—Cook and house-parlourmaid wanted; quiet home in country; accommodation for 1 child, if necessary. Anstey, Thornbury Hall, Cheadle.

POST WANTED

LADY desires position as nurse or nurse-companion to lady or gentleman; thoroughly experienced. Box W-1482, BCM/CSM, London.

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SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting; translations, staff; dictation rooms; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD. 20 Moorgate, London. E. C. 2 MET. 3180

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KENSINGTON, London, Warwick Gardens — Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l., and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone Western 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

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LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earl's Court. FRO. 1663.

LONDON, W. 2—Room Flatlets; bed, breakfast, bath, H. and C. all rooms; from 25/- weekly; near tube and bus. BAY. 5769.

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LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon St.—Well-furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service; moderate terms; constant hot water. MAYfair 0678.

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25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0516.

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LONDON'S Taxis always at your service to Meetings, Lectures and Services, to the Shops, Stations and Theatres.
TAKE A TAXI!

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AMY FISHER. Speech training and "Reading Circle." Also lessons in English to foreigners. 12 Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LONDON—Miss Hope Webb, 5 Alma Terrace, Kensington, W. 8., tel. Western 4039, has small classes for pupils requiring individual attention or examination help.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the "Heel to Ball" Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1, Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

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Recovered and Adjusted
Consult MISS H. M. BAKER
64 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1
Income Tax Returns, Super Tax Returns, Repayment Claims of all descriptions including those for British subjects resident abroad. Telephone Holborn 0377

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Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London (by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford. E. 4
SILverthorn 3636

LONDON N.
Canonbury and Islington

T. R. Roberts Limited
Fashions and Furnishings at London's Lowest Prices
215-225, UPPER STREET
Islington, N 1 CANonbury 3333

LONDON, N. W.—Colindale

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Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, etc.
Expert Attention
1, Sheaveshill Parade, Colindale, N.W. 9
Telephone COL. 6624

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Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

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High Rd., Leytonstone
Tel. Leytonstone 1131 6 lines

D. NORMAN & SON
Butchers
855, High Road, Leytonstone
Telephone LEYtonstone 2386
82a, High Road, Woodford Green
Telephone BUCkhurst 3336

New and Becoming Styles in Furs and Fur Coats
R.W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
Furriers
706, High Road, Leytonstone (Ley. 1124)

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West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
128 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206, 65 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
63, West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106, Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
207, Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

GOOD GARDENING
First Class Skill for Making
First Class Plants for Adorning
offered by
DIXON'S NURSERIES
69 Victoria Road, Southfields, S. W. 18
and at Putney
Putney 2351 Established 1899

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Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

ENGLAND

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
1 Eastbourne Road, W. 4
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

Ireland

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Over 75 Years' Reputation for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO.
LIMITED
90-92-94 Donegall Street, Belfast

James
CLOTHES FOR MEN
Ready-to-Wear and Tailored-to-Order
Burberry, Dexter and Aquatite Raincoats
19-27 LOMBARD STREET

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
102, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

For Beautiful Work Try
Devonshire Laundry
LIMITED
Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

E. RÖTTGER
16 Bedford Street Tel. Belfast 26475
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Different Systems to suit the different textures of hair.
All leading beauty preparations stocked.

Get It at
SINCLAIR'S
Royal Ave. and North Street, Belfast
The Belfast Drapers and House Furnishers

Stormonth's Stores Ltd.
43-45 ANN STREET
City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock. We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carson's Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products. Price lists upon application. Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District.
Phone 22241—2 lines.

For Complete Heating Satisfaction Burn
BARKLEY'S COAL
5, Wellington Place
Anthracite Coal, Beans and Gas Coke always in stock.
Phones 21414/5/6 Phones 21414/5/6

DUBLIN

PIM BROTHERS LTD
Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices, rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD. GEORGE'S ST.

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

For House Furnishing Removals and Cleaning
Anderson, Stanford & Ridgeway (1929) Ltd.
5 Dawson Street, Dublin
Phones 44712-3

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
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Daily Features Page

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Two!

Uncle: "Why, Willie, I'm glad to see you. Have a soda. Waiter! Two large sodas, please."

Willie: "I'll have the same."

The Finishing Touch

Motorist: "I see this road isn't finished."

Road Worker: "Oh, yes. It's done."

Motorist: "Then why isn't there any broken glass on it?"

Holding Out

Small, unfurnished flat to let; 2 rec., 2 bed, kitchenette; 27s. 6d. weekly (or monthly, if desired).—Advt. in a Provincial Paper.

We'll wait until they make it yearly.—Humorist.

Property Advertisement, Style 1939

"Cellars, spacious, dry, solid; excellent large house above; London 20 miles."—Advt. in "The Times."—Spotted by Punch.

Well?

Tourist: "I want accommodations for an airplane trip round the world."

Travel Agent: "Yes, sir, one way?"

A Verse for Today . . .

Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.—JAMES 1:17.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Attolico, Bernardo (bĕr-närʹ-dō ät-tôʹ-lē-kō) — Italian Ambassador at Berlin.

Baruch, Bernard M. (bärʹ-rōōk)—American financier.

d'Autry, Raoul (råʹ-ōōlʹ dōʹ-trēʹ) — French Minister of Munitions.

Denis, Lieut. Gen. Henri (änʹ-rēʹ dē-nēʹ) — Belgium's Minister of National Defense.

Ducos, Hippolyte (ēʹ-pōʹ-lētʹ dü'-kōʹ) — French Undersecretary for National Defense and War.

Erkin, Behiç (bĕʹ-hĭchʹ ĕrʹ-kēnʹ)—New Turkish Ambassador to France.

Pernot, Georges (zhôrzh pĕrʹ-nōʹ)—French Minister of Blockade.

Rio, Alphonse (ål'-fôns' ryōʹ) — French Minister of Mercantile Marine.

Tass (täs) — Official Soviet News Agency.

von Brauchitsch, Col. Gen. Walther (välʹ-tĕr fôn brouʹ-ĸĭch) — Commander in Chief of the German Army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Goethals, Major General George Washington (gōʹ-thălz) — General who was in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal.

Goya y Lucientes, Francisco de (gōʹ-yä ē lōōʹ-thè-ĕnʹ-tās) —Spanish painter of the 18th and 19th centuries, usually known as "Goya."

Toscanini, Arturo (tôs'-känĕʹ-nē) — Conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ąsk, sofą; ēve, hĕre, ęvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ȯbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cȯnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

Boon to Housewives

British inventors have patented a silver plating that does not have to be polished.

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Scottish Terrier

The Scottish terrier, or Scottie, is one of the best-known and best-loved dogs of today. A short-legged and stocky dog, he is famed for his pluck and persistence in staying with his game. However, he is seldom used for hunting in the United States, where he is known chiefly as a delightful and clever companion.

He traces his family back to the year 1822. His nickname is Diehard, but it might also be Foolhardy, for the size of his opponent means little to him. Today he is not considered aggressive, being noted for his cheerful and friendly manner. There is a faraway look in his well-bred eyes, a look of remembrance, perhaps, of blooming heather on the moors of his native country.

His normal weight is about 20 pounds. He is usually black, though steel or grizzled coats are allowed. As household pets, few breeds are more popular.

The Alphabet of Charm

A young girl said to a woman of eighty, who still attracted everyone, "Please, tell me the secret of your charm, and teach me to fascinate people as you do."

"My child," was the gentle response, "just remember this: In the alphabet of charm there is no such letter as 'I'; it is all 'u.'"

Brevities

Humorist: It has been estimated that there are more than five hundred different kinds of weeds. One amateur gardener writes to say that they are all in his garden.

Detroit News: By buying up all the sugar and selling it back to ourselves later at higher prices, what's to prevent everybody from getting rich?

Des Moines Register: Note to editors: Now that Alice Marble, tennis champion, has signed a fat contract to sing over the air, watch out for the typographical error, "Listen to Alice Warble Tonight!"

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Printed and Inlaid Linoleum?

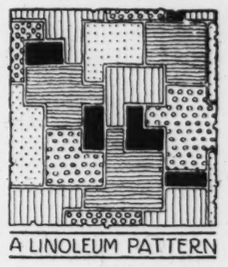
Linoleum is the invention of Frederick Walton, an Englishman. The essence of Walton's invention was the discovery of a process for oxidizing linseed oil so as to produce an inexpensive, rubberlike substance. For the first 50 years after its invention in 1860, plain and printed linoleums were the only kinds manufactured. The inlaid type came later.

The process of manufacture was basically the same for both plain and printed linoleum. In the plain or solid-color linoleum, the pigment or coloring-matter is mixed with the mineral fillers, cork or wood flour, and oxidized linseed oil. The oil is whipped or beaten in steam-jacketed containers, called "cement pots," and then ground with the other materials, forming granules in which form it is known as the "mix." This mix is calendered or pressed onto a backing of burlap by means of huge, heated rolls.

For printed linoleum, the pattern or design is stamped on the linoleum after the mix has been calendered on the burlap. The linoleum passes under a series of heads or troughs filled with paint (one head for each color). From each head a printing block reaches down and prints its share of the design.

In making molded inlaid linoleum, the loose mix is made up in different colors. These colors are brushed through stencils, carefully cut by hand from sheets of zinc, directly onto the burlap. The colored blocks thus laid are then subjected to a pressure of some 1,600 pounds per square inch by means of a hydraulic press, which welds the blocks together.

What is known as straight-line inlaid linoleum is made by rolling out sheets of different colored mixes of linoleum. From these sheets, dies or metal cutting plates stamp out blocks of colored linoleum of the exact size required by the design. These blocks are placed on the burlap backing in the correct position in the design, as the continuous strip of burlap is fed


A LINOLEUM PATTERN

into rollers for pressing. After this the pattern is put through a "making process" and a "finishing press."

All types of linoleum, after being pressed, are hardened by being heated in drying rooms from two days to two months, depending upon the kind of linoleum that is to be manufactured.—W. P. Keasbey.

The World of Humor

—Passing Show, London
"Reporting for inspection, sir!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

Topeka, Kan.

Mary loved music, and proved she had a voice of exceptional quality when she won second place in a singing contest in a local theater. Although only 17, she was obliged to give up further schooling to stay with a shut-in sister, while her mother supported the family by sewing outside the home.

There was no piano in the house, and how Mary did long for one, and for the opportunity of learning to play it! One day a friend of the family, knowing of the need, inserted an item in the paper, and without mentioning any names, put the situation before the public.

Almost immediately three pianos were offered. The Yellow Cab Company offered to transport the chosen instrument without cost to Mary's home. An expert piano tuner offered his services free. And a well-known teacher read the item and offered to give free lessons to the girl.

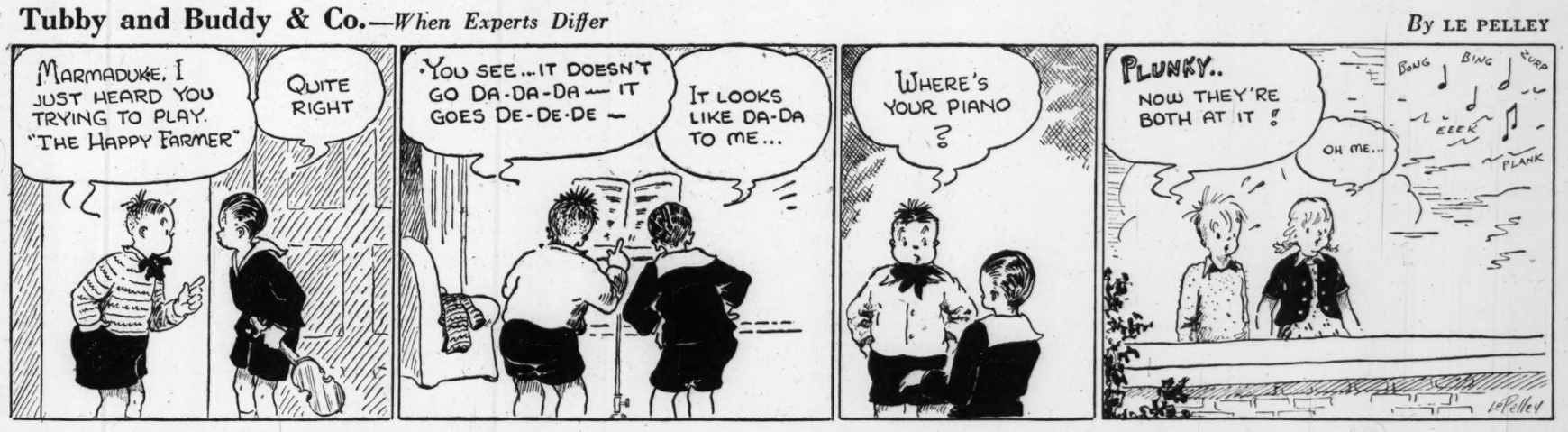
Mary is now rejoicing in the opportunity to develop her talent, and the family is enjoying the music she brings into the home.

Daily Quotation

TODAY is your day and mine; the only day we have; the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great world we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time.—DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*When Experts Differ*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE, I JUST HEARD YOU TRYING TO PLAY. "THE HAPPY FARMER"
QUITE RIGHT
YOU SEE...IT DOESN'T GO DA-DA-DA— IT GOES DE-DE-DE—
IT LOOKS LIKE DA-DA TO ME...
WHERE'S YOUR PIANO?
PLUNKY.. NOW THEY'RE BOTH AT IT!
BONG BING ZURP
EEEK
PLANK
OH ME...
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh!*

"Ugh! Being locked up in a dark and deserted house is no fun—"
"And the sooner we find a way to get out of it the better I'll feel," I told ol' Pete—
As we crept from room to room—
Suddenly Ol' Pete wagged excitedly—"Don't look now, but there's a man standing right behind us!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Voices in the Air*

By THE HAGERS

DRAKEVILLE POND
NOW JOE AND TED WERE FRIENDS, I KNEW; THEY NEVER QUARRELED—THAT WAS TRUE.
BUT WHAT COULD MAKE THEM DISAGREE THEN VANISH, WAS A MYSTERY.
"WE'VE FLOWN THREE DAYS—BUT TIRED? NOT I!" "SAME HERE! I'VE JUST BEGUN TO FLY."
I KNEW THOSE VOICES! OVERHEAD, IN CIRCLES, FLEW JOE TEAL AND TED!
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"When There Is No Peace"

Apparently it is time for Moscow and Berlin to start that consultation on "necessary measures" which they threatened if France and Britain did not sue for peace. For Paris and London do not seem to understand the contention of the Nazi-Communist pact that the partition of Poland has "established a secure foundation for permanent peace." In Paris what Russia and Germany call peace is termed "blackmail," while London answers with a new draft and Winston Churchill's resolute and rousing speech.

In this most strange war a tremendous undercover struggle is still going on. As Mr. Churchill says, Russia remains "a riddle, wrapped in a mystery, inside of an enigma." Despite the move against Poland and the commercial co-operation accorded Germany, there is much reason for doubting whether the Kremlin will feel that its part of "necessary measures" entails the sending of troops to storm the Maginot Line or submarines to stalk British ships.

At this moment it appears unlikely that Moscow can frighten Turkey out of alliance with Britain and France. And if the Dardanelles remains open, German moves in the Balkans will meet British and French—if not Russian—resistance. Indeed, it is not wishful thinking in London and Paris which sees the Slavic Bear as still a rival rather than an ally to Germany in all Eastern Europe. Everywhere too the spirit of nationality and the desire for security must be working against the sort of peace proposed by Moscow and Berlin. These factors must be added to the Allies' control of the sea in estimating what will be the result of the great diplomatic struggle now going on.

Such a speech as Mr. Churchill's is in itself worth an army to the Allied cause. For it makes clear the resolution of Britain and some of the bases of her strength. One that has been almost forgotten in the Polish defeat is the far-reaching victory scored by Britain and France merely by sweeping German ships from the seven seas.

London and Paris do not have to rush into adventures or into any such costly offensives as the last war saw. If they hold the Western Front and tighten the blockade, the position of a Germany which began this war with bread-cards will, unless unforeseen changes greatly alter the picture, become rapidly intolerable. When this is understood the fact that no great drives were launched to aid Poland no longer gives support to those who thought Britain and France were only half-hearted.

Mr. Churchill's calm words, "We are going to persevere to the end," are based on a knowledge of material and moral strength and a "conviction that we are the defenders of civilization and freedom."

At Your Fireside

With publication of "The World at Your Fireside" series, The Christian Science Monitor brings the reader and the newspaper into more intimate touch, and does so at a time in unfolding affairs when this treatment is especially valuable. For although the war of today was uncertain when this series was originally projected, the background of avarice, distrust and hate have been blocked in for some time. Physical combat does not alter the fundamentals which all individuals must resolve for themselves before genuine peace can be realized.

Conflict, however, inevitably heightens interest in the news. Many who hitherto have not informed themselves of world-shaking developments now wish to know.

In the series the reader will see pictures contrasting the free play of children in the democracies with the regimented marching of children in the totalitarian states. To those living in democracies, the contrast may bring a sense of complacency. But readers will also see the numbers in population and armed forces of the European autocracies compared with those of the European democracies, including the United Kingdom. For those favoring democracy there can be little complacency.

There may be some who will object to this plan of general grouping of democracies and autocracies. Some may prefer to delineate between the totality of the different totalitarian states, or the degree of actual democracy in the various democracies. Yet a fundamental difference remains clear. It is illustrated for alert citizens of free countries in their right to free discussion and assembly, freedom of religion and of press, and freedom of the courts from political control. It is, in a word, liberty, respect for which is a touchstone of the Fireside Series.

R. S. V. P.?

Rumors are sometimes more than idle gossip. In diplomacy they are frequently trial balloons. The rumor that the United States may be invited to join a seven-power parley for peace may well be just such a purposeful bag of inflation. It arises at a time when Germany through all possible channels is putting all possible pressure on Britain in an attempt to persuade that nation of the futility of persisting in its conflict with Hitlerism. It coincides with the meeting of Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop, foreign ministers of Italy and Germany respectively, with Reichsführer Hitler.

It should not greatly impress the British. If one can judge by the United States' attitude toward the expansionist policies of both Germany and Italy over the last several years, Uncle Sam would prove an even more difficult member of such a parley than would either of the European democracies. Average Americans were shocked by the seizure of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, as well as by the invasion of Poland. Not having what Premier Mussolini would call an adequate knowledge of geography, they might press for the restoration of all these states—even Manchuria.

But it is not likely they would accept an invitation to take part in any parley whose purpose was to legalize armed seizure of other people's property. The United States has not yet recognized Italy's claims in Ethiopia, or Germany's in Czechoslovakia, or Japan's in Manchuria. What an unlikely prospect for recognition of similar claims by Germany in Poland—these having been staked out at the cost of putting half the world at war with a risk of thrusting war on the other half too!

Surely the notion of inviting the United States to such a "peace" parley has never been seriously entertained. Or if it has—German and Italian papers please copy.

Pan-American Economics

In the Panama Conference the foreign ministers or their representatives from all of the American nations do not expect to evolve solutions for many urgent economic problems, but they do expect to lay the groundwork.

Reports from Panama indicate that something more persuasive even than profits is taking the lead in these pioneering consultations. Rearranging Inter-American economies to withstand the shocks of wartime is unquestionably of first importance.

Latin-American delegates, especially from the smaller countries, are openly alarmed over the spread in Europe of imperialist expansion. They see in the inter-American system, and in the United States, their surest guarantee of independence. Emphasizing closer political co-operation, they recognize too, that a sound and enduring unity of purpose among the Americas is strengthened by economic intermeshing.

The Americas are headed already toward a mutually beneficial interchange of products. With Europe at least temporarily unable to supply manufactured goods, the United States stands to sell more factory products southward. Demands for Latin American raw materials also are increasing due to war needs. Britain expects to keep her sea lanes open, but much trade may be detoured from Latin America via the United States.

The Panama Conference is concerned to prevent a recurrence of boom and depression cycles as after the last war. There are a number of acute national problems. Brazil is hard pressed instead of sharing the general war boom, since coffee is a luxury in wartime. Bolivia hopes that its tin may at last be smelted and marketed more extensively within the Americas, instead of being shipped to England first.

The currencies of all Latin American countries will require stabilizing in the war and post-war periods. If United States credits are to be the stabilizing factor, ways must be found to provide for repayment through increases in North American purchases of Latin American goods.

How far Panama will go toward setting these basic economic problems on the way to adjustment is not yet known. But the effort to do so by continental unity is a real stride forward.

In Seattle, a banker, after closely inspecting a genuine dollar bill offered to him by a reporter for 50 cents bought it. Nowadays bankers are even brighter than reporters.

An example of rising serenely superior to blackouts in the war zone is doubtless the family tabby, especially the black one.

Another Maginot Line

East Wind, West Wind

"Wait until the East Wind blows!"

I was thus advised one hot, muggy July day in Boston. I waited, wondering a little at the reverential tone in which this particular wind was mentioned but supposing that I happened upon one of those "customs of the country" which an outlander does well to accept with cautious murmurs until he masters the idiom.

Then, all in a rush, the East Wind came, tilting against the heat, vanquishing it in the shock of thundershowers. Beacon Street, which had retreated behind closed blinds, threw open its windows and cool breezes carried a breath of the ocean into dark, high-ceilinged rooms. Such a wind once brought into Boston Harbor cargoes of silk and ivory—not to mention molasses—and Yankee sailors who were storing away against old age tales of strange coasts and islands, but nowadays it is used chiefly for climate.

"No matter if it does get hot sometimes in Boston," my friend assured me. "We always know an East Wind is on the way." The East Wind, one gathers, is Boston's summer weather, all else being merely an unfortunate incident in a customarily satisfactory scene

* * *

"We'll get a North Wind one of these days," our hostess in the Berkeley hills of California told us. "Then you'll see something."

What we were already seeing was enough for a summer's delight: the fog that rolled in shifting banks over the bay, pricked by the obscured sun into rainbow colors that seemed reflected on the roofs of the town below, and San Francisco off in the mists like a city in a dream. The days might drift on forever and no one more than speak idly of this promised wind that was to bring a change with it. How could these round, golden hills change, except that at times purple shadows lay over them, blending with the olive green patches of live oak?

But one night the North Wind came, roaring and shouting down the hills, ripping great strips of loose bark from the shaggy eucalyptus trees; and in the morning we found that it had chased the fog far out to sea, so far that the water beyond the Golden Gate touched the horizon in a sharp line at last. The city across the harbor was closer than it had been before, standing up clear and gleaming out of the green waters of the bay, and the bridges were shining white lanes from shore to shore.

"That dark line far out beyond the Gate," our hostess said, "is the Farallones." The Farallones! Like the Azores, their very name has a magical quality, perhaps because it is somehow musical, perhaps only because these islands are the last land sighted by sailors at the outset of long voyages; and now the North Wind had brought them almost to our doorstep.

"The rains will come soon now," she said. For on the heels on the North Wind come the rains that wake the sleeping, musky odors of the California earth, turn the golden hills emerald green and set the poppies blooming.

* * *

Then I remembered another wind, a wind that gives one of the great cities of the world an almost rural quality. The Lake Wind in Chicago.

It, too, delivers coolness in the summer, but it is the winter wind from Lake Michigan that I remember. It brings snow, turning wide, beautiful Michigan Boulevard into a whirling white canyon, throwing pedestrians into the laughing comradeship of common response to stimulating weather. It is a young wind, proud of its strength, striding with great steps through the Loop, whipping color into cheeks that the city might pale, then rushing away to the open country beyond the suburbs. No town with such a wind can grow wholly sedate or middle-aged.

Some cities may forget their background, their heritage of the soil, but not Chicago: not so long as this quickening wind blows "Here," it says, "underneath the pavements and towers, is the rich Middle Western earth. Look out of your high windows and you will see the prairies that nourish you. You may sometimes ignore or deny them, but you will remember me and heed me because you must."

Perhaps it says more, but that is fanciful, and the wind itself keeps Chicago from being fanciful. For if Boston and San Francisco have climate, Chicago has weather; Mark Twain's kind of weather, which may be, for the good of the race, better than climate. But these three cities, in the East, the West, and the middle of the United States, are linked by having each a wind it cannot ignore, a wind that affects its character and destiny, and that its sons and daughters will remember when they have forgotten its skyline.

MARY ZIRKLE

Loophole in the New Neutrality Bill

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Scratch a newspaperman and you find a hawkshaw. And so this correspondent, who wrote the first story about neutrality legislation which was written in Washington back in 1934 (time out for modest bow), takes peculiar pleasure in announcing that there is a loophole in the much-advertised rigidity of the new Neutrality Bill through which you could drive a team of horses and an armored car. And no opposition Senator, so far as we know, has yet said a word about it. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, being asked about it by us last night, said: "That matter was never mentioned in committee. You're right. I'm very glad you brought that to my attention!"

Unlike previous neutrality legislation, there is no provision in the now pending bill against transshipment by way of neutral countries of any kind of commodities to any kind of belligerent on any kind of financing terms. Ships of the United States Merchant Marine can carry arms, ammunition, commodities of all sorts, to any neutral port they choose and deposit them on the dock. The products need not be paid for. Without let or hindrance of any kind, a brisk transshipment trade can go forward. As far as we can see, the goods might even be consigned to a belligerent receiver, as long as they were delivered to a neutral port. Ireland's neutrality might turn out to be very convenient.

* * *

There is only one potential barrier. If the President chooses to exercise his discretion under the section referring to combat areas—and only if he chooses to exercise discretion—some neutral ports might be barred by the delimitation of a forbidden zone. It is entirely up to the President whether he chooses to define such zones, or to define them freely or restrictively. The loophole is placed completely in his control.

And yet the transshipment problem is one of the most egregious left over from the last war. It caused the greatest contention between the United States and the Allies. Remember the "doctrine of continuous voyage"? Precisely this sort of dispute was supposed to be averted by the neutrality statute.

Unless the President chooses otherwise by designating broad combat areas, under the present bill arms or commodities may be shipped on American vessels to Ireland, to Belgium or the Netherlands, to Scandinavia, to Spain or Portugal, to Italy, to Greece, Turkey, Rumania, or even Soviet Russia, so long as these nations remain legally neutral. And yet the bill prohibits trade with Canada, Bermuda, New Zealand, and Tahiti!

Such trade, when proved to be for transshipment to belligerents, was forbidden under the cash-and-carry clauses of the old law. In Section 2 (A), the earlier law made it unlawful for any American vessel, after the President had found war to exist and had issued a proclamation bringing the statute into operation, to carry articles or materials "to any belligerent State . . . or *to any neutral State for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent State . . .*"

* * *

Again, in Section 2 (B) the old law prohibited export on any American or non-American vessels of goods "to any belligerent State . . . or to any neutral State for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent State . . ." before "all right, title, and interest therein shall have been transferred to some foreign government . . ."

These clauses have been substantially picked up in the new draft over which debate opened in the Senate today. But that little transshipment clause has innocently dropped out of the picture. It just doesn't live there any more, that's all.

Moreover, in Senator Key Pittman's own bill, presented early this year to Congress, and upon which his present bill is patterned, there was a more tenuous but still actual provision against transshipment. It was provided in Section 2 (A) that "whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of Section 1 (A) it shall thereafter be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any passengers or any articles or materials directly or indirectly to any State named in the proclamation." The words "directly or indirectly" were aimed against transshipment, although their effectiveness might be questioned. In Section 2 (B) of this year's earlier Pittman bill, the "directly or indirectly" phrase was repeated.

* * *

Now, even that much is carefully erased. Section 2 (A) of the present bill (the "carry" clause) is entirely barren of any reference to transshipment, and so is Section 2 (C), (the "cash" clause) which requires transfer of title. Otherwise, almost the identical language both of the previous law and of the earlier Pittman bill has been adopted.

Is all this a deliberate "joker"? Or is it just an amusing mistake that will speedily be removed by the reintroduction of the missing words? Is it an elaborate plan to provide a loophole by the sponsors of the new bill, or an inadvertence? It seems a curious inadvertence, since language of existing law was carefully adopted in most other respects. Time will tell, when some opposition Senators get hold of this article and begin hammering away on the transshipment issue.

This newspaper has indicated its support of the new neutrality bill. It supports repeal of the arms embargo. But there is no reason why the facts should not be brought to light, no matter if the effects do embarrass some of the bill's proponents. The statute should, at the very least, do what it purports to do: prevent involvement in war for extraneous and preventable causes.

California's Farm Labor Problem

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was considerably surprised by Mr. R. H. Markham's recent artitle entitled, "California Tackles Farm Labor Problems." His article seems to be somewhat of a companion to definitely recognized propaganda in other mediums.

The migration of a large element of our people from the Dust Bowl area and adjacent territories has been an important development, but California is only one of the recipients of this migration.

With respect to some of the specific statements which are contained in Mr. Markham's article, I wish to refer first to his discussion of a group of Negroes which he pictures as living under unfavorable conditions in the vicinity of Bakersfield.

The facts are that California farmers in recent times have not encouraged Negroes to come here from other states. In 1921 a group of some fifty or sixty Negro families were encouraged to come into the Imperial Valley to assist in the cotton harvest. The only other effort to interest Negroes in working in the cotton fields was at the beginning of the depression when a large number of this race was on relief in our own cities and public agencies were anxious to have assistance in getting them employment.

* * *

Later in his article Mr. Markham says that in spite of generally good living conditions "a fifth of a million Americans here are outcasts." He claims that "the chief reason for this is the nature of California's agriculture. . . .

It is true that much of California's agriculture is conducted on a more business-like basis than is the case with agriculture in some other parts of the country. We doubt, however, that this is a cause for condemnation or that it is responsible for the condition of "a fifth of a million Americans" to which he has referred.

It is not true that "there is very little real farm country in California." Mr. Markham's preceding article, generally descriptive of California, correctly stated the total farm land as about 30,000,000 acres with some 7,000,000 being used for crops.

A typical citrus ranch, and this is California's biggest agricultural industry, is about fifteen acres. In fact, the average size is around twelve acres. There are a few ranches here, as in agriculture everywhere, of a fairly large size, but we have some 26,000 citrus growers, the great bulk of whom live in separate farm houses. The Federal census indicated that there were 80,449 orchards of all kinds in California averaging 19.4 acres each.

* * *

Mr. Markham rightfully states in his concluding paragraph that the problem of the 200,000 migrants is not easily solved and that "most Californian farmers are having a very hard time; they are being completely flattened out between the anvil of low prices and the hammer of labor costs." I can also agree with his last sentence that "it would be absurd to think the problem is insoluble ' Solution of the problem is not going to be facilitated by propaganda designed to excite farm workers against employers and pave the way for racketeering leaders of so-called labor unions.

California has discouraged people coming here seeking employment and has helped to repatriate many. Farm organizations, chambers of commerce, and others have encouraged the United States Employment Service to spread this news throughout the areas from which these migrants arrive. This has been done by radio broadcasts, press statements, and direct word-of-mouth advice in the Employment Service offices, and yet 2,300 more of this class of migrant came into California in July, 1939, than in the same month a year earlier.

There are only two reasons for these migrants having come here—really one reason divided into two parts. The first part is that the wages paid, the living conditions, and other factors deplored by Mr. Markham, are preferable to those in their former home areas. A great bulk of the migrant group is induced to come here through letters written back home from those who have arrived earlier.

In spite of the great surplus of workers in the agricultural field and the seasonality of some of our crops, California's high farm wage rates, the highest in the Union, continue as a principal inducement. The United States Department of Agriculture quotes average wage rates for California and the United States as of July 1, 1939, as follows:

	Per month with board	Per mo. without board	Per day with board	Per day without board
California	$46.50	$69.50	$2.05	$2.80
United States	28.18	36.26	1.36	1.59

Furthermore, accommodations furnished farm workers are to a great extent superior to those to which the migrant has been accustomed.

The second part of this inducement is to be found in the relief policies of California. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in a press release some weeks ago, stated that 1,500,000 farm families have gross incomes, including the products produced and consumed on their own farms, of less than $500 per annum. Most of these farm families are hard working and have investments in stock and equipment, if not in farms. California's relief payments to a family of two adults, a daughter fourteen to eighteen and a child between the ages of six and eight, would be $50.00 monthly for food, rent, and utilities, or a total of $608 annually. This is in addition to clothing and to food supplied by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. It appears that these facts have become known to many out-of-state people who are anxious to benefit from them.

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[*Author's reply*]: That industrialization of any branch of production creates at least temporarily hardships and destitution for masses of workers, seems to be proved beyond all doubt by the history of the "industrial revolution" in all the countries of the world. Certain branches of agriculture in California have become an industry and so are accompanied by some of the prevalent marks of an industrialized society. I have repeatedly written with all possible emphasis that I do not disapprove of industrial organization, but that all of us Americans must strive to the utmost to overcome its defects.

I did not intimate that California employers urged the people from the Dust Bowl to migrate to California. I recorded the indisputable fact that they are there and the regrettable fact that they live badly in a rich country.

It seems to me that labor has rights, as capital has rights, that both are indispensable, and that both must be harmonized in a just social system. In a richly-endowed country that is certainly possible.

R. H. MARKHAM

From Yesterday for Today

A Constitution's Meaning

All government which aims at being good is an organization of some part of the good qualities existing in the individual members of the community for the conduct of its collective affairs. A representative constitution is a means of bringing the general standard of intelligence and honesty existing in the community, and the individual intellect and virtue of its wisest members, more directly to bear upon the government, and investing them with greater influence in it, than they would in general have under any other mode of organization; though, under any, such influence as they do have is the source of all good that there is in the government, and the hindrance of every evil that there is not. The greater the amount of these good qualities which the institutions of a country succeed in organizing, and the better the mode of organization, the better will be the government.—JOHN STUART MILL (1806-1873) in "Utilitarianism, Liberty, and Representative Government."

Brotherhood's Aims

If only free men would not rely on that which has not strength and is never free—on external power, but would believe in what is always powerful and free—in truth and the expression of it. If only men would boldly and clearly speak out the truth that has already been revealed to them of the brotherhood of all nations and the criminality of exclusive devotion to one's own nation, the dead false public opinion upon which all the power of governments and all the evil produced by them rests would drop off of itself like dried skin, and would make way for the new living public opinion which only waits that dropping off of the old husk that has confined it in order to assert its claims openly and with authority, and to establish new forms of life that are in harmony with the consciences of men.—L. N. TOLSTOY (1828-1910) in "Christianity and Patriotism" written in 1894.